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THE

SÁNKHYA KÁRIKA,

180 Ja 83 4

OR

MEMORIAL VERSES ON THE SÁNKHYA PHILOSOPHY,

BY

ÍSWARA KRISHNA;

TRANSLATED FROM THE SANSKRIT

BY

HENRY THOMAS COLEBROOKE, ESQ.

ALSO

THE BHÁSHYA OR COMMENTARY OF

GAURAPÁDA;

TRANSLATED, AND ILLUSTRATED BY AN ORIGINAL COMMENT.

BY

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श्रीमदीश्वरकृष्णेन

विरचितः

सांख्यकारिकाख्यमन्थः

श्रीगौडपादकृतभाष्यसहितः

श्रीमतां पूर्वदेशीयभाषालिखितयन्थावतारप्रपादकानां

सामाजिकानामनुभव्या

उक्तरणाभिधाननगरे विद्यामन्दिरसंस्थानमुद्रायन्त्रालये मुद्रितः

संवत्सरे १८३७

XII A.25

PREFACE.

ONE of the works earliest announced for publication by the Oriental Translation Fund Committee was the *Sánkhya Káriká*, a text book of that system of Hindu philosophy to which the term *Sánkhya* is applied, and which had been translated from Sanscrit into English by that eminent Sanscrit scholar the late Henry Thomas Colebrooke. The accession of the lingering illness which finally terminated in his decease prevented Mr. Colebrooke from conducting his work through the press, and from adding to the translation those explanations and illustrations which the text required, and which he was most competent to supply. Upon my return to England from India, therefore, in the beginning of 1833, I found that no progress had been made in the publication, and that the Translation of the text alone was in the possession of the Committee.

Being desirous of redeeming the pledge which they had publicly given, and of accomplishing the purpose which they had announced, the Committee thought it desirable that the Translation, in its then existing form, should be printed; and conceived that, as its extent was insufficient to constitute a separate work, it would be advisable to print it in the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society. • With this view the manuscript was placed in my hands, that I should render such assistance as I might be able to afford in the correction of the press.

Conceiving that the appearance of the Translation in the pages of the Transactions would be equally incompatible with the views of the Translator and the original intention of the Committee, I ventured to recommend that their purpose should be adhered to, and

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that the Translation should be printed, as at first designed, as a separate work ; offering at the same time to supply such annotations as the text might seem to require, to be rendered sufficiently intelligible and explicit. The Committee approved of the suggestion, and Mr. Colebrooke's concurrence was readily obtained.

In the meantime, in the interval that had elapsed since the work was announced, other translations of the *Sánkhya Káriká* had appeared. The Sanscrit text, and a version of it in Latin by Professor Lassen, had been printed at Bonn*; and the text in Roman characters, with a French translation, had been published at Paris by Mons. Pauthier†. Many of the verses of the translation had been also embodied in Mr. Colebrooke's general view of the Sánkhya philosophy ; and it appeared to me expedient, therefore, to make some such addition to the work as should give it at least more novelty than it was otherwise likely to possess. It seemed also to be a favourable occasion for offering to Sanscrit students an exemplification of the mode in which philosophical works are illustrated by native commentators ; and I accordingly procured the consent of the Translation Committee to print, not only the text and translation of the *Sánkhya Káriká*, but the text and a translation of the oldest, and perhaps the best, commentary upon the *Káriká*, the *Bháshya* of GAURAPÁDA. In order likewise to fulfil the object of attempting to render the doctrines of both text and comment as clear and explicit as it was in my power to represent them, I further added to the translation of the *Bháshya* a comment of my own, deriving my elucidations however, to a very great extent, from the works of native scholiasts, and giving the original passages at the foot of the page.

The scholia which have been used for this purpose are the

* *Gymnosophista: sive Indice Philosophiae documenta*. Vol. I. *Iswara Crishnae Sánkhya-Caricam tenens*. Bonnae ad Rhenum, 1832.

† *Essais sur la Philosophie des Hindous, traduits de l'Anglais, et augmentés de textes Sanscrits, &c.*; par G. Pauthier. Paris, 1833.

Sánkhyā Tatwa Kaumudi of VÁCHESPATI MISRA, and the *Sánkhyā Chandriká* of NÁRÁYÁNA TÍRTHA. The *Sánkhyā Kaumudi* of RÁMA KRISHNA has been also consulted, but it is almost word for word the same as the *S. Chandriká*, and is therefore in most instances superfluous. I have occasionally referred to the *Sánkhyā Sára*, a separate tract on the doctrines of this school by VIJNÁNA BHÍKSHU; but another work by the same scholiast, the *Sánkhyā Pravachana Bháshya*, a commentary on the *Sútras* or aphorisms of KAPILA, the first teacher of the Sánkhyā, according to tradition, has been of particular service, and will be found often cited. Copies of these different commentaries, as well as of the text, exist in the library of the East India Company, and the *Sánkhyā Pravachana Bháshya* was printed at Serampore in 1821. I have, however, followed a manuscript copy, as I did not obtain a copy of the printed work until my translation was finished.

There was little need of the labour of collation, after the very accurate text of Professor Lassen. I have not failed, however, to compare the reading of the different copies, and have noticed a few of the variations: none of them are of any great importance. Where collation was most wanted, it was unfortunately not practicable, there being but a single copy of the *Bháshya* of GAURAPÁDA in my possession. The manuscript was luckily tolerably correct, but it was doubtful in some places, and clearly faulty in others; and I may not have always succeeded in rightly correcting, or in accurately interpreting it. With regard to typographical errors in the present edition of text and comment, I trust they will not be found very inexcusable, especially when it is known that the work was for the greater part necessarily carried on at a distance from me, during my absence in London, and that it is the first publication in Sanscrit printed at the Press of the University of Oxford.

Not having made the Sánkhyā philosophy a subject of study in India, I have executed my task without the advantage of previous

preparation. The subject indeed is but little cultivated by the Pandits, and during the whole of my intercourse with learned natives I met with but one Brahman who professed to be acquainted with the writings of this school. Opportunity was wanting to benefit by his instructions, and I cannot therefore venture to claim exemption from those liabilities to error to which the unassisted study of Sanscrit literature in Europe is exposed, especially when directed to topics sufficiently obscure and difficult in themselves, and rendered still more so by the sententious and elliptical style in which they are treated. It is the fashion with some of the most distinguished Sanscrit scholars on the continent to speak slightly of native scholiasts and Pandits, but this is the consequence of measuring their merits by a wrong scale, and censuring them for venial inaccuracies which often proceed from too entire a familiarity with their subject. In all studies which native scholars professedly pursue, they have the advantage of traditional tuition, of a course of instruction, coming down, through successive generations, from the founder of a system, or the author of a book, to the individual who explains the one or illustrates the other, and from whose interpretation we may therefore reasonably expect to learn what it was originally meant to teach. There are also in all philosophical works, especially, brief hints and conventional allusions, which without such aid it is not possible to decipher, and for the proper understanding of which a native explanation is indispensable. Without therefore in the least degree undervaluing European industry and ability, I cannot consent to hold in less esteem the attainments of my former masters and friends, the Sanscrit learning of learned Brahmans.

The translations to which I have above referred are highly creditable to the translators. That of Professor Lassen in particular is of great merit and accuracy, and is illustrated by annotations, in which he has successfully cleared up many of the obscurities of the original text. I have taken the plan of his notes as in some degree the

model of my comment; and although I do not always concur in his interpretations or explanations, I have found them always entitled to attention and respect. In one or two instances, and especially in regard to the first stanza, where I have most widely differed from him, I have sought rather to vindicate the accuracy of Mr. Colebrooke, than to impugn that of Professor Lassen. Variety of interpretation in such a case as that of a difficult work, on an abstruse subject, is no more than may be expected from different interpreters; and occasional misapprehension implies no want of either competency or care.

In the course of my attempts to elucidate the text, I have in a few instances pointed out what seemed to me to offer remarkable coincidences with the doctrines of classical philosophers. That an intimate connection exists between the metaphysical systems of the Hindus and those of the Greeks is generally admitted, although its extent has not yet been fully made out. We are scarcely yet indeed in possession of the means of instituting an accurate comparison, as the text books of the Hindus have not been printed or translated, and general dissertations, however comprehensive or profound, are insufficient for the purpose. The present publication will go some way, perhaps, towards supplying the deficiency, and may afford, as far as it extends, authentic materials for the use of those better qualified classical scholars who may be curious to ascertain in what degree the speculations of Plato and Aristotle correspond with those of Kapila and Gautama, or how far the teachers of one school may have been indebted to those of another. That the Hindus derived any of their philosophical ideas from the Greeks seems very improbable; and if there is any borrowing in the case, the latter were most probably indebted to the former. It has been objected to this conjecture, that the total want of chronology in Hindu writings renders it impossible to pronounce upon their date, and that it is probable that many works regarded as ancient are really very modern, as they may

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have been composed long after the æra of Christianity; the notions which they inculcate being in fact acquired from the Greeks of Alexandria, through the intercourse between India and Egypt. That this intercourse may have exercised a mutual influence upon some parts of the philosophy of both countries in the first ages of Christianity—that resemblances, respectively interchanged, may be detected in the notions of the new Platonists or Platonic Christians and of the more modern Védantis, or in the eclectic pantheism of the Pauraniks—is not impossible; but the Greek philosophy of that period can scarcely have suggested the severer abstractions of the Sánkhya, and we must go back to a remoter age for the origin of the dogmas of KAPILA. In truth, the more remote the period, the closer the affinity that seems to prevail; and as far as we are acquainted with the tenets of the Ionic and Italic schools, it is with them that Hindu philosophy, unalloyed with pantheism, seems to claim kindred, rather than with the mysticism of Plato, or the subtleties of Aristotle. The metempsychosis itself is an important feature in this similitude: for this belief is not to be looked upon as a mere popular superstition; it is the main principle of all Hindu metaphysics; it is the foundation of all Hindu philosophy. The great object of their philosophical research in every system, Brahmanical or Buddhist, is the discovery of the means of putting a stop to further transmigration; the discontinuance of corporeal being; the liberation of soul from body. That such was the leading principle of the philosophy of Pythagoras we learn from ancient testimony, and it essentially influences the speculations of Plato. Concurrence in this principle involves agreement in all the most important deductions from it, and establishes, if not a mutual interchange, at least a common origin, for much of the oldest philosophy of the Greeks and the Hindus. This is a subject, however, to which I can here but thus briefly allude, and to which I would rather invite the attention of some of the eminent scholars of whom the University of Oxford has reason

to be proud, than impair its interest by my own less competent attempts at its elucidation.

The whole scope and leading tenets of the Sánkhya philosophy have been most accurately described by the late Mr. Colebrooke, in the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, from various original authorities, including that now published, the *Káriká*, or rather *Kárikás*, of the Sánkhya system; the term designating a collection of memorial verses, of apothegmatical stanzas, in which the chief tenets of the school are textually and dogmatically stated. The Sánkhya philosophy is so termed, as Mr. Colebrooke has mentioned, because it observes precision of reckoning in the enumeration of its principles, *Sánkhya* being understood to signify 'numeral,' agreeably to the usual acceptation of *Sankhyá*, 'number;' "and hence its analogy to the Pythagorean philosophy has been presumed." The term is also explained, however, as Mr. Colebrooke proceeds to mention, to denote the result of deliberation or judgment, such being one sense of the word *Sankhyá*, from which *Sánkhya* is derived.

Agreeably to the purport of the word *Káriká*, 'a technical or memorial verse,' the following work consists of a series of stanzas systematically arranged, though not always obviously connected; and asserting principles, rather than discussing arguments. The tract opens with an explanation of the object of this and of all philosophy, ascertainment of the means by which the pain of corporeal existence may be finally and absolutely remedied, and the soul freed for ever from body: this is declared alone to be philosophy, or the knowledge of the real nature of all that is, agreeably to the *Sánkhya* enumeration of things. These things, in number twenty-five, are briefly indicated with reference to their relative character, as producing or produced; and the work then pauses to explain the means by which they may be known, or perception, inference, and authority. Reverting then to such of the twenty-five things or principles as are imperceptible, especially to the first material cause, and to soul,

logical proofs of their actual existence are adduced, and the points in which they agree or differ with other things, and with each other, are described. We have then an explanation of the three essential qualities of things; purity or goodness; imperfection, foulness, or passion; and indifference, stupidity, or darkness. The existence of a general, imperceptible, unseparated, universal cause, the substance of which all is made, the eternal matter of the Greek cosmogonies, is then argued; and, as a consequence of its existence, that also of a spiritual nature, or soul, is asserted. The properties of soul are then detailed. We have next the twenty-five *Tattwas*, 'categories or principles,' of the Sánkhyá philosophy severally described. These all resolve themselves, as may be inferred from what has preceded, into but two, matter and spirit, nature and soul; the rest are all the progeny or products of nature, evolved spontaneously through the necessity of nature's providing for the two purposes of soul, fruition and liberation. These products are, intelligence; egotism or individuality; eleven senses, ten external and one internal, or mind; five rudimental elements, or elements of elements; and five gross or perceptible elements, ether, air, water, fire or light, and earth. The description of these different categories, of their mode and objects of acting, of their modifications, and of their effects, occupies a considerable number of *Kárikás*. We have then a general account of bodily condition of two kinds, subtle and gross; the latter perishing at death, the former accompanying and investing soul through all the migrations to which the various conditions of the intellectual faculty, or virtue and vice, subject it. Those conditions are then detailed at length, and in all their modifications, constituting what is called intellectual creation, or life, consequent upon conduct, originating with the intellect. But, to give effect to these modifications, form, as well as life, is said to be necessary; and hence results personal or bodily creation of various descriptions. Bodily existence, however, is described as confinement and pain, from which soul is anxious to

be exempted. Nature is said to labour also for soul's liberation, and to supply the means; in the display which it makes of its products, until soul, fully possessed of their real character and tendency, is represented as casting away all notions of individuality and self, and is no more condemned to bodily incarceration. The work closes with stating that these truths were taught originally by KAPILA to ASURI, and by him to PANCHASIKHA, from whom it descended, through repeated generations of disciples, to ISWARA KRISHNA, the author of the *Kárikás*. The date of this writer is not known, but Mr. Colebrooke considers GAURAPÁDA, the scholiast on the *Káriká*, to be the same as the preceptor of the celebrated teacher SANKARA Achárya, whom there is reason to place in the eighth century. How long anterior to this the *Kárikás* existed in their present form, we have no means of knowing, but they were avowedly subsequent to other standard compositions of the school, and evidently represent doctrines of high antiquity, doctrines exhibiting profound reflection and subtle reasoning; although, like all the efforts of human intellect to penetrate unaided the mysteries of existence, wholly unavailing, and too often ending, as Cicero complains, in doubt and impiety: "Cogimur dissensione sapientum Dominum nostrum ignorare."

Some excuse is perhaps necessary for having delayed to publish the present work so long after the Committee of the Oriental Translation Fund had sanctioned its publication. The work, as it is now offered to the public, was ready for press in the course of the year following that in which it was undertaken. Being desirous, however, of printing it at Oxford, where the University had liberally resolved to provide its Press with two new founts of Devanagari letters, I was under the necessity of awaiting the completion of the types. As soon as one fount was supplied, the text was printed. It was my wish to have employed the other and smaller fount for the citations which accompany my Comment; but that fount being not yet cast,

I have thought it preferable to incur no further delay. It is scarcely doing justice to types of the size here employed to place them in juxtaposition with characters so much smaller as those of the English alphabet; but looking at them by themselves, in the pages of the text, I think they will be found to wear a more genuinely Oriental aspect than any that have yet been fabricated in Europe.

OXFORD,
July 1, 1837.

SĀNKHYA KĀRIKĀ.

1.

THE inquiry is into the means of precluding the three sorts of pain; for pain is embarrassment; nor is the inquiry superfluous because obvious means of alleviation exist, for absolute and final relief is not thereby accomplished.

BHĀSHYA.

• Salutation to that KĀPILA by whom the Sāṅkhyā philosophy was compassionately imparted, to serve as a boat for the purpose of crossing the ocean of ignorance in which the world was immersed.

I will declare compendiously the doctrine, for the benefit of students; a short easy work, resting on authority, and establishing certain results.

Three sorts of pain.—The explanation of this *Ārya* stanza is as follows:

The divine KĀPILA, the son of BRAHMĀ indeed: as it is said, "SANĀKA, SANĀNDANA, and SANĀTANA the third; ĀSURI, KĀPILA, BORNU, and PĀNCASIKHA: these seven sons of Brahmā were termed great sages." Together with KĀPILA were born Virtue, Knowledge, Dispassion, and Power: for he being born, and observing the world plunged in profound darkness by the succeeding series of worldly revolutions, was filled with compassion; and to his kinsman, the Brahman ĀSURI, he communicated a knowledge of the TWENTY-FIVE PRINCIPLES; from which knowledge the destruction of pain proceeds. As it is said; "He who knows the twenty-five principles, whatever order of life he may have entered, and whether he wear braided hair, a top-knot only, or be shaven, he is liberated (from existence): of this there is no doubt."

The inquiry is in consequence of the *embarrassment* of the three sorts

of pain. In this place the three sorts of pain are, 1. (*ādhyātmika*) natural and inseparable; 2. (*ādhībhautika*) natural and extrinsic; and 3. (*ādhīdaivika*) non-natural or superhuman. The first is of two kinds, corporeal and mental: corporeal is flux, fever, or the like, arising from disorder of the wind, bile, or phlegm: mental is privation of what is liked, approximation of what is disliked. Extrinsic but natural pain is fourfold, according to the aggregation of elementary matter whence it originates; that is, it is produced by any created beings, whether viviparous, oviparous, generated by heat and moisture, or springing from the soil; or in short, by men, beasts, tame or wild birds, reptiles, gnats, mosquitoes, lice, bugs, fish, alligators, sharks, trees, stones, &c. The third kind of pain may be called superhuman, *daivika* meaning either divine or atmospheric: in the latter case it means pain which proceeds from cold, heat, wind, rain, thunderbolts, and the like.

Where then, or into what, is inquiry, in consequence of the embarrassment of the three kinds of pain, to be made? *Into the means of precluding them.* This is the inquiry. *Nor is the inquiry superfluous.* That is; if this inquiry be (regarded as) superfluous, the means of precluding the three sorts of pain being obvious (seen); as for example; the internal means of alleviating the two inseparable kinds of pain are obvious, through the application of medical science, as by pungent, bitter, and astringent decoctions, or through the removal of those objects that are disliked, and accession of those that are liked; so the obvious obstruction of pain from natural causes is protection and the like; and these means being obvious, any (further) inquiry is superfluous: if you think in this manner, it is not so; for *absolute, certain, final, permanent, obstruction (of pain)* is not (to be effected) by obvious means. Therefore inquiry is to be made by the wise elsewhere, or into means of prevention which are absolute and final.

COMMENT.

The first verse of the *Kārikā* proposes the subject of the work, and not only of that, but of the system to which it belongs, and of every philosophical system studied by the Hindus; the common end of which

is, ascertainment of the means by which perpetual exemption from the metempsychosis, or from the necessity of repeated births, may be attained: for life is uniformly regarded by the Hindus as a condition of pain and suffering, as a state of bondage and evil; escape from which finally and for ever is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The liberation thus proposed as the object of rational existence cannot be attained as long as man is subject to the ordinary infirmities of his nature, and the accidents of his condition: and the primary object of philosophical inquiry therefore is, the means by which the imperfections flesh is heir to may be obviated or removed. As preparatory then to their right determination, it is first shewn in the text what means are not conduciye to this end; such, namely, as obvious but temporary expedients, whether physical or moral.

Of this introductory stanza Professor Lassen, in the first number of his *Gymnosophista*, containing the translation of the *Kārikā*, has given a version differing in some respects from Mr. Colebrooke's. He thus renders it: "E tergeminorum dolorum impetu oritur desiderium cognoscendæ rationis, qua si depellantur. Quod cognoscendi desiderium licet in visibilibus rebus infructuose versatur, non est (infructuosum) propter absentiam absoluti, et omni ayo superstitis remedii."

In the first member of this sentence, the translation of *abhīghāta* by 'impetus' is irreconcilable with the context. The sense required by the doctrine laid down is 'impediment, embarrassment, the prevention of liberation by worldly cares and sufferings.' So the same word *abhīghātaka* is immediately used to mean 'preventing, removing,' 'depellens.' Professor Lassen's text, it is true, reads *apīghātaka*, but this is not the reading followed by Mr. Colebrooke, nor that of the citation of the text given in the *S. Bhāshya* or *S. Kaumudi*; it is that of the *S. Tatiya Kaumudi* and *S. Chandrikā*, and although in itself unobjectionable, yet is not a necessary nor preferable variation. At any rate there can be no question that the word *abhīghāta* may be used in the sense of 'depellere,' and that sense therefore equally attaches to it in the prior member of the hemistich. So in the *Bhāshya* of GAURAPĀDA we have *ādhibhautikasya rakshādina abhīghātah*; 'The prevention of extrinsic pain is by protection and

the like.' It would not be possible here to render *abhīghāta* by 'impetus.' By VĀCHESPAṬI the term *abhīghāta* is defined 'the confinement of the sentient faculty (explained to mean here 'life'), through the impediment opposed by threefold distress abiding in spirit*.' NĀRĀYANA interprets it more concisely *asṛhya sambandha*†, 'intolerable restraint.' 'Embarrassment' therefore sufficiently well expresses the purport of these definitions, or the obstructions offered by worldly sufferings to the spirit anxious to be free.

This variation, however, is of no great consequence: the more important difference is in the second portion of the stanza; and as Professor Lassen has deviated advisedly from Mr. Colebrooke, it is necessary to examine the passage more in detail. The following are his reasons for the version he has made:

* *Hac posterioris versus (drishī etc.) interpretatio, sicuti scholiastarum suffragiis probatur, a grammatica postulatur. Quod ideo moneo, ne leviter rationem, a Colebrookio, V. summo, in hoc versa eparrundo initam deseruisse censear. Is enim: 'nor is the inquiry superfluous, because obvious means of alleviation exist: for absolute and final relief is not thereby accomplished.' Sed vereor, ne vir summus constructionem particulae chēt sententiam claudentis et a negatione exceptae male intellexerit. De qua re dixi ad Hitop. proœm. d. 28. Ex interpret. Colebrook. construendum esset: drishī sc. sati (i. e. yadyapi drishṭam vidya tē) sā (jijnāsā) apārthā na ēkānt—abhāvāt]. Sed ut omnium, particulae chēt nullum omnino relinqu locum in sententia, ne inopportuno versus loco collocatum esse, non potes quin concodas. Male omnino se habet tota sententia et claudicat. Evidem construo: drishī sā (jijnāsā) apārthā (bhāvati) chēt (tathāpi) ne (apārthā bhāvati) ēkānta—abhāvāt]. Prorsus similiter dicitur nābhāvāt infr. v. 8. Ablativum igitur ēkāntpatyantoh*

* दुःखचेष्टांतःकरणवर्तिना प्रतिकूलतया चेतनाशक्तेरभिसंबन्धीऽभिशातः। † असाधासंबन्धः। । हे सति (यद्यपि हृष्टं विचते) सा (जिज्ञासा) चापार्था न एका—भावात्। । हे सा (जिज्ञासा) चापार्था (भवति) चेत् (तथाऽपि) न (चापार्था भवति) एकान्त—भावात्।

abhicāt, non ad *drishīt* referto cum Colebrookio, sed ad negationem, quae cum supplementis suis apodosis constituit. Nam quā post *chēna* sequuntur verba, ad apodosis pertinere semper observavi. Quā grammatica postulare videtur, patitur preterea loci tenor enarrationem, ino melior evadit sententia. Ad *drishīt* enim relatis istis verbis, id tantum dicitur, reram visibilium cognitione nou attingi posse philosophiā finem, liberationem absolutam et perpetuam a doloribus; mea posita enarratione non id tantum docetur, sed additur etiam hoc: finem istum posse attingi, licet alio cognitionis genere. Tres omnino positiones altero hemistichii versu continguntur: philosophiae (id enim valet *gignásā*, i. e. cognitionis desiderium) finem esse emancipationem a doloribus certam et omne tempus transgradientem; deinde ad eum non perveniri ca via que primum initer, quia obvia quasi sit, i. e. remediorum a sensibili bus rebus petitorum ope; denique ea remedia cognoscendi desiderium posse expleri. Sed aliter atque Colebrookius hasce sententias inter se conjungit noster, et per conditionem effert, quod ille per negationem enuntiat."

In this view of the meaning of the verse, there is a refinement that does not belong to it, and which is not Indian: arguments are often elliptically and obscurely stated in Sanscrit dialectics, but one position at a time is usually sufficient for even Brahmanical subtlety. The only position here advanced is, that the cure of worldly evil is not to be effected by such remedies as are of obvious and ordinary application, as they can only afford temporary relief. Death itself is no exemption from calamity, if it involves the obligation of being born again.

The version proposed by Professor Lassen rests upon his notion of the grammatical force of the expression *chēna* or *chēt*, 'if,' *na*, 'not': the former he would refer to the prior member of the sentence, the latter to the subsequent expressions. But this division of the compound is not that which is most usual in argumentative writings. The phrase is an elliptical negation of a preceding assertion, *chēt* referring to what has been said, implying, 'if you assert or believe this;' and *na* meeting it with a *negatur*, 'it is not so:' then follows the reason or argument of the denial. Thus in the *Muktāvalī*: 'But why should not Darkness be

called a tenth *thing*, for it is apprehended by perception? If this be said, it is not so (*iti chén-na*) ; for it is the consequence of the non-existence of absolute light, and it would be illogical to enumerate it amongst things.* So in the *Nyáya Sútra Vritti* : ' If by a disturbance in the assembly there be no subsequent speech, and through the want of a reply there be defeat; if this be urged, it is not so (*iti chén-na*), because there has been no opportunity for an answer †.' Again in the *Sáṅkhya Pravachana Bháskya*, *Sútra* :—' If it be said that Prakriti is the cause of bondage, it is not so, from its dependent state ‡.' Comment :—' But bondage may be occasioned by Prakriti. If this be asserted, it is not so. Why? Because in the relation of bondage, Prakriti is dependent upon conjunction, as will be explained in the following precept].' Also in the *Vedánta Sára Viceriti* : ' If in consequence of such texts of the Védas as "let sacrifice be performed as long as life endures" their performance is indispensable, and constant and occasional rites must be celebrated by those engaged in the attainment of true knowledge; and if, on the other hand, the attainment of true knowledge is distinct from the observance of ceremonies; then a double duty is incumbent on those wishing to eschew the world. If this be asserted, it is not so (*iti chén-na*), from the compatibility of severality with union, as in the case of articles of khayar or other wood §; that is, where there are several obligations, that which is most essential

* ननु दशमं द्रव्यं तमः कुतो नोक्तं तद्विप्रत्यक्षेण गृह्णत इति चेत्त चाव
श्यक्तेजोऽभावेनोपपत्ती द्रव्यान्तरक्षम्यनाया अन्यायतात् । † सभाक्षो
भादिना चेदननुभावशमेव उहराप्रतिपत्त्या चेदप्रतिभेति चेत्त उहरावसरा
भावात् । ‡ प्रकृतिनिवन्धाचेत्त तस्या अपि पारतंचं । † ननु प्रकृ
तिनिमित्तादन्धो भवत्विति चेत्त यत्स्यास्या अपि वन्धक्ते संयोगपारतंच
मुहरसूते वस्थमाश्यमस्ति । ‡ ननु यज्ञादीनां यावज्जीवं वावदेनाव
श्यक्तेयतया प्राप्नानां विविदिषार्थते नित्यानित्यसंयोगः प्रसञ्जेत यदि च
विविदिषार्थं यज्ञाद्यनुष्ठानमपरमिष्येत ततः संसारव्यावृत्त्युनां विरनुष्ठानं
स्यादितिचेत्त खादिरादिवत् संयोगपृथक्कोपपत्तेः ।

may be selected from the rest. In the same work we have an analogous form used affirmatively; as, 'But how by the efficacy of knowledge, after the dissipation of ignorance, in regard to the object (of philosophy), can the true nature of the essentially happy (being) be attained? for as he is eternally existent, knowledge is not necessary to establish his existence. If this be asserted, it is true (*iti chit; satyam*). Brahma, one essentially with felicity, is admitted to be eternal; but in a state of ignorance he is not obtained; like a piece of gold which is forgotten (and sought for), whilst it is hanging round the neck*.' Here it would be impossible to refer *satyam* to the succeeding member of the sentence, as the apodosis being separated from it, not only by the sense, but by the particle^a *api*. Passages of this description might be indefinitely multiplied, but these are sufficient to shew that the construction in the sense adopted by Mr. Colebrooke is common and correct.

Accordingly his version is uniformly supported *scholiastarum suffragis*. Thus in the *S. Bhāshya*, as we have seen, the passage is explained, *drishitē sā updrithē chit̄ evam manyasē na ekānta*, &c.; 'If by reason of there being obvious remedies, *you think* indeed the inquiry superfluous, no (it is not so), from their not being absolute and permanent.' So in the *S. Tatwa Kaumudi*, after stating the objection at length, the commentator adds, *nirdharoti, na iti*; '(the author) refutes it (by saying), no, not so.' *kutah*, 'why?' *ekāntatyantatoh abhadrāt* †. The *S. Chundrikā* is to the same effect, or still more explicit: 'There being obvious means, the inquiry is superfluous, the conclusion being otherwise attained: if (this be urged) such is the meaning (of the text), (the author) contradicts it; no, it is not so'. This commentator giving the very reading, *drishitē sati*, which Professor Lassen argues Mr. Colebrooke's version would errone-

* नन्दविद्यानिवृत्तेविद्यासाध्यत्वेन प्रयोजनत्वेऽपि कथं स्वस्पानन्दस्य तथात् तस्य नित्यप्राप्तत्वेन विद्यासाध्यत्वाभावादिति चेत् सर्वं नित्यं प्राप्तमप्यानन्दात्मपद्मस्वरूपमविद्यायस्यायां विस्मृतकरुणत्वाभावामिकरणदनवाप्तं भवति। † निराकरोति नेति। कुतः। एकान्त—अभावात्। ‡ हष्टे सति सा जिज्ञासा अपार्था अन्यथासिद्धास्तीति चेदित्यर्थः। निषेधगति नेति।

ously require. The remaining scholar, RÁMA KRISHNA, adopts the comment of the *Chandriká* word for word, and consequently the commentators are unanimous in support of the translation of Mr. Colebrooke.

With respect to the passages referred to by Professor Lassen as establishing the connexion of the negative with the latter member of the sentence, instead of its being absolute, it will be seen at once that they are not at all analogous to the passage in our text. They are declaratory, not argumentative; and the terms following the negative particle are the parts or circumstances of the negative, not the reasons on which it is grounded. Thus in the *Hitopadesa*: 'What will not be, will not be; if it will be, it will not be otherwise *.' So in v. 8. of the *Káriká*: 'The non-apprehension of nature is from its subtlety, not from its nonentity †.' In neither of these is there any reference to a foregone position which must be admitted or denied, nor is the negative followed by the reasons for denial, as is the case in our text.

These considerations are more than sufficient to vindicate, what it was scarcely perhaps necessary to have asserted, Mr. Colebrooke's accuracy; and they are now also somewhat superfluous, as I have been given to understand that Professor Lassen acknowledges the correctness of his interpretation. The commentary of GAURAPĀDA distinctly shews that nothing more is intended by the text, than the unprofitableness of recourse to visible or worldly expedients for the relief or removal of worldly pain. In subjoining therefore the gloss of VÁCHESPATI MISRA, with a translation, it is intended rather to illustrate the doctrines of the text, and the mode of their development by native scholars, than further to vindicate the correctness of the translation.

* But verily the object of the science may not need inquiry, 1. if there be no pain in the world; 2. if there be no desire to avoid it; 3. if there be no means of extirpating it. The impossibility of extirpating it is

* यदभावि न तज्जावि भाविचेत्तद्यथा । । सीहस्याहदनुपलभित्तं तदभावात् । । एवं हि न जालविषयो तिज्जास्येत यदि दुःखं नाम जगति न स्यात् । सदा न जिहासितं । जिहासितं स्यादाश्रमं समुच्छेदं ।

twofold; either from the eternity of pain, or from ignorance of the means of alleviation: or, though it be possible to extirpate pain, yet that knowledge which philosophy treats of may not be the means of its removal; or again, there may be some other and more ready means. In the text, however, it is not said that pain does not exist, nor that there is no wish to avoid it. *From the embarrassment of the three kinds of pain.*—A triad of pain, three kinds: they are the *ādhyātmika*, 'natural'; *ādhibhautika*, 'extrinsic'; and *ādhidaivika*, 'superhuman.' The first is of two kinds, bodily and mental: bodily is caused by disorder of the humours, wind, bile, and phlegm; mental is occasioned by desire, wrath, covetousness, fear, envy, grief, and want of discrimination. These various kinds of pain are called inseparable, from their admitting of internal remedies. The pain that requires external remedies is also twofold, *ādhibhautika* and *ādhidaivika*. The first has for its cause, man, beasts, deer, birds, reptiles, and inanimate things; the second arises from the evil influence of the planets, or possession by impure spirits (*Yakshas*, *Rākshasas*, *Vidyakas*, &c.). These kinds of pain, depending upon the vicissitudes arising from the quality of foulness, are to be experienced by every individual, and cannot be prevented. Through the obstruction occasioned by the three kinds of pain abiding in spirit, arises embarrassment, or

अशाश्वसमुच्छेदता च वैपा । दुःखस्वनिवासा तदुच्छेदोपायापरिज्ञानादा ।
शक्यसमुच्छेदवैदिपि च भास्त्रविषवस्य द्वानस्वानुपायलाभा । सुकरोपाया
नारस्य सद्भावाभा । तच न तावहुःखं नाप्ति नाप्तिहासितमित्युक्तं । दुः
खवयाभिधातादिति । दुःखानां अयं दुःख अयं । तत्तद्व्याप्तिकमाधिभी
तिकमाधिदेविकं वेति । तत्तद्व्याप्तिकं हिविद्य शारीरं मात्रसं च । शारीरं
वातपित्तधूपरणां वेष्यनिमित्तं । मानसं ज्ञानकोधत्तोभमोहभयेष्वाविषा
दविशेषदर्शननिवन्धनं । सर्वे चितदत्तरोपायसाध्यतादाध्यात्मिकं दुःखं । बा
होपायसार्थं च दुःखं वैपा । आधिभीतिकमाधिदेविकं च । तत्तद्व्याप्तिकं
मानुषपुरुषपद्धि सरीमृपस्यावरनिमित्तं । आधिदेविकं यस्त्रादसविना
यक्षप्रहाश्यावेशनिवन्धनं । तदेतत् प्रत्यान्तवेदनीयं दुःखं रजःपरिणामभेदो

confinement of the sentient faculty. The capability of knowing the impediment occasioned by such pain, is considered the cause of the desire to avoid it; for though pain may not be prevented, yet it is possible to overcome it, as will be subsequently explained. Pain then being generated, inquiry is to be made into the means of its removal. *Tad apughātakē*; *tad* refers here to the three kinds of pain, *tad* having the relation dependent upon its being used as a subordinate (relative) term. *The means (hetu) of removing*.—These are to be derived from philosophy, not from any other source: this is the position (of the text). To this a doubt is objected; *As there are obvious means, the inquiry is superfluous; if so*.—The sense is this: Be it admitted that there are three kinds of pain: that the rational being wishes to escape from them; that escape is practicable; and that means attainable through philosophy are adequate to their extirpation; still any investigation by those who look into the subject is needless; for there do exist obvious (visible) means of extirpation, which are easily attainable, whilst the knowledge of philosophical principles is difficult of attainment, and to be acquired only by long study, and traditional tuition through many generations. Therefore,

न शक्यं प्रत्याख्यातुं । तदनेन दुःखबेशान्तःकरणवस्तिना प्रतिकूलतया
चेतनाभक्तेरभिसम्बन्धोऽभिघातः । एतावता प्रतिकूलवेदनीयत्वं जिहासाहे
तुहक्तः । यद्यपि न सद्विरुद्धते दुःखं तथापि तदभिभवः शब्दः कर्तुमित्यु
परिष्ठाचिवेदविषयते । तथा शोषपनां तदपथातके हेताविति । तस्य दुःखब
दस्यापथातकलदपथातकः । उपसर्जनस्यापि वृद्ध्यानिःकृष्ट तदापरमर्थः ॥
तदपथातकत्वं हेतुः शास्त्राच्युत्पाद्यो नान्य इत्याशयः ॥ तत्र शंकते । हहे सा
पार्था चेत् । चायमर्थः । छस्तु दुःखबेशं जिहासातु तच्छेतनः भवतु च तच्च
बयहानं सहातां च शास्त्रगम्य उपायास्तदुच्छेत्तुं तथाप्यत्र जिहासा प्रेक्षवता
मयुक्ता । हस्तीवोपायस्य तदुच्छेदकस्य सुकरस्य द्विष्ठमानवात् । तत्तद्वा
नस्य त्वनेकजन्माभ्यासपरम्परायास साध्यतयाऽतिरुप्लुत्वात् । तथा च लौ
किकानाभाभाणकः । अर्थे वेम्मधु विनेत्र विमर्शं पर्वतं प्रजेत् इत्यस्याथेस्य

according to the popular saying, "Why should a man who may find honey in the *arkha* flower, go for it to the mountain?" so what wise man will give himself unnecessary trouble, when he has attained the object of his wishes. Hundreds of remedies for bodily afflictions are indicated by eminent physicians. The pleasures of sense, women, wine, luxuries, unguents, dress, ornaments, are the easy means of obviating mental distress. So in regard to extrinsic pain, easy means of obviating it exist in the skill acquired by acquaintance with moral and political science, and by residing in safe and healthy places, and the like; whilst the employment of gems and charms readily counteracts the evils induced by superhuman agency. This is the objection. (The author) refutes it; *it is not so*. Why? From these means *not being absolute or final*. *Ekanta* means the certainty of the cessation of pain; *atyanta*, the non-recurrence of pain that has ceased. (In obvious means of relief there is) the non-existence of both these properties; the affix *tasi*, which may be substituted for all inflexions, being here put for the sixth case dual;—as it is said; "From not observing the (invariable) cessation of pain of various kinds, in consequence of the employment of ceremonies, drugs, women, moral and political studies, charms, and the like, their want of certain operation (is predicated); so is their temporary influence, from

सम्प्राप्ती को विद्वान् यज्ञमाचरेदिति । सन्ति चोपायाः शतशः शारीरदुःखप्रतीकारायेषत्करा भिषजां वरैह्पदिताः । मानसस्यापि तापस्य प्रतीकाराय मनोशाखीपानभीजनविलेपनयस्तालङ्कारादिविषयसम्प्राप्तिरूपाय द्विषत्करः । एवमाप्तिभीतिकल्प्यापि दुःखस्य नीतिशास्त्राभ्यासकुशलतानिरत्ययस्यानाध्यासनादिः प्रतीकारहेतुरीषत्करः । तथाधिदेविकल्प्य दुःखस्य भण्डिमन्त्राद्युपयोगः सुकरः प्रतीकारोपाय उत्ति । निराकरोति । नेति । कुतः । एकान्तात्यन्तोऽभावात् । एकान्तो दुःखनिवृत्तेरदर्शयं भावः । अत्यन्तो दुःखस्यनिवृत्तस्य पुनरनुन्पादः । तयोरेकान्तात्यन्तायोरभावात् । एकान्तात्यन्तोऽभाव इति पही द्विचनस्याने सार्वविभक्तिकल्पसि । एतदुक्तं भवति । यथा विधिरसायनकामिनी नीतिशास्त्राभ्यासमन्वाद्युपयोगेऽपि तस्य तस्या

observing the recurrence of pain that had been suppressed. Although available, therefore, the obvious means of putting a stop to pain are neither absolute nor final, and consequently this inquiry (into other means) is not superfluous." This is the purport (of the text)."

The *Sāṅkhyā Chandrikā* and *S. Kaumudi* are both to the same effect, and it is unnecessary to cite them. The original *Sūtras* of KĀPILA, as collected in the *S. Prarachana*, and commented on by VIGÑĀNA BŪDKHA, confirm the view taken by the scholars.

Sūtra :—' The final cessation of the three kinds of pain is the final object of soul *.'

Comment :—' The final cessation of these three kinds of pain, the total cessation of universal pain, whether gross or subtle (present or to come), is the final, supreme object of soul †.'

Sūtra :—' The accomplishment of that cessation is not from obvious means, from the evident recurrence (of pain) after suppression ‡.'

Comment :—' The accomplishment of the final cessation of pain is not (to be effected) by worldly means, as wealth, and the like. Whence is this? Because that pain of which the cessation is procured by wealth and the like is seen to occur again, when that wealth and the rest are exhausted ||.'

प्राप्तिकारेत्युः साम्य निवृत्तेरदर्शनादनिकानिकलं । निवृत्तस्यापि पुनर्स्पृहि
दर्शनादनाद्यग्निकाम्बिति । सुकरोऽयिकाग्निकाम्बितिकलुः सनिवृत्तेन हृष्ट
उपाय इति नापार्था जिज्ञासेति । * शब्द चिविधदुःखात्यन्तनिवृ
त्तिरथ्यन्तपुरुषार्थः । † एषां चिविधदुःखानां यात्यन्तनिवृत्तिः स्थूलसू
क्ष्मसापारशयेन निवृत्तिः सोऽत्यन्तः परमः पुरुषार्थः । ‡ नह
एतास्तिद्विनिवृत्तेरनुवृत्तिदर्शनात् । † लीकिकादुपायाद्वनादेरत्यन्तकु
रुसनिवृत्तिसिद्धिनीतिः । कुरुतः । धनादिना दुःखनिवृत्तेः पञ्चाद्वनशये पुनर
चिद्विदुःखानुवृत्तिदर्शनात् ।

II.

The revealed mode is like the temporal one, ineffectual, for it is impure; and it is defective in some respects, as well as excessive in others. A method different from both is preferable, consisting in a discriminative knowledge of perceptible principles, and of the imperceptible one, and of the thinking soul.

BHĀSHYA.

Although the inquiry is to be directed to other than to obvious remedies, yet it is not to be directed to such as are derivable from revelation, as means of removing the three kinds of pain. *Anusracati*, 'what man successively bears;' *áñusravika*, 'that which is thence produced, revealed mode;' that is, established by the Védas: as it is said; "We drank the juice of the acid asclepias; we became immortal; we attained effulgence; we know divine things. What harm can a foe inflict on us? How can decay affect an immortal?" (This text of the Véda refers to) a discussion amongst Indra and other gods, as to how they became immortal. In explanation it was said, "We were drinkers of *soma* juice, and thence became immortal," that is, gods: farther, "We ascended to, or attained, effulgence, or heaven; we knew divine, celestial, things. Hence then, assuredly, what can an enemy do to us? What decay can affect an immortal?" *dhurtti* meaning 'decay' or 'injury'; 'What can it do to an immortal being?

It is also said in the Védas, that final recompence is obtained by animal sacrifice: "He who offers the *asvamedha* conquers all worlds, overcomes death, and expiates all sin, even the murder of a Brahman." As, therefore, final and absolute consequence is prescribed in the Védas, inquiry (elsewhere) should be superfluous; but this is not the case. The text says, *the revealed mode is like the temporal one—drishlavat; like, same as the temporal, drishidéva tulya*. What is that revealed mode, and whence is it (ineffectual)? *It is impure, defective in some*

respects, and excess in others. It is impure from (enjoining) animal sacrifices; as, "according to the ritual of the *aswamedha*, six hundred horses, minus three, are offered at midday." For though that is virtue which is enjoined by the *Védas* and laws, yet, from its miscellaneous character, it may be affected by impurity. It is also said; "Many thousands of Indras and other gods have passed away in successive ages, overcome by time; for time is hard to overcome." Hence therefore, as even Indra and the gods perish, the revealed mode involves defective cessation of pain. Excess is also one of its properties, and pain is produced by observing the superior advantages of others. Here, therefore, by excess, *atikaya*, is understood the unequal distribution of temporal rewards, as the consequence of sacrifice; the object of the ritual of the *Védas* being in fact in all cases temporal good. Therefore the revealed mode is like the temporal one. What then is the preferable mode? If this be asked, it is replied, *One different from both.* A mode different from both the temporal and revealed is preferable, being free from impurity, excess, or deficiency. How is this? It is explained (in the text): *It consists in a discriminative knowledge, &c.* Here, by perceptible principles, are intended *Mahat* and the rest, or Intellect, Egotism, the five subtle rudiments, the eleven organs (of perception and action), and the five gross elements. The imperceptible one is *Pradhánu* (the chief or great one). The thinking soul, *Purusha* (the incorporeal). These twenty-five principles are intended by the (three) terms *vyakta*, *avyakta*, and *jna*. In discriminative knowledge of these consists the preferable mode; and he who knows them knows the twenty-five principles (he has perfect knowledge).

The difference between the perceptible, and imperceptible, and thinking principles, is next explained.

COMMENT.

Having taught that worldly means of overcoming worldly evil are ineffectual, it is next asserted that devotional remedies, such as the rites enjoined by the *Védas*, are equally unavailing; and knowledge of the

three parts or divisions of existence material and spiritual, is the only mode by which exemption from the infirmities of corporeal being can be attained.

The Védas are inefficient, from their inhumanity in prescribing the shedding of blood: the rewards which they propose are also but temporary, as the gods themselves are finite beings, perishing in each periodical revolution. The immortality spoken of in the Védas is merely a long duration, or until a dissolution of the existent forms of things*. The Védas also cause, instead of curing, pain, as the blessings they promise to one man over another are sources of envy and misery to those who do not possess them. Such is the sense given by GAURAPĀDA to *atikaya*, and the *S. Tatra Kānakudī* understands it also to imply the unequal apportionment of rewards by the Védas themselves: 'The *jyotiṣhtoma* and other rites secure simply heaven; the *vājapēya* and others confer the sovereignty of heaven: this is being possessed of the property of excess (inequality) †.'

In like manner, the original aphorism of KAPILA affirms of these two modes, the temporal and revealed, that there 'is no difference between them', and that 'escape from pain is not the consequence of the latter', because 'recurrence is nevertheless the result of that immunity which is attainable by acts (of devotion) ‡: as 'the consequences of acts are not eternal**.' Here however a dilemma occurs, for the Véda also says, 'There is no return (regeneration) of one who has attained the sphere of Brahma by acts (of devotion) ††.' This is explained away by a Sūtra of Kapila, which declares that the Véda limits the non-regeneration of one who has

* अमृतनाभिधानं चिरस्ये मानमृपलक्ष्यमति यदाह अमृतसम्पूर्वं स्या नमृतत्वं भाष्यते ॥ विष्णु पुराणं ॥ † ज्योतिषोमादयः स्वर्गमात्र साधनं वाजपेयादयः स्वराज्यस्येत्यतिशययुक्तत्वं । ‡ अविशेषशोभ योः । † नानुश्विकादपि तत् सिद्धिः । † कर्मसाध्यत्वेन पुनरावृत्तिः । ** कर्मसाध्यस्य चानित्यत्वे । †† कर्मणा व्रक्षलो रुग्मस्यानावृत्तिः ।

attained the region of Brahmā to him who, when there, acquires discriminative wisdom*.

This discriminative wisdom is the accurate discrimination of those principles into which all that exists is distributed by the Sāṅkhyā philosophy. *Vyakta*, 'that which is perceived, sensible, discrete'; *Avyakta*, 'that which is unperceived, indiscrete'; and *Jna*, 'that which knows, or discriminates': the first is matter in its perceptible modifications; the second is crude, unmodified matter; and the third is soul. The object of the *S. Kārikā* is to define and explain these three things, the correct knowledge of which is of itself release from worldly bondage, and exemption from exposure to human ills, by the final separation of soul from body.

III

NATURE, the root (of all), is no production. Seven principles, the Great or intellectual one, &c., are productions and productive. Sixteen are productions (unproductive). Soul is neither a production nor productive.

BHĀSHYA.

Mūla (the root) *prakṛiti* (nature) is *pradhāna* (chief), from its being the root of the seven principles which are productions and productive; such nature is the root. *No production*.—It is not produced from another: on that account nature (*prakṛiti*) is no product of any other thing. *Seven principles*.—*Mahat* and the rest; from its being the great (*maha*) element; this is *Intellect* (*Buddhi*). *Intellect and the rest*.—The seven principles are, 1. *Intellect*; 2. *Egotism*; 3—7. The five subtle rudiments. These seven are productions and productive: in this manner: *Intellect* is produced from the *chief* one (nature). That again produces *Egotism*, whence it is productive (*prakṛiti*). *Egotism*, as derived from *Intellect*, is a produc-

* तथा प्राप्तिवेक्ष्यानायुचितुतः ।

tion; but as it gives origin to the five subtle rudiments, it is productive. The subtle rudiment of sound is derived from Egotism, and is therefore a production; but as causing the production of ether, it is productive. The subtle rudiment of touch, as generated from Egotism, is a production; as giving origin to air, it is productive. The subtle rudiment of smell is derived from Egotism, and is therefore a production; it gives origin to earth, and is therefore productive. The subtle rudiment of form is a production from Egotism; as generating light, it is productive. The subtle rudiment of flavour, as derived from Egotism, is a production; it is productive, as giving origin to water. In this manner the *Great principle* and the rest are productions and productive. *Sixteen are productions*; that is, the five organs of perception, the five organs of action, with mind, making the eleventh, and the five elements: these form a class of sixteen which are productions, the term *vikāra* being the same as *vikṛiti*.¹ Soul is neither a production nor productive. These (principles) being thus classed, it is next to be considered by what and how many kinds of proof, and by what proof severally applied, the demonstration of these three (classes of) principles, the perceptible, the imperceptible, and the thinking soul, can be effected. For in this world a probable thing is established by proof, in the same mode as (a quantity of) grain by a *prastha* (a certain measure), and the like, or sandal and other things by weight. On this account what proof is, is next to be defined.

COMMENT.

In this stanza the three principal categories of the Sāṅkhya system are briefly defined, chiefly with regard to their relative characters.

Existent things, according to one classification, are said to be fourfold: 1. *prakṛiti*; 2. *vikṛiti*; 3. *prakṛiti-vikṛiti*; and *anubhaya rūpa*, neither *prakṛiti* nor *vikṛiti*. *Prakṛiti*, according to its ordinary use, and its etymological sense, means that which is primary, that which precedes what is made; from *pra*, *pra*, and *kṛi*, 'to make.' This, however, is further distinguished in the text into the *māta prakṛiti*; the *prakṛiti* which is the root and substance of all things except soul, matter or nature; and secondary, special, or relative *prakṛiti*, or every production that in its

turn becomes primary to some other derived from it. By *prakriti* may therefore be understood the matter of which every substance primarily or secondarily is composed, and from which it proceeds, the primary, or, as Mr. Colebrooke renders it, 'productive' principle of some secondary substance or production. This subsequent product is termed *vikriti*, from the same root, *kri*, 'to make,' with *vi*, implying 'variation,' prefixed. *Vikriti* does not mean a product, or thing brought primarily into existence, but merely a modification of a state of being, a new development or form of something previously extant. We might therefore consider it as best rendered by the term 'development,' but there is no objection to the equivalent in the text, or 'product.' In this way, then, the different substances of the universe are respectively nature, or matter, and form. Crude or radical matter is without form. Intellect is its first form, and Intellect is the matter of Egotism. Egotism is a form of Intellect, and the matter of which the senses and the rudimental elements are formed: the senses are forms of Egotism. The gross elements are forms of the rudimental elements. We are not to extend the materiality of the grosser elements to the forms of visible things, for visible things are compounds, not simple developments of a simple base. Soul comes under the fourth class; it is neither matter nor form, production nor productive. More particular definitions of each category subsequently occur.

IV.

PERCEPTION, inference, and right affirmation, are admitted to be threefold proof; for they (are by all acknowledged, and) comprise every mode of demonstration. It is from proof that belief of that which is to be proven results.

BHASHYA.

Perception;—as, the ear, the skin, the eye, the tongue, the nose, are the five organs of sense; and their five objects are respectively, sound, feel,

form, flavour, and odour: the ear apprehends sound; the skin, touch; the eye, form; the tongue, taste; the nose, smell. This proof is called, (that which is) *sens* (or perception). That object which is not ascertainable either by its being present, or by inference, is to be apprehended from *right affirmation*; such as, *INDRA*, the king of the gods; the northern *Kurus*; the nymphs of heaven; and the like. That which is not ascertainable by perception or inference, is derived from *apt* (or sufficient) authority. It is also said; "They call scripture, right affirmation; right, as free from error. Let not one exempt from fault affirm a falsehood without adequate reason. He who in his appointed office is free from partiality or enmity, and is ever respected by persons of the same character, such a man is to be regarded as *apt* (fit or worthy)." In these three are comprised all kinds of proof. *JAIMINI* describes six sorts of proof. Which of those then are not proofs? They are, presumption (*artha-patti*), proportion (*sambhava*), privation (*abhabha*), comprehension (*pratibha*), oral communication (*avithya*), and comparison (*upamana*). Thus: "Presumption" is twofold, 'seen' and 'heard.' 'Seen' is where in one case the existence of spirit is admitted, and it is presumed that it exists in another. 'Heard'; *DEVADATTA* does not eat by day, and yet grows fat: it is presumed then that he eats by night. "Proportion;" By the term one *prastha*, four *kuracas* are equally designated. "Privation" is fourfold; prior, mutual, constant, and total. 'Prior;' as, *DEVADATTA* in childhood, youth, &c. 'Mutual;' as, Water jar in cloth. 'Constant;' as, The horns of an ass; the son of a barren woman; the flowers of the sky. 'Total' privation, or destruction; as when cloth is burnt, or as from contemplating withered grain, want of rain is ascertained. In this manner privation is manifold. "Comprehension;" as, The part of the country that lies between the *Vindhya* mountains on the north and *Sahya* mountains on the south, extending to the sea, is pleasant. By this sentence it is intended to express that there are many agreeable circumstances comprehended in that country, the name of the site indicating its several products. "Oral communication;" as, When people report there is a fiend in the fig tree. "Comparison;" The *Gavaya* is like a cow; a lake is like a sea. These are the six kinds of proof; but they are comprised

in the three: for presumption is included in inference; and proportion, privation, comprehension, oral communication, and comparison, are comprehended in right affirmation. Therefore from the expressions (in the text), *they comprise every mode of demonstration, and are admitted to be threefold proof*, it is said, that by these three kinds of proof, proof is established. *Belief of that which is to be proven results from proof.*—The things to be proven are, Nature, Intellect, Egotism, the five subtle rudiments, the eleven organs, the five gross elements, and Soul. These five and twenty principles are classed as the perceptible, the imperceptible, and the percipient; and some are verifiable by perception, some by inference, and some by authority; which is the threefold proof.

The definition of each kind (of proof) is next given.

COMMENT.

The work pauses in its enumeration of the physical and metaphysical principles of the system, to define its dialectical portion, or the proofs which may be urged in support of its principles.

The doctrine that there are but three kinds of proof, is said to be supported by a text of the Védas: 'Soul is either to be perceived, to be learned from authority, or to be inferred from reasoning*.' It is opposed to the tenets of the *Naiyáyikas* and *Mimásakas*, the former of whom describe four kinds, and the latter six kinds of proof. The proofs of the logicians are, *pratyaksha* †, 'perception'; *anumána* ‡, 'inference'; *upamána* ‡, 'comparison'; and *sabda* §, 'verbal authority.' Of these, comparison and verbal authority are included by the *Sánkhyas* under right affirmation; the term *ápta*** meaning 'fit, right,' and being applied either to the Védas ††, or to inspired teachers ‡‡, as subsequently explained. The *Mimásakas* do recognise six kinds of proof; but GAURAPÁDA has either stated them incorrectly, or refers to a system different from that now found in the best authorities of this school. KUMÁRILA BILATTA alludes

* आत्मा चा द्रष्टव्यः ओहन्यो मन्त्रादः । ॥ प्रत्यक्षः । ॥ आनुमानः ।
॥ उपमानः । ॥ गम्भः । ॥ ** आत्मः । ॥ आगमः । ॥ आचार्यः ।

to the sixfold proof of an older scholar or *Vrittikāra*, but those six proofs are, as Mr. Colbroke states, perception, inference, comparison, presumption, authority, and privation; and the author of the *Sāstra-dīpikā* excludes expressly *sambhava*, *pratibhā*, and *aitiḥya* from the character of proofs. With regard to the terms specified, it may be doubted if exact equivalents can be devised. *Arthāpatti* is literally, 'attainment of meaning'; conjecture or presumption, 'inference'; from which it differs only in the absence of the predicate or sign from which the subject is inferred. The illustrations of the commentator do not very clearly explain the purport of the two kinds of this proof, 'seen' and 'heard.' In the *Sāstra-dīpikā* the first is exemplified by the sentence, "DEVADATTA is alive, but not in his house; it is presumed therefore that he is abroad." 'Heard,' *sruta*, is referred to the Vōdas, and applies to the interpretation of precepts by the spirit as well as the letter, as in a direction to offer any particular article, it may be presumed, that should that not be procurable, something similar may be substituted. VĀCHEPATI also considers *arthāpatti* to be comprised in inference, as well as *sambhava*, 'identity' or 'proportion.' Privation, he argues, is only a modification of perception; and *aitiḥya*, or 'report,' is no proof at all, the person with whom it originates being undetermined. *Pratibhā* he does not mention. The concluding expressions of GAURĀPĀDA, *Pratijñāsa sanjñānam*, are of questionable import, and there is possibly some error in the copy. The 'objects of proof,' *prameya*, are, according to the Sankhyā, all the principles of existence. *Siddhi*, 'accomplishment, determination,' in the last hemistich, is explained by *pratīti*, 'trust, belief.'

V.

PERCEPTION is ascertainment of particular objects. Inference, which is of three sorts, premises an argument, and (deduces) that which is argued by it. Right affirmation is true revelation.

BHĀSHYA.

Drishṭa 'seen,' or *pratyakṣa*, 'perception,' is application or exertion of the senses in regard to their several objects, as of the ear, and the rest, to sound, &c. *Inference* is of three kinds, subsequent, antecedent, analogous. Inference antecedent is that which has been previously deduced; as, rain is inferred from the rising of a cloud, because formerly rain had been the consequence. Subsequent; as, having found a drop of water taken from the sea to be salt, the saltiness of the rest also is inferred. Analogous; as, having observed their change of place, it is concluded that the moon and stars are locomotive, like CHAITRA: that is, having seen a person named CHAITRA transfer his position from one place to another, and thence known that he was locomotive, it is inferred that the moon and stars also have motion (because it is seen that they change their places). So observing one mango tree in blossom, it is inferred that other mango trees also are in flower. This is inference from analogy.

Again; *premises an argument, and (deducēs) that which is argued by it.* That inference. Premises a prior argument; that is, the thing which has a predicate is inferred from the predicate, as, a mendicant (is known) by his staff; or it premises the subject of the argument, when the predicate is deduced from that of which it is predicated, as, having seen a mendicant, you say, this is his triple staff. *Right affirmation is true revelation.*—*Āpta* means *āchāryas*, 'holy teachers,' as Brahmā and the rest. *Sṛuti* means 'the Vēdas.' 'Teachers and Vēdas' is the import of the compound, and that which is declared by them is true revelation.

In this manner threefold proof has been described. It is next explained by what sort of proof ascertainment is to be effected, and of what objects.

COMMENT.

The three kinds of proof, perception, inference, and right affirmation, are here more particularly explained.

The first is defined, 'what severally relates to, or is engaged in, an

object of sense*. *Adhyavasáya* is explained by VÁCHESPATI, 'Knowledge, which is the exercise of the intellectual faculty †.' NÁRÁYANA explains it, 'That by which certainty is obtained‡.' The organs do not of themselves apprehend objects, but are merely the instruments by which they are approximated to the intellect: 'neither does intellect apprehend them (rationally), being, as derived from (*prakriti*) matter, incapable of sense; but the unconscious impressions or modifications of intellect, derived through the senses, are communicated to soul, which, reflecting them whilst they are present in the intellect, appears by that reflection actually affected by wisdom, pleasure, and the like §.'

The explanation given by GAURAPÁDA of the three kinds of inference is not exactly conformable to the definitions of the logicians, although the same technical terms are employed. Thus in the *Nyāya Sátra Vritti*, in the comment on the *Sátra* of Gautama*, we have the following: 'Three-fold inference. Prior, that is, cause; characterized by, or having, that (cause); as inference of rain from the gathering of clouds. Posterior, effect; characterized by it, as inference of rain from the swelling of a river. Analogous (or generic); characterized as distinct from both effect and cause, as the inference of any thing being a substance from its being earthy**.' Here then we have inference, *a priori*, or of effect from cause;

* प्रतिविषयाध्यवसायः—विषयं प्रति वर्तते । । अध्यवसायो
बुद्धिष्यामारो ज्ञानं । । अध्यवसीयते निष्ठीयतेऽनेन । । बुद्धि
तत्त्वं हि प्राकृतत्वादचेतनमिति तदीयोऽध्यवसायाऽप्यचेतनो घटादि वत् ।
एवं बुद्धितत्वस्य सुखादयोऽपि परिणामभेदा अचेतनाः । पुरुषस्तु सुखाद
ननुष्टु चेतनः । सोऽयं बुद्धितत्ववर्तिनाज्ञानसुखादिना तत्प्रतिविद्वित
ज्ञायापत्त्याज्ञानसुखादिमानिव भवतीति । । ॥ विविधमनुमानं पूर्वव
चेतनवत् सामान्यतोहृष्टं च । ॥ ॥ विविधमिति पूर्वं कारणं तत्त्वं तत्त्वं
गर्कं यथा भेदोद्भवतिविषेषेण वृष्ट्यनुमानं । येवः कार्यं तत्त्वंगकं येषवत्
यथा नदीवृद्धा वृष्ट्यनुमानं । सामान्यतो हृष्टं कार्यंकारणभिन्नतिंगकं
यथा पृथिवीतेन द्रव्यत्वानुमानं ।

inference *a posteriori*, or of cause from effect; and inference from analogy, or community of sensible properties; for *samānyato drishitam* is 'that which is recognised from generic properties, its own specific properties being unnoticed'. The *S. Chandrikā* gives a similar, or logical, explanation of the three kinds of inference.

The definition of inference in general is the subject of the first member of the second hemistich. The expressions *linga* † and *lingī* ‡ are analogous to 'predicate and subject,' or the mark, sign, or accident by which any thing is characterized, and the thing having such characteristic mark and sign. Thus *linga* is explained by logicians by the term *vyāpya* §, and *lingī* by *vyāpaka* ¶; as in the proposition, There is fire, because there is smoke, the latter is the *linga*, *vyāpya*, 'major or predicate,' and fire the *lingī* or *vyāpaka*, the 'minor or subject,' or thing of which the presence is denoted by its characteristic. Inference, then, is a conclusion derived from previous determination of predicate and subject; or it is knowledge of the points of an argument depending on the relation between subject and predicate; that is, 'Unless it were previously known that smoke indicated fire, the presence of the latter could not be inferred from the appearance of the former'. This is what the logicians term *paramersha*, 'observation or experience.' *Āpta* **, according to GAURAPĀDA, means *deharya*; and *āpta sruti* †† implies 'holy teachers and holy writ.' NĀRĀYANA expounds it in a similar manner ‡‡, and adds, that *āpta* means *īśvara*, or 'god,' according to the theistical *Sāṅkhya* |||. VĀCHERPATI explains the terms similarly, though more obscurely. *Āpta* is equivalent with him to *prāpta*, 'obtained,' and *yukta*, 'proper, right,' and *āpta sruti* is 'both that which is right and traditional, holy knowledge §§'; for *sruti* is defined to be 'knowledge of the pur-

* जाह खलयणस्य सामान्यदर्शनमनुमानमित्यर्थः । † लिंगं
‡ लिंगिन् । ‡ व्याप्तं । § व्यापकं । ** तत्त्वात्प्रापकपक्ष
धर्मसत्ता ज्ञानपूर्वकमनुमानमित्यनुमानसामान्यं लक्षितं । *** ज्ञाप ।
†† ज्ञापसृती । || वाचपार्थगीचरयथार्थज्ञानपानामः । || सेष
रमते इत्यर स्य ज्ञापः । §§ ज्ञापसासी चुति खेत्याप्तसृतिः ।

port of texts derived from holy writ; which knowledge is of itself proof, as obtained from the Védas, which are not of human origin, and fit to exempt from all fear of error *.' The first term, *vákya*, is explained to signify, 'the Véda is the teacher of religion †; and the expression *vákyadr̥tha* is equivalent to *dharma*, 'religion or virtue.' 'Religion is heard by it; as, "Let one desirous of heaven perform the *jyotiṣṭhloka* sacrifice;" such is a text (of scripture) ‡.' The texts of the Védas and of other inspired works are authority, as having been handed down through successive births by the same teachers as JAIGISHAVYA says, 'By me living repeatedly in ten different great creations §.' So 'the Véda was remembered by KAPILA from a former state of being ¶.' The *Mimānsakas* distinguish between *apya vākya* and *véda vākya*; the former is human, the latter inspired, authority.

VI.

SENSIBLE objects become known by perception; but it is by inference (or reasoning) that acquaintance with things transcending the senses is obtained: and a truth which is neither to be directly perceived, nor to be inferred from reasoning, is deduced from revelation.

BHĀSHYA.

By inference from analogy; of things beyond the senses—the ascertainment of existing things which transcend the senses. Nature and soul are

* अतिवाक्यजनित वाक्यार्थज्ञानं तत्त्वतः प्रभाणमपीरुपेयवेदजनित तेन सकलदोषशंकादिनिमुक्तेयुक्तं । † धर्मवीपकः अतिः । ‡ शूयते प्रम्भोऽनेन यथा ज्योतिर्देभेन स्वर्गीकामी यज्ञेतेजि वाक्यं । ॥ दण्ड हामर्गेषु विपरिवर्त्तनानेन मया । † आदिविदुषश्चकपिलस्य कल्पादी कल्पान्तराधीतयुतिस्त्वरणमभवः ।

not objects of sense, and are to be known only by reasoning from analogy. For as the predicates *Mūhat* and the rest have the three qualities, so must that of which they are effects, the chief one (nature), have the three qualities; and as that which is irrational appears as if it was rational, it must have a guide and superintendent, which is soul. That which is perceptible is known by perception; but that which is imperceptible, and which is not to be inferred from analogy, must be learnt from revelation, as, *Indra*, the king of the gods; the northern *Kurus*; the nymphs of heaven: these depend upon sacred authority. Here some one objects, Nature or soul is not apprehended, and what is not apprehended in this world does not exist; therefore these two are not any more than a second head, or a third arm. In reply it is stated, that there are eight causes which prevent the apprehension of existing things.

COMMENT.

In this verse, according to the translation followed, the application of the three different kinds of proof to three different objects is described: according to a different version, only one class of objects is referred to, those which transcend the senses, and of which a knowledge is attainable only by inference from analogy, or by revelation.

The *S. Tantra Kāmudī* concurs with the *S. Bhāshya* in understanding the terms of the text, *sāmānyato drishīdī**, to refer to *anumāno*†, intending 'inference from analogy'‡. A similar explanation occurs in the *S. Pravachana Bhāshya*: 'Thence, from reasoning by analogy, the determination of both, of nature and soul, is effected.' It appears therefore that in this place the text does not refer either to perception or to inference in general, as evidence of perceptible things, but solely to inference

* सामान्यतो हृषात् । † अनुमानात् । ‡ हु जन्मः प्रत्यक्ष
पूर्ववद्वां विशिनति । सामान्यतो हृषादनुमानादध्यवसायादतीन्द्रियाणां ।
। सामान्यतो हृषातुभयसिद्धिः—तथ सामान्यतो हृषादनुमानात् । अत मकृ
तिपुरुषयोः सिद्धिरित्यर्थः ।

from analogy, as proof of imperceptible objects. For inference *a priori* or *a posteriori* regards things not necessarily beyond the cognizance of the senses, like nature and soul, but those only which are not at the moment perceptible, as fire from smoke, rain from floods or clouds, and the like. It might be preferable, therefore, to render the verse somewhat differently from the text, or, 'It is by reasoning from analogy that belief in things beyond the senses is attained; and imperceptible things, not thereby determined, are to be known only from revelation.' The version of Mr. Colebrooke, in which he is followed by Professor Lassen ('Æquilitatis intellectus est per perceptionem: rerum quo supra sensus sunt per demonstrationem vel haec non evictum, quod preter sensus est, probatur revelatione'); rests apparently upon the authority of the *S. Chandrikâ* and *S. Kaumudi*. '*Sdmñijatas* has the affix *tasi* in the sense of the sixth (possessive) case. The ascertainment of all objects appreciable by the senses, whether actually perceived or not, is by perception: therefore knowledge of earth and the other elements is by sense; but knowledge of things beyond the senses, as nature and the rest, is from inference*.'

When inference from analogy fails, then, according to all the authorities, the remaining proof, or revelation, must be had recourse to, agreeably to the Sûtras; 'Oral proof is fit instruction,' and 'fit instruction is communication of the proofs by which the nature of both *prakriti* and *purusha* may be discriminated †.'

VII.

FROM various causes things may be imperceptible (or unperceived); excessive distance, (extreme) nearness, defect of the organs, inatten-

* सामान्यत इति षष्ठ्यकालसि तथा चेन्द्रियमीग्यस्य सर्वस्यापेक्षित स्यानपेक्षितस्य च हृषात् प्रत्यक्षादेव सिद्धिस्तेन पृथिव्यादीनां प्रत्यक्षादेव सिद्धिरिति भावोऽतीन्द्रियाणां प्रकृत्यादीनां सिद्धिरनुमानात् । † आ प्रीपदेशः शन्दः—उभयसिद्धिः प्रमाणाह्वटुपदेशः ।

tion, minuteness, interposition of objects, predominance of other matters, and intermixture with the like.

BHĀSHYA.

Non-perception of things here existing may proceed from, their *remoteness*, as of Vishnumitra, Maitra, and Chaitra, dwelling in different countries; or their *propinquity*, as the eye does not see the collyrium applied to the eyelids; from *defect of the organs*, as sound and form are undiscernible by the deaf and the blind; from *inattention*, as a person whose thoughts are distracted does not apprehend what is said to him, however intelligibly; from *minuteness*, as the small particles of frost, vapour, and smoke in the atmosphere are not perceived; from *interposition*, as a thing hidden by a wall; from *predominance of others*, as the planets, asterisms, and stars are invisible when their rays are overpowered by those of the sun; from *intermixture with the like*, as a bean in a heap of beans, a lotus amongst lotuses, a myrobalan amongst myrobalans, a pigeon in a flock of pigeons, cannot be perceived, being confounded in the midst of similar objects. In this way non-perception of actually existing things is eightfold.

Be it granted, that whatever is to be ascertained (by any means) is: by what cause is apprehension of nature and soul prevented, and how is it to be effected?

COMMENT.

Reasons are here assigned why things may not be perceived, although they actually exist.

The terms of the text, as illustrated by the comment, are easily understood: the particle *cha*, in connexion with the last, is considered to imply the existence of other impediments besides those enumerated, such as non-production, as of curds from milk*. But these circumstances, for

* चकारोऽनुकसमुद्धार्णः तेनानुद्धृयोऽपि संगृहीत यथा द्वीराहृषस्या
यां दध्यनुद्धवान्ति हरयते ।

the most part, account for the non-perception of perceptible things, and it is still to be considered why nature and soul, which are not amongst things ordinarily perceptible, are not perceived *.

VIII.

It is owing to the subtilty (of nature), not to the non-existence of this original principle, that it is not apprehended by the senses, but inferred from its effects. Intellect and the rest of the derivative principles are effects; (whence it is concluded as their cause) in some respects analogous, but in others dissimilar.

BHĀSHYA.

From subtilty the non-perception of that nature. Nature is not apprehended (by the senses) on account of its subtilty, like the particles of smoke, vapour, and frost, which are in the atmosphere, although not perceived there. How then is it to be apprehended? *Its perception is from its effects.* Having observed the effects, the cause is inferred. Nature is the cause, of which such is the effect. Intellect, egotism, the five subtile rudiments, the eleven organs, the five gross elements, are its effects. That effect may be *dissimilar* from nature: 'nature,' *prakriti*; 'the chief one,' *pradhāna*; dissimilar from it: or it may be *analogous*, of similar character; as in the world a son may be like or unlike his father. From what cause this similarity or dissimilarity proceeds, we shall hereafter explain.

Here a doubt arises, from the conflicting opinions of teachers, whether intellect and other effects be or be not already in nature. According to the Sāṅkhya doctrine, the effects are in nature; according to the

* ननुतिदूरत्वादिषु मध्ये प्रकृत्याशुपलम्बे किं प्रतिबन्धकं ।

Buddhas and others, they are not; for that which is, cannot cease to be; and that which is not, can by no means be; this is a contradiction. Therefore, it is said—

COMMENT.

Nature is said to be imperceptible, from its subtlety: it must be therefore inferred from its effects.

The effects are the products of nature, or intellect, egotism, and the rest; some of which are of a similar, and some of a dissimilar character, as subsequently explained.

Effect, according to the Sankhya system, necessarily implies cause, as it could not exist without it*: but on this topic there are different opinions, thus particularized by VÄCHESPATI: 1. Some say, that that which is may proceed from that which is not. 2. Some say, that effect is not a separately existent thing, but the revolution of an existent thing. 3. Some say, that that which is not may proceed from that which is. 4. The ancients assert, that that which is comes from that which is (or *cas* from *cas*). By the three first propositions the existence of nature would not be proved; for,

1. The materiality of the cause of the world, of which the qualities goodness, foulness, and darkness are the natural properties, comprises sound and other changes of its natural condition, and is diversified by pleasure, pain, and insensibility; but if that which is, is born from that which is not, how can that insubstantial cause which is not, comprehend pleasure, pain, form, sound, and the like? for there cannot be identity of nature between what is and what is not.

2. If sound, and other diversified existences, were but revolutions of one existent thing, yet that which is could not proceed from such a source, for the property of manifold existence cannot belong to that which is not twofold: the notion of that which is not manifold through its comprising manifold existence is an obvious error.

* काम्योक्तारणमानं गम्यते ।

3. The notion of the Kanabhakshas, Akshacharanas, and others, that that which is not may proceed from that which is, excludes the comprehension of effect in cause, as that which is and that which is not cannot have community: consequently the existence of nature is not proved; and in order to establish its existence, the existence of effect in it must first be determined *.

Of the doctrines here alluded to, the first is said to be that of some of the Buddhists, who deny the existence of *prakriti*, or any universal cause, or of any thing which they cannot verify by perception. The second is that of the Védántis, who maintain that all that exists is but the *विवर्त्त*, literally the 'revolutions'—the emanations from, or manifestations of, one only universal spirit. It might be said that the Sāṅkhya seems to teach a similar doctrine, in as far as it refers all that exists, exclusive of spirit, to one common source, and makes all else identical with *prakriti*. It differs however in this, that it regards the substances evolved from the radical *prakriti* as substantial existences, as effects or products of a cause which exists no longer except in its effects. The Védántis, on the other hand, maintain that it is cause which is eternal, and that effects are

* केचिदाहुरसतः सज्जायत इति । एकस्य सतो विवर्तः कार्यजातं न वस्त्रिव्यपरे । अन्ये तु सतोऽसज्जायत इति । सतः सज्जायत इति वृद्धाः । तत्र पूर्वस्मिन् कल्पचये प्रधानं न सिद्धति सुखदुःखमोहमेत्वत् स्वरूपयरि शामणश्चाद्यात्मकं हि जगत् कारणस्य प्रधानलं सत्वरजस्तमः स्वभावनं । यदि पुनरसतः सज्जायेत असचिरुपाश्वं कारणं कर्त्तुं सुखादिरुपश्चाद्यात्मकं स्यात् सदसतोस्तादात्मानुपपत्तेः ॥ अथेकस्य सतो विवर्तः शब्दादिप्रपञ्चस्तथापिसतः सज्जायत इति न स्यात् नास्यादग्रस्य प्रपञ्चात्मकं । अपित्प्रपञ्चस्य प्रपञ्चात्मकतया प्रतीतिर्थम् एव ॥ येषामपि कल्पमष्टाद्यचरणादीनां सत एव कारणादसतो जन्म तेषामपि सदसतोरेकत्वानुपपत्तेन जार्यात्मकं कारणमिति न प्रधानसिद्धिः ॥ अतः प्रधानसिद्धार्थं प्रशमनात् सत्कार्यं प्रतिजानीते ॥

only its present operations. The popular form of Véśantism asserts, indeed, that nothing exists but cause, and that its effects, or all that appears to exist, are unrealities, illusions, the phantoms of a dream: but the commentator on the *Séṅkhya Pracchāna* declares, that the doctrine of *máyá*, or 'illusion,' is modern, and is contrary to the Védas, and that those who advocate it are nothing but disguised Baudhāyas: 'The cause of the bondage of soul asserted by those concealed Baudhāyas, the modern advocates of *máyá*, is here refuted*.' In the third case we have the authors specified as *Kanabhaikas*, 'Feeders upon little,' or upon atoms, perhaps; and *Akashacharones*, 'Followers of controversy,' contemptuous terms for the *Vais̄hikas*, who maintain the origin of all things from primary atoms, or monads; and who may therefore be said to deduce what is not—the insubstantial forms of things—from actual corpuscular substance.

The fourth or ancient doctrine, that that which is comes from that which is, *ens* from *ens*, *τὸ δὲ* from *τὸ δὲ*, is the converse of the celebrated dogma of antiquity, *ex nihilo, nihil fit*; and although in this place it is especially restricted to the relation of certain effects to a certain cause, yet it comes to the same thing as regards the world in general, the things of which cannot be derived from no primary existent thing; agreeably to the Sātra of KAPILA: 'The production of a thing cannot be from nothing'; *Οὐδὲ γένεται δὲ τὸ μὴ ἔστω*: not only according to Democritus and Epicurus, but according to all the ancient philosophers, who, Aristotle states, agreed universally in the physical doctrine, that it was impossible for any thing to be produced from nothing: *Τοῦτο δὲ τὸ μὲν οὐδὲ γένεται τίκτεται τοῦτο γένεται διαγενούσονται τὴν ἔοικην ἀνταντὴν τοῦτο γένεται*. Phys. I. 4.

* नदीनामपि प्रत्यनवीदानां मायावादिनां बन्धहेतुं निराकृतं ।

† नायस्तुनो यस्तुमिद्दिः ।

IX.

EFFECT subsists (antecedently to the operation of cause); for what exists not, can by no operation of cause be brought into existence. Materials, too, are selected which are fit for the purpose: every thing is not by every means possible; what is capable, does that to which it is competent; and like is produced from like.

BHĀSHYA.

From there being no instrumental cause of *what exists not*—non-existent, what is not—there is no making what is not: therefore effect is. In this world there is no making of what is not; as, the production of oil from sand: therefore the instrumental cause produces what is, from its having been formerly implanted. Hence perceptible principles, which are effects, exist in nature.

Further, *from selection of materials*.—*Upādāna* is 'material cause,' from the selection of it: thus, in life, a man who desires a thing, selects that by which it may be produced; as he who wishes for curds, takes milk, not water (for their material cause). Thence effect is.

Again, *every thing is not by every means possible*. The universal possibility of every thing is not; as of gold in silver, &c. or in grass, dust, or sand. Therefore, from the non-universality of every thing in every thing, effect is.

Again, *what is capable does that to which it is competent*; as, a potter is the capable agent; the implements, the lump of clay, the wheel, rag, rope, water, &c. (are capable), by which he makes the jar, which is capable of being so made from earth. Thence effect is.

Lastly, *like is produced from like*. Such as is the character of cause, in which effect exists, such also is the character of effect; as, barley is produced from barley, rice from rice. If effect was not (did not pre-exist), then rice might grow from pease; but it does not, and therefore effect is.

By these five arguments, then, it is proved that intellect and the other

characteristics do (pre)exist in nature; and therefore production is of that which is, and not of that which is not.

COMMENT.

Arguments are here adduced to shew that the effects or products of nature are comprised in, and coexistent with, their cause or source; consequently they are proofs of the existence of that primary cause or source.

It is laid down as a general principle, that cause and effect are in all cases coexistent, or that effect exists anteriorly to its manifestation; *sat-káryam** in the text meaning 'existent effect prior to the exercise of (efficient) cause †'; or, as the phrase also of the text *asudukaranát*‡ is explained, 'If effect prior to the exercise of (efficient) cause does not exist, its existence cannot by any means be effected.' The expression *sat-káryam*, therefore, is to be understood throughout as meaning 'existent effect,' not the effect of that which exists; and the object of the stanza is to establish the existence of cause from its effects, and not of effects from the existence of cause, as Professor Lassen has explained it: "Quenam sint rationes docetur quibus evincatur mentem ceteraque principia effecta esse a r̥g̥ bṛti." Mons. Pauthier (*Traduction de la Sánkhyā Káriká*, 105) is more correct in his view of the general purport of the verse; "Ce qui n'existe pas ne peut arriver à l'état d'effet;" but he has mistaken the particulars—the *reasons* why that which is not can never be, for the *means* which would be fruitlessly exercised for its production: it is not that such existence cannot be effected "par la co-opération d'aucune cause matérielle," &c., but *because* an effect requires an adequate material cause; and the like.

* सत्कार्यं । † सत्कार्यं प्राक् कारणापारादितिशेषः । ‡ अस दक्षयात् । ॥ अस देत् कारणापारात् पूर्वं कार्यं नास्य सत्त्वं केनापि कर्तुं शक्यं ।

Not only has the meaning of this verse been misapprehended by its translators, but the doctrine which it conveys seems to have been somewhat misconceived by high authority. M. Cousin, referring to this passage, observes, "L'argumentation de Kapila est, dans l'histoire de philosophie, l'antécédent de celle d'Ænésidème et Hume. Selon Kapila il n'y a pas de notion propre de cause, et ce que nous appelons une cause n'est qu'une cause apparente relativement à l'effet qui la suit, mais c'est aussi un effet relativement à la cause qui la précède, laquelle est encore un effet par la même raison, et toujours de même, de manière que tout est un enchaînement nécessaire d'effets sans cause véritable et indépendante." M. Cousin then supports his view of the doctrine by selecting some of the arguments contained in the text: as, "That which does not exist cannot be made to exist"; and, "Cause and effect are of the same nature;" and he adds, as a third, that "il ne faut pas s'occuper des causes, mais des effets, car l'existence de l'effet mesure l'énergie de la cause; donc l'effet équivaut la cause." In this instance, however, he is scarcely justified by his authority, whose object is not to dispense with the consideration of cause altogether, but to prove its existence from that of its effects. Kapila, therefore, is far from asserting that "il n'y a pas de cause," although he may so far agree with the philosophers referred to, in recognising no difference between *material cause* and *material effects*: for it must be remembered, that it is of material effects, of substances, that he is speaking. His doctrine is, in fact, that on which Brown enlarges in his lectures on power, cause, and effect—that "the forms of a body are the body itself; and that all the substances which exist in the universe are every thing which truly exists in the universe, to which nothing can be added which is not itself a new substance: that there can be nothing in the events of nature, therefore, but the antecedents and consequents which are present in them; and that these accordingly, or nothing, are the very causes and effects which we are desirous of investigating." Lect. on the Philosophy of the Human Mind, p. 175. KAPILA, however, has not asserted a series of antecedents and consequents without beginning: and whatever we may conceive of his *mūla-prakriti*, his original and unoriginated substance whence all substances proceed, it is a fixed point

from which he starts, and the existence of which he deduces from its effects: the mutual and correlative existence of which, with their cause, he endeavours to establish by arguments, which, as regarding a curious and not uninteresting part of the Sánkhyá philosophy, it may be allowable to recapitulate a little more in detail.

1. *Asadakarṇuit*; 'Because efficient or instrumental cause cannot make or produce that which is not.' Professor Lassen renders this, 'E nulla nonentis efficacitate, nonens nil efficit. *Asat* in this passage, however, is the object, not the agent; and *karana* is employed technically to denote the efficient or operative cause, the energy of which would be exerted in vain, unless applied to materials that existed: that which does not exist cannot be brought into existence by any agent. It would be useless to grind the sesamum for oil, unless the oil existed in it: the same force applied to sand or sugar-cane would not express oil. The appearance or manifestation of the oil is a proof that it was contained in the sesamum, and consequently is a proof of the existence of the source whence it is derived. This dogma, in its most comprehensive application, is of course the same with that of the Greeks, that nothing can come from nothing, and makes the creation of the universe dependent upon pre-existing materials. Here, however, the application is limited and specific, and as Sir Grimes Haughton, in his vindication of Mr. Colchrooke's exposition of the Védanta philosophy, has justly observed, it means no more than that things proceed from their respective sources, and from those sources alone; or that certain sequents follow certain antecedents, and indicate consequently their existence.

2. *Upádána grahanit*; 'From taking an adequate material cause: a fit material cause must be selected for any given effect or product.' There is no difference of opinion as to the purport of *upádána*; 'Such as the substance evolved, such is that from which it is evolved;' or as illustrated by GAURAPÁDA, 'He who wishes to make curds will employ milk, not water:' but this being the case, the effects which we behold, or infer, must proceed from something similar to themselves, and consequently prove the existence of that substance. 'The relation between cause and effect is the generation of effect; but there can be no relation

(between cause and) a non-existent effect, and therefore effect is*, and consequently so is cause.

3. 'From the unfitness of all causes for every effect;' *carva saubhāraṇībhbhāvāt*. There must be an identity of character between the sequent and its antecedent, and the existence of one indicates that of the other: a jar is made with clay, cloth with yarn; the latter material could not be used to fabricate a water-pot, nor clay to weave a garment. If this was not the case, all things would be equally fit for all purposes,

, , , ex omnibus rebus

Omne genus nasci possit.

It is not, however, here intended to assert, that "idem causa non est ulla quam *sad, rō dū*," but that the effect must have a determinate existence in that cause, and can be the only effect which it can produce; as in the commentary on this expression in the *S. Pravachana Bhāshya*: 'If effect prior to production do not exist in cause, there would be no reason why cause should not produce one non-existent effect, and not another †.'

4. *Saktasya sahyābaranōt*; 'From the execution of that which the agent is able to do.' Active or efficient causes can do only that to which they are competent: the potter and his implements fabricate a water-jar, not a piece of cloth; they are not competent to the latter, they are capable of the former. If effect did not pre-exist, if it were not inseparable from cause, power, or the exertions of an agent, and the employment of means, might derive from any antecedent one consequence as well as another.

5. *Kāranabhbārat*; 'From the nature of cause;' that is, from its being of the same nature or character with effect, and consequently producing its like; or, according to VĀCHESPATI, 'from the identity of cause with effect'; 'Cloth is not different from the threads of which it is woven,

* कार्येण संबद्धं कारणं कार्यस्य जनकं संबन्धश्च कार्यस्यासतो न सम्भवति तस्मात्सदिति । † उत्पत्तेः प्राक् कारणे कार्यासत्त्वां हि न कोऽपि विशेषोऽस्ति येन कंचिदसन्तं जनयेदेतरमिति । । कार्यस्य कारणान्तरात् ।

for it is made up of them*? Here, then, we have precisely the discovery of modern philosophy, "that the form of a body is only another name for the relative position of the parts that constitute it; and that the forms of a body are nothing but the body itself;" (Brown's Lectures;) a discovery which, simple as it may appear to be, dissipated but recently the illusion of 'substantial forms,' which had prevailed for ages in Europe. It seems, however, to have been familiar to Hindu speculation from the remotest periods, as the commentator on the *S. Pravachana*, and the author of the *S. Chandrikā*, cite the Védas in its confirmation: 'Before production there is no difference between cause and effect †.' There is good reason, however, to think that the conclusion drawn from the doctrine by the Védas was very different from that of the Sánkhyas, being the basis of Pantheism, and implying that before creation the great First Cause comprehended both cause and effect: the texts illustrating the dogma being such as, 'The existent *rò* & verily was unevolved!—This, the Existential, was, oh pupil, before all things!—The Unborn was verily before all!.' The Sánkhyas, like some of the old Grecian philosophers, choose to understand by *tad*, *idam*, *rò* &*rò* &*rò*, 'the comprehensive, eternal, material cause.'

From the arguments thus adduced, then, it is concluded that effect is, *sat káryam*‡; that is, that it exists in, and is the same with, cause; or, as GAURAPÁDA has it, *mahat* and the other characteristics of *pradhéna* are in *pradhána*. *Sat káryam* is therefore neither 'ponendum est existens (*sad*) emphaticae ita dictum *rò* *éritis* *de*, per se ens,' nor 'effectus existentis, ab existente effectum, effectum a *rò* *éritis*' the question is, whether effect exists or not before production; and not whether it is produced 'a *rò* *éritis* an a *rò* *éritis*.' It is the production, or appearance, or that which is or is not; not the production of any thing by that which is or is not; agreeably to the Sútra of KAPILA: 'There is no production of that which

* न परस्परान्तुभ्या निरुते तद्भर्त्यात् । † उत्पत्तेः प्रागपि कार्यस्य
सारणामेव शून्यते । ‡ तद् लेयमयाकृतमासीत् । । सदेव सौम्ये
दमयासीत् । । अजमेवेदमयास । । सत् कार्ये ।

is not, as of a man's horn*—The production of that which is not is impossible, as would be that of a human horn †.' Agreeably to the same doctrine also is the reply made in the Sūtras to the objection, that if effect exists already, existence is superfluously given to it; 'It is absurd to produce what is already extant ‡.' The answer is, 'It is not so; for the actual occurrence or non-occurrence of production depends upon manifestation ‡; that is, the present existence of an effect is not the production of any thing new, but the actual manifestation of a change of form of that which previously existed: something like the notions which Aristotle ascribes to ancient philosophers, that all things were together, and that their generation was merely a change of condition: 'Ἡ δέοντα τὰ πάντα καὶ τὸ γένεσθαι τούτοις επιστηται ἀλλοιούσθαι: and it is curious enough to find the doctrine illustrated almost in the words of Hobbes: "Faciendum est quod faciunt statuarii, qui materialm exculpentes, supervacanciam imaginem non faciunt sed inveniunt;" or as VIJNĀNA BHIKSHU has it, 'The active exertion of the sculptor produces merely the manifestation of the image which was in the stone §.'

Although however, as identical with cause, and regarded as proofs of its existence; effects or products, in their separated or manifested condition regarded as forms only, possess properties different from those of their source or cause: these differences are detailed in the next stanza.

X.

A DISCRETE principle is causable, it is inconstant, unpervading, mutable, multitudinous, supporting, emergent, conjunct, governed. The undiscrete one is the reverse.

* नासदुत्पादो नरनुगवत् । † नरशृङ्गतुल्यस्यासत उत्पादो न सम्भवति । ‡ नभावि भावयोगचेत् । † नाभिष्यक्तिनिवन्धनी व्यवहारा व्यवहारी । ‡ शिलामध्यस्यप्रतिनाया लैङ्गिकापरेणाभिष्यक्तिमात्रं ।

BHĀSHYA.

Discrete; intellect and the other effects. *Causable*; that of which there is cause; the term *hetu* meaning 'cause,' as synonymous with *apādāna*, *kārana*, and *nimitta*. Nature is the cause of a discrete principle; therefore discrete principles, as far as the gross elements inclusive, have cause: thus, the principle intellect has cause by nature; egotism by intellect; the five rudiments and eleven organs by egotism; ether by the rudiment of sound; air by that of touch; light by that of form; water by that of taste; and earth by that of smell. In this way, to the gross elements inclusive, a discrete principle has cause. Again, *it is inconstant*, because it is produced from another; as a water-jar, which is produced from a lump of clay, is not constant. Again, *it is unpervading*, not going every where: a discrete principle is not like nature and soul, omnipresent. Again, *it is mutable*; it is subject to the changes which the world undergoes: combined with the thirteen instruments, and incorporated in the subtle frame, it undergoes worldly vicissitudes, and hence is mutable. *It is multitudinous*; it is intellect, egotism, the five rudiments, and eleven organs; and the five gross elements are *supported* by the five rudiments. *It is mergent*; subject to resolution; for at the period of (general) dissolution, the five gross elements merge into the five rudiments; they, with the eleven organs, into egotism; egotism into intellect; and intellect merges into nature. *Conjoined*; conjoined, made up of parts, as sound, touch, taste, form, and smell. *Governed*; not self-dependent; for intellect is dependent on nature, egotism on intellect, the rudiments and organs on egotism, and the gross elements on the rudiments. In this way the governed or subject discrete principle is explained: we now explain the undiscrete.

The undiscrete one is the reverse. An undiscrete principle is the contrary in respect to the properties attributed to the discrete: that, is causable; but there is nothing prior to nature, whence follows its non-production, and therefore it is without cause. A discrete principle is inconstant; an undiscrete is eternal, as it is not produced. The primary elements are not produced from any where; that is, nature. A discrete

principle is unpervading; nature is pervading, going every where. A discrete principle is mutable; nature immutable, from the same omnipresence. Discrete principles are multitudinous; nature is single, from its causality: "Nature is the one cause of the three worlds;" thence nature is single. Discrete principles are dependent; the undiscrete one is independent, from its not being an effect: there is nothing beyond nature of which it can be the effect. A discrete principle is emergent; the undiscrete immergeant (indissoluble), being eternal: intellect and the rest, at the period of general dissolution, merge respectively into one another; not so nature; and that therefore is immergeant (indissoluble). A discrete principle is conjunct (or compound, made up of parts); nature is uncompounded, for sound, touch, flavour, form, and odour, are not in (crude) nature. Discrete principles are governed; the undiscrete is independent, it presides over itself. These are the properties in which discrete and undiscrete principles are dissimilar: those in which they are similar are next described.

COMMENT.

It was stated in the eighth stanza, that intellect and the other effects of nature were in some respects similar, and in others dissimilar, to their cause: the properties in which the dissimilarity consists are here enumerated.

The generic term used for the effects or products of primæval nature (*vyakta*^{*}) means, in its etymological and commonly received senses, that which is evident or manifest, or that which is individual or specific; from *vi*, distributive particle, and *ajna*, 'to make clear or distinct.' The purport is therefore sufficiently well expressed by the equivalent Mr. Colebrooke has selected, 'discrete,' detached from its cause, and having a separate and distinct existence. Nature (or primary matter) is the reverse of this, or *avyakta*[†], 'undiscrete, unseparated, indistinct.' If *natura* were substituted for *tellus*, these lines of Lucretius would illustrate the application of the terms in question:

* व्यक्त ।

† अव्यक्त ।

Multa modis molis multarum semina rerum
Quid permixta gerit tellus discreteque tradit.

Discrete or separated effect or principle (meaning by principle a *tatwa*, or category, according to the Sánkhyá classification of the elements of existent things) is described by its properties, and they are the same which are specified in the original Sútra. 1. *Héturnat* *, 'having cause, or origin ;' *hetu* implying 'material, efficient, and occasional cause ;' 2. *Anitya* †, 'temporary ;' for whatever has cause has beginning, and whatever has a beginning must have an end. At the same time this is to be understood of them in their actual or present form or condition : 'Of their own nature (or as one with their cause) they are eternal, but they are perishable by their separate conditions ‡.' So in the Sútras 'destruction' is explained 'resolution into cause ||.' 3. 'Unpervading § :' Every one of the effects of nature is not observable in every thing, they are dispersed as different modifications ¶.' *Vyápti* is the essential and inherent presence of one thing in another, as of heat in fire, oil in sesamum, &c. 4. *Sakriya* **, 'inmutable,' or 'having action :' perhaps 'movable' or 'migratory' would perfectly express the sense ; for the phrase is explained to signify that the effects of nature migrate from one substance to another: 'Intellect and the rest leave one body in which they were combined, and enter into the composition of another : this is their transition : the transition of the gross elements earth and the rest, composing body, is well known ††.' 5. 'Multitudinous :' many, *anukha* || being repeated in various objects and persons, as 'the faculties in different individuals, and the elements in different forms |||.' 6. Supported

* हेतुमत् । । † अनित्य । । । सर्वज्ञाव्याख्याणां स्वभावतो नित्यतम
च स्वाभिर्विनाशित्वं च । । । नाशः कारणलयः । । । ॥ अव्याप्ति ।
॥ सर्वपरिगणामि न आप्नोति । ॥ ॥ सक्रियं । ॥ ॥ वृद्धादय उपास्त
दहं त्यजन्ति देहान्तरं शोपाददत्त इति तेषां परिस्पन्दः शरीरमृषिचारीनां
च परिस्पन्दः प्रसिद्धः । ॥ ॥ अनेक । ॥ ॥ प्रतिमुह्यं वृद्धादीनां भेदात्
पृष्ठिव्याप्तिः शरीरघटादिभेदेन ।

by, referable to, *ásrita**; as an effect may be considered to be upheld by its cause, or an individual referable to a species; as trees form a wood. 7. 'Mergent,' *linga*†; that which merges into, or is lost or resolved into, its primary elements, as subsequently explained. Intellect and the rest are the *lingas*, signs, marks, or characteristic circumstances of nature: and when they lose their individuality, or discrete existence, they may be said to have been absorbed by, or to have fused or merged into, their original source. Although, therefore, the application of *linga* as an attributive in this sense is technical, the import is not so widely different from that of the substantive as might at first be imagined. VÁCHESPATI, explaining the term, has, * *Linga*, the characteristic of *pradhána*, for these principles, *buddhi* and the rest, are its characteristics, as will be hereafter explained‡; and the author of the *S. Chandriká* has, ' *Linga* is that which characterizes, or causes to be known §; it is the *anumápaka* §, 'the basis of the inference.' For this effect (of nature) is the parent of the inference that an undiscrete cause exists¶.' (See also Com. on v. 5. p. 24.) According to these interpretations, 'predicative' or 'characteristic' would perhaps be a preferable equivalent; but 'mergent' or 'dissoluble**' is conformable to the *S. Bhdshya*. The commentator on the *S. Pravachana* explains it by both terms 'inferential' or 'resolvable.' Effect is termed *linga*, either from its being the ground of inference of cause, or from its progress to resolution ††.' 8. 'Combined, conjunct,' *sáriyara* ‡‡; explained by VÁCHESPATI, 'mixing,' *mistrana* ‡‡, or 'junction,' *sanyoga* §§, as the elements combine with one another. It might be said, then, that nature is a compound, as its products combine with it; but this is not so, for their union with nature is not mere 'mixture or conjunction,

* आश्रित । † लिंग । † लिंगं प्रधानस्य यथा चिते बुद्धादयः
प्रधानस्य लिंगमुपरिष्ठावस्थ्यति । † लिंगं लिंगयति ज्ञापयति ।
† अनुमापकं । † भवति हि कार्यमिदं कारणस्यावक्तव्यानुमिति
जनकं । ** लययुक्तं । †† कारणानुमापकत्वालयगमनाहात्र
लिंगं कार्यं जातं । ‡‡ सावयव । ‡‡ मिश्रण । §§ संयोगः ।

but identification from the sameness of the cause and effect*; a notion which distinguishes the *pradhāna* of the Sāṅkhyas from the first principles of those Grecian philosophers, who, if their doctrines have been rightly represented, taught that substances existed either as distinct particles of an aggregate, or component parts of a mixture, in their original form. In the Sāṅkhya they separate or reunite as one and the same.

10. 'Governed †: the effects of nature depend upon its existence, and each in its turn produces its peculiar effect or product, in furtherance of the influence of nature, or in consequence of its existence, without which they would cease to be, and their effects would be null; as, 'In the effect of egotism, which intellect has to produce, the fulfilment of nature is regarded; otherwise intellect, being ineffective, would not be able to produce egotism' ‡.'

The properties of nature, or the undiscrete principle, are the reverse of these; it has no cause; it has no end; it is omnipresent; it is immutable; it is single; it is self-sustained; it is the subject, not the predicate; it is entire, or one whole; it is supreme.

Although the especial object of the text here is the dissimilarity between the effects of nature and their material cause, yet the term *aryakta* applies equally to *purusha*, or 'soul,' also an invisible or undiscrete principle; and accordingly soul differs from discrete principles in the same circumstances as nature. In the properties, therefore, of non-causability, constancy, omnipresence, immutability, singleness, self-support, substantiveness, oneness, and supremacy, soul and nature correspond. They differ, however, in other respects, and particularly in those in which nature and its effects assimilate, as enumerated in the succeeding stanza.

* न हु प्रधानस्य वुद्यादिभिः संयोगस्तादात्म्यात् । † परतत्त्व ।
 ‡ वुद्या हि स्तकार्येऽहंकारे जनयितव्ये प्रकृत्यापूरोऽपेक्षयत अन्यथा दीर्घा सती नात्महंकारं जनयितुमिति ।

XI.

A DISCRETE principle, as well as the chief (or undiscrete) one, has the three qualities: it is indiscriminative, objective, common, irrational, prolific. Soul is in these respects, as in those, the reverse.

BHĀSHYA.

Has the three qualities: it is that of which goodness, foulness, and darkness are the three properties. A discrete principle is *indiscriminative*; discrimination does not belong to it: that is, it cannot distinguish which is a discrete principle and which are properties, or that this is an ox, that is a horse: such as the properties are, such is the principle; such as is the principle such are the properties; and the like. *Objective*; a discrete principle is to be enjoyed (made use of), from its being an object to all men. *Common*; from being the common possession of all, like a harlot. *Irrational*; it does not comprehend pain, pleasure, or dulness. *Prolific*; thus, egotism is the progeny of intellect; the five rudiments and eleven organs of egotism; and the five gross elements of the five rudiments. These properties, to *prolific* inclusive, are specified as those of a discrete principle; and it is in them that the *chief (or undiscrete) one* is similar: "Such as is a discrete principle, such is the chief (or undiscrete) one." Therefore as a discrete principle has three qualities, so has the undiscrete, or that of which intellect and the rest, having the three qualities, are the effects: so in this world effect is of the like quality with cause, as black cloth is fabricated with black threads. A discrete principle is indiscriminative; so is the chief one; it cannot discern that qualities are distinct from nature, that qualities are one thing, and that nature is another; therefore the chief one is indiscriminative. A discrete principle is objective; so is the chief one, from its being the object of all men. A discrete principle is common; so is the chief one, being common to all things. A discrete principle is irrational; so is the chief one, as it is not conscious of pain, or pleasure, or dulness. Whence is this inferred? From the irrationality of its effects; from an irrational

lump of clay proceeds an irrational water-pot. Thus has (nature) the chief one been explained. *Soul is in these respects, as in those, the reverse:* this is now explained.

Reverse of both the discrete and undiscrete principles. Soul is the reverse of both, thus: Discrete and undiscrete have (the three) qualities; soul is devoid of qualities: they are indiscriminative; soul has discrimination: they are objects (of sense or fruition); soul is not an object (of sense or fruition): they are common; soul is specific: they are irrational; soul is rational; for inasmuch as it comprehends, or perfectly knows, pleasure, pain, and dulness, it is rational: they are prolific; soul is unprolific; nothing is produced from soul. On these grounds soul is said to be the reverse of both the discrete and undiscrete principles.

It is also said, *as in those*, referring to the preceding verse; for as the chief (or undiscrete) principle is there said to be without cause, &c. such is the soul. It is there stated that a discrete principle is causable, inconstant, and the like; and that the undiscrete one is the reverse; that is, it has no cause, &c.; so soul is without cause, being no production. A discrete principle is inconstant; the discrete one is constant; so is soul; and it is immutable also, from its omnipresence. A discrete principle is multitudinous; the undiscrete is single; so is soul. A discrete principle is supported; the undiscrete is unsupported; so is soul. A discrete principle is emergent; the undiscrete immergeant (indissoluble); so is soul; it is not in any way decomposed. A discrete principle is conjunct; the undiscrete one uncombined; so is soul; for there are no (component) parts, such as sound, &c., in soul. Finally, discrete principles are governed; the undiscrete one is independent; so is soul, governing (or presiding over) itself. In this way the common properties of soul and nature were described in the preceding stanza; whilst those in which they differ, as possession of the three qualities, and the like, are specified in this verse. Next follows more particular mention of these three qualities, with which both discrete principles and the undiscrete one are endowed.

COMMENT.

* In this verse the properties common to crude nature and to its products

are specified, continuing the reference to the eighth verse, in which it was asserted, that in some respects the effects of nature and nature itself were analogous. This being effected, the text proceeds to state that soul has not the properties which are common to nature and its products, but possesses those which are peculiar to the former; agreeing therefore in some respects with crude nature, but dissimilar in every respect to its effects or products.

The three qualities*, or *sattva*†, 'goodness,' *rajas*‡, 'foulness,' and *tamas*||, 'darkness,' which are familiar to all the systems of Hindu speculation, are more particularly described in the next verse; soul has them not. *Pradhāna*, 'the chief one,' crude nature, and its products, have not discrimination, *viveka*§, the faculty of discerning the real and essential differences of things, of 'distinguishing between matter and spirit, of knowing self; the exercise of which is the source of final liberation (from existence)¶. By the term 'objective'** is intended that which may be used or enjoyed, such as the faculties of the mind, and the organs of sense; or such as may be perceived by observation, *vijñāna*††; such nature, or *pradhāna*, may also be considered as the origin of all things inferrible by reason. Soul, on the contrary, is the observer or enjoyer, as afterwards explained. *Achétana*‡‡, 'irrational; that which does not think or feel, unconscious, non-sentient; as in the *Meghadūta*; 'Those afflicted by desire seek relief both from rational and irrational objects||'; explained either 'living and lifeless §§,' or 'knowing and ignorant¶¶,' *chétana**** being defined 'knowledge of right and wrong,' or 'of what ought, and what ought not, to be done †††.'

The general position, that the properties of soul are the reverse of

* गुणः । † सत्त्वः । ‡ रजस् । § तमस् । ¶ विवेकः ।
 ' यद्यपन्योन्दभेदज्ञानं विवेकज्ञानं तथापात्मविशेषज्ञानेव तन्मोद्याकारणं भवति । ** विषय । †† विज्ञान । ‡‡ अचेतन । || कामार्थाहि पृकृतिकृपणां चेतनाचेतनेषु । §§ प्राण्यप्राणिषु । ¶¶ विचेचकाविवेचकेषु । *** चेतना । ††† कार्याकार्यविवेचना ।

those of the products of nature, requires, however, some modification in one instance. A discrete principle is said to be multitudinous, many, *aneka**; consequently soul should be single, *eka*†; and it is so, according to the *S. Bhāṣya*‡. On the other hand, the *S. Tattva Kaumudi* makes soul agree with discrete principles, in being multitudinous: 'The properties of non-causability, constancy, and the rest, are common to soul and nature; multitudinousness is a property common to (soul and) an undiscrete principle'! The *S. Chandrikā* confirms the interpretation, 'The phrase *tathā cha* implies that (soul) is analogous to the undiscrete principle in non-causality and the rest, and analogous to discrete principles in manifold enumeration §.' This is, in fact, the Sūṅkhyā doctrine, as subsequently laid down by the text, ver. 18, and is conformable to the Sūtra of KAPILA: 'Multitude of souls is proved by variety of condition'¶; that is, 'the virtuous are born again in heaven, the wicked are regenerated in hell; the fool wanders in error, the wise man is set free'**. Either, therefore, GAŪRA PĀDA has made a mistake, or by his *eka* is to be understood, not that soul in general is one only, but that it is single, or several, in its different migrations; or, as Mr. Colebrooke renders it (R. A. S. Trans. vol. I. p. 31), 'individual.' So in the Sūtras it is said, 'that there may be various unions of one soul, according to difference of receptacle, as the etherial element may be confined in a variety of vessels'||. This singleness of soul applies therefore to that particular soul which is subjected to its own varied course of birth, death, bondage, and liberation; for, as the commentator observes, 'one soul is born, not

* इनेकं । † एकं । ‡ इनेकं व्यक्तमेकमध्यात्मं तथा पुमा
नेष्ठेकः । † इहेतुमन्त्वनित्यलादि प्रधानसाधमर्यमस्ति पुरुषस्य एवम
नेकत्वं व्यक्तमाधमर्य । † तथा चावक्तसर्वोऽप्यहेतुमन्त्वादिना एवं
व्यक्तसर्वोऽप्यनेकसंख्येति । † जन्मादि व्यपस्थाप्तः पुरुषवहुत्वं ।
** पुरुषवान् सर्वं जायते पापी नरके याङ्गो भग्यते ज्ञानी मुच्यते ।
|| उपाधिभेदोऽप्यसस्य नानायोग आकाशस्य घटादिभिः ।

another (in a regenerated body)*. The singleness of soul therefore, as asserted by GAUĀPĀDA, is no doubt to be understood in this sense.

XII.

The qualities respectively consist in pleasure, pain, and dulness; are adapted to manifestation, activity, and restraint; mutually domineer; rest on each other; produce each other; consort together; and are reciprocally present.

BHĀSHYA.

The qualities goodness, foulness, and darkness, are severally the same as what is agreeable, what is disagreeable, and what is indifferent: thus goodness is all that is pleasure, *priti* meaning 'pleasure;' being one with (or consisting of) that (pleasure): foulness is one with, or consists of, disagreeableness (*apṛiti*): darkness consists of, or is the same with, dulness; *vishadu* meaning *moha*, 'dulness, stupidity.' Next, are adapted to manifestation, &c.; *artha* signifying 'competency' or 'fitness.' Goodness, then, is for the sake of manifestation; it is fit for, or adapted to it: foulness is for activity; darkness for restraint: that is, the qualities are connected with, or possessed of, manifestation, action, and *inertia*. They mutually domineer: they are mutually paramount, sustaining, productive, cooperative, and coexistent. Thus, they are said to domineer mutually; that is, they severally prevail or predominate over each other, or they are displayed by the properties of pleasure, pain, or dulness. When goodness is dominant, it overpowers foulness and darkness by its own properties, and is exhibited or identified with light and joy. When foulness predominates, it overpowers goodness and darkness, and exists in pain and action. When darkness triumphs, it suppresses goodness and foul-

* एकः पुरुषो जायते नापरः ।

ness, and is supreme as one with insensibility and inaction. So *they rest on each other*; the qualities combine with one another, like binary atoms. *They produce each other*, as the lump of clay generates the earthen jar. *They consort together*, as males and females cohabit: as it is said, "Goodness is the consort of foulness, foulness of goodness; darkness is called the consort of both;" that is, they are respectively associates. *They are reciprocally present*: they abide or exist reciprocally, according to the text, "qualities abide in qualities" (that is, the same qualities may be regarded as different, according to their different effects): thus, a beautiful and amiable woman, who is a source of delight to every one else, is the cause of misery to the other wives of her husband, and of bewilderment (insensibility) to the dissolute: and in this manner she is the cause of the influence of all three qualities. Thus also, a king, assiduous in protecting his people, and curbing the profligate, is the cause of happiness to the good, of misery and mortification to the bad: here foulness (activity) produces the effects of goodness and darkness. So darkness, by its investing nature, produces the effects of goodness and foulness, as clouds, overshadowing the heavens, cause delight upon earth, animate by their rain the active labours of the husbandman, and overwhelm absent lovers with despair. In this manner the three qualities are reciprocally present (or perform the functions of one another).

COMMENT.

The three qualities are here described, by their effects and relations; by the production of pleasure, pain, and indifference; and by the manner in which they are detached or combined in their operations and influence.

The terms *prīti* and *aprīti* are here used as synonyms of *sukha*, 'pleasure,' and *dukha*, 'pain,' *visháda* as a synonyme of *moha*, 'bewilderment, stupefaction, dullness, or insensibility.' The composition of *ātma* with these terms, *prītyātmaka*, implies 'essential or inseparable presence,' like that of life or soul in the living body. An exact equivalent for such a compound can scarcely perhaps be supplied, but the sense may be conveyed by such expressions as 'consists of, comprehends, is one or iden-

tical with, and the like. *Ātma* is here used also to shew that the properties have positive existence; that is, pleasure is not the mere absence of pain; pain is not the mere absence of pleasure; as, 'Negatives could not be essential ingredients in any thing: pleasure, pain, and insensibility are therefore entities; the word *ātma* implying being, existence, existent nature, or property*.'

The absolute and relative influence of the several qualities is sufficiently illustrated by GAURAPĀDA; but VĀCHESVĀTI understands the text as in some respects differently constructed. Instead of considering the last term, *vrīttaya* †, as a distinct condition, *anyonyāvrittaya* ‡, expounded in the *S. Bhāṣya, parasparam varttante* †, they are reciprocally present, he interprets *vrītti* by *kriyā*, 'act, operation, function,' and compounds it with each of the foregoing terms §. In all other respects his explanation of the terms coincides with that of the elder commentator. The passage quoted by GAURAPĀDA is cited by VĀCHESVĀTI, with some difference, from the Vēdas: 'As it is said in the *dgama*, all universally present are the associates of each other: goodness is the partner of foulness, foulness of goodness; both are the companions of darkness, and darkness is said to be the associate of both. Their original connexion, or disjunction, is never observed'. The *Chandrikā* concurs with the *S. Tattva Kannudi* in the explanation of *vrītti***. This commentary likewise offers some additional interpretation of the terms *prīti*, &c. Thus *prīti* is said to

* नेतरेतराभावाः सुखादयोऽपि तु भावाः । आत्मशब्दस्य भाववच नात् । † मिथुनवृत्तयः । ‡ अस्योन्यवृत्तयः । † परस्परं वर्जनते । § सा च (वृत्तिः) प्रत्येकमभिसम्बद्धते यथान्योन्याभिभववृत्तयोऽन्योन्याथववृत्तयोऽन्योन्यजननवृत्तयोऽन्योन्यमिथुनवृत्तयः । " भवति चा चागमे । अन्योन्यमिथुनाः सर्वे सर्वेषामिनर्थव रजसो मिथुनं सत्वं सत्वस्य मिथुनं रजः तमसाधापि मिथुने ते सत्वरजसी उभे उभयोः सत्वरजसोमि शुनं तम उच्यते नेषामादिः संप्रयोगो विप्रयोगो वोयलभ्यते । ** अन्योन्यपदं वृत्तिपदं च चतुर्द्वन्वेति ।

comprise 'rectitude, gentleness, modesty, faith, patience, clemency, wisdom'; *apṛiti*, besides 'misery,' implies 'hatred, violence, envy, abuse, wickedness'; and *risháda* is not only 'insensibility,' but 'tardiness, fear, infidelity, dishonesty, avarice, and ignorance. Whencever either of these is observed, it is referable to the corresponding quality*.'

In speaking of qualities, however, the term *guna* is not to be regarded as an insubstantial or accidental attribute, but as a substance discernible by soul through the medium of the faculties. It is, in fact, nature, or *prakṛiti*, in one of its three constituent parts or conditions, unduly prominent; nature entire, or unmodified, being nothing more than the three qualities in equipoise, according to the *Sūtra*, 'Prakṛiti is the equal state of goodness, foulness, and darkness †'; on which the commentator remarks, 'Satva and the rest are "things," not specific properties, from their being subject to combination or disjunction, and from their having the properties of lightness, heaviness, and strength ‡; and again, 'From the construction of intellect and the rest endowed with the three properties, like cords wherewith to bind the victim the soul.' So in the *S. Sūtra*, 'Goodness and the rest are not the faculties of that (*prakṛiti*), being of the same nature §'— Such expressions as "qualities of nature" are to be understood (in the same sense) as (the term) "the trees of a forest" §; that is, the forest is nothing different from the trees of which it is the aggregate, although particular trees or clumps may sometimes be indivi-

* अत्र प्रीतिः सुखमुपलक्षणमार्जवमार्हवहीथडा द्वामानुकम्पाज्ञानादीनां । अप्रीतिर्दुःखमुपलक्षणं प्रदेषदोहमस्तरनिन्दानिकृतीनां । विषादो मोह उपलक्षणं विप्रलभ्यनास्त्रिक्षम कौटिल्यकार्पण्याज्ञानादीनां यत्ते ततुपलभ्यते तत्र ताहगुणः प्रत्येत्य इति भावः । † सत्वरजस्तमसां साम्यावस्था प्रकृतिः । ‡ सत्त्वादीनि द्रष्टाणि न वैशेषिका गुणाः संयोगविद्योगवन्नात् लघुलवलत्वगुरुत्वादिभर्मत्वात् । § पुरुषपशुवन्यकन्ति गुणाभक्तमहदादि रजुनिभ्नातृत्वात् । † सत्त्वादीनामतद्भर्मत्वं तदूपलत्वात् । ‡ प्रकृतेर्गुणा इत्यादि वाक्यं तु वनस्य वृक्षा इति वोच्यं ।

dualized. In like manner nature is not different from the qualities, but is the aggregate of them. 'Ingredients or constituents of nature,' therefore, would be a preferable term perhaps to 'quality'; but 'quality' is the more ordinary acceptation of the word *guna*, and it may therefore be used, remembering only the distinction made by the Sankhyas of its materiality, as a constituent part of nature itself; the qualities being, in fact, only the conditions of things, and therefore not separable from the things themselves. It may be thought possible that there is some connection between the *gunas* which are the constituents of *prakriti*, and the qualities, passions, or affections of primary matter of the older philosophers, alluded to by Aristotle; from the changes produced by which on one unaltered substance all things originated: *Tῆς μὲν οὐσίας ἴπομενοντος, ταῖς δὲ κατεις περισσαλλοίσης, τόποι στοιχείον καὶ ταῖτην τὰς δύτας τὴν ἀρχήν φασί εἴναι.* Metaph. I. 3. Another analogy may be conjectured in the identification of the two *gunas*, *satwa* and *rajas*, with *prīti*, 'affection,' and *aprīti*, 'aversion,' as they thus correspond with the *φιλία* and *νείκος*, the 'love' and 'strife' of Empedocles, as the principles of creation; respectively the source of what is good or evil.

The sense in which the several terms for the three *gunas* is employed is sufficiently clear from the explanation given of them in the text; and the meaning of the equivalents which Mr. Colebrooke has assigned them must be understood according to the same interpretation. Prof. Lassen renders them *essentia*, *impetus*, and *caligo*; which, similarly understood, are equally unobjectionable: but as the name of a 'quality,' *satwa*, is not perhaps well rendered by 'essence,' or even by 'existence,' which is its literal purport, 'goodness,' denoting exemption from all imperfection, seems to be preferable. *Impetus* is rather the effect of *rajas*, than the quality; and the term 'foulness,' derived from its etymology from *rañj*, 'to colour or stain,' will better comprehend its characteristic results. The quality bears a striking analogy to the *perturbatio* of the Stoics, and might be rendered by that word, or by 'passion,' in its generic acceptation. 'Darkness,' or *caligo*, expresses both the literal and technical signification of *tamas*.

XIII.

Goodness is considered to be alleviating and enlightening: foulness, urgent and versatile: darkness, heavy and enveloping. Like a lamp, they cooperate for a purpose (by union of contraries).

BHĀSHYA.

Goodness is alleviating, &c.—When goodness predominates, the frame is light, the intellect is luminous, and the senses are acute. *Foulness is urgent and versatile.*—What urges, urgent, exciting: as a bull, upon seeing another bull, exhibits vehement excitement; that is the effect of foulness. Foulness is also seen to be versatile; that is, a person under its influence is capricious. *Darkness is heavy and enveloping.*—Where darkness prevails, the members of the body are heavy, the senses obtuse, or inadequate to the performance of their functions. But here it may be said, If these qualities are contraries to one another, what effect can they produce by their several purposes, and how therefore can it be said, *they cooperate, like a lamp, for a (common purpose).* Like a lamp, their operation is for a (common) purpose: as a lamp, which is composed of the opposites, a wick, oil, and flame, illuminates objects, so the qualities of goodness, foulness, and darkness, although contrary to one another, effect a (common) purpose.

This question involves another. It was said (in ver. 11) that a discrete principle, as well as the chief one, has the three qualities, and is indiscriminative, objective, and the like. Admitting this to be true of the chief one (or nature), how is it ascertained that intellect and the rest have also the three qualities, and are indiscriminative, and the like? This is next explained.

COMMENT.

The description of the three qualities is continued in this verse,

Goodness is alleviating; laghu, 'light.' it is matter, elastic and elevating, generating upward and lateral motion, as in the ascent of flame, and the currents of the air. It is the cause of active and perfect functionality

also in the instruments of vitality*; *enlightening*, *prakásakam*, 'making manifest,' the objects of the senses. The term *ishtam*, meaning ordinarily 'wished, desired,' imports in the text merely *drishtam*, 'seen, regarded, considered'— by the Súṅkhya teachers †. *Foulness is urgent and versatile*.—The qualities of goodness and darkness are both inert and inoperative, even with regard to their own peculiar consequences; and it is only by the restless activity and stimulating agency of the quality of foulness that they are roused to action; *upashlambhakam* ‡ being here explained to signify 'stimulating, impelling,' *udyotakam*, *prédakam* ||, contrary to its usual sense of 'opposing, hindering.' It might be supposed to imply some relation to the primitive *shibhi* §, 'stop, hinder, oppose, be stupid:' inasmuch as the idea appears to be that of action consequent upon obstruction, or *inertia*, 'reaction.' Thus, as illustrated in the *S. Bháshya*, a bull displays excitement on beholding, or being opposed by, another. The *S. Tattva Kaumudi* has, 'The qualities goodness and darkness, on account of their own *inertia*, are inoperative, in regard to the exercise of their own effects, until excited by foulness. Having been roused from inactivity, they are made to put forth vigour and energy; and therefore foulness is said to be urgent' ¶. The *Chandriká* is to the same effect: 'The meaning is this: From the production of combination and activity by foulness, the definition of that quality is excitement and versatility' **. It is not necessary, however, to take into consideration the sense of the primitive *shibhi*, for *upashlambhaka* is not derived from that root, but from *stambhu* ††, a *Saṅkra* root; which therefore, although the meanings of

* करणानां वृत्तिपट्टनहेतुलोभवं । † सांख्याचार्यः । ‡ उप
हम्भक । । उद्योतकं प्रेडकं । । एवि । । सलतमसी सायम
क्रियतया स्वकार्यमवृत्तिं प्रत्यवसीदतो रजसोपष्टभेते । अवसादात् प्रच्याव्य
उत्साहं प्रवालं कार्येते । तदित्मुक्तमुपष्टभकं रज इति । ॥ ** रजसैव
संष्टेषु क्रिययोरुपलभ्नात् प्रेडकत्वं सक्रियत्वं च रजसो लक्षणमितिभावः ।
॥ स्तम्भु ।

shabhi are usually also assigned to it, may take the import required by the text, of 'urging' or 'exciting.'

The quality of darkness is 'heavy,' *guru*, causing sluggishness of body and dulness of mind. It is also *varanaka*, 'surrounding, enveloping,' so as to obstruct light, retard motion, &c.

But these qualities, although contraries, cooperate for a common purpose; as the cotton, the oil, and the flame, although mutually destructive, combine in a lamp to give light. The common object of the qualities is the fulfilment of the purpose of soul, as is subsequently explained.

XIV.

INDISCRIMINATIVENESS and the rest (of the properties of a discrete principle) are proved by the influence of the three qualities, and the absence thereof in the reverse. The undiscrete principle, moreover, (as well as the influence of the three qualities,) is demonstrated by effect possessing the properties of its cause (and by the absence of contrariety).

BHĀSHYA.

That which is the property of indiscriminativeness and the rest is proved from the influence of the three qualities in *mahat* and the other discrete principles: but this is not proved in the undiscrete; therefore it is said, *by the absence the reverse of it*: the reverse of it; the absence; the non-existence of the reverse of that: thence the undiscrete principle is established; as, where there are threads, there is cloth; the threads are not one thing, and the cloth another. Why so? From the absence of the reverse (they are not contraries to each other). In this manner the discrete and undiscrete principles are established. The latter is remote, the former is near: but he who perceives discrete principles, perceives the undiscrete one also, as there is no contrariety between them. Hence also the undiscrete one is proved *by effect possessing the properties of cause* in this world: such as is the nature of the cause, such is that of the effect;

thus, from black threads black cloth is made. In the same manner, as the characteristics of intellect and the rest are their being indiscriminate, objective, common, irrational, prolific, such as they are, such the undiscrete is proved essentially to be. From the influence of the three qualities, indiscriminateness and the rest are proved to be in discrete principles; and from there being no difference between them (and the undiscrete), and from essential identity of the properties of cause and effect, the undiscrete principle also is demonstrated.

But it is replied, this cannot be true; for in this world that which is not apprehended is not; but the undiscrete one is, although not applicable.

COMMENT.

It was stated in ver. 8, that *mahat* and the other effects of *prakriti* were in some respects like, and in others unlike, to their original. The circumstances in which they were dissimilar were specified in ver. 10, and those in which they agreed in ver. 11. In the latter stanza, the first of the concurrent properties that was named was that of their possessing the three qualities; and in verses 12 and 13 it was explained what was meant by the three qualities. In the present stanza it is asserted, that as the effects of *prakriti* have the three qualities, they must have, as a necessary consequence, the other properties, want of discrimination and the rest, enumerated in ver. 11; and that as they have them, their origin, or *prakriti*, must have them also, as there is no essential difference between the properties of cause and effect.

The influence of goodness, foulness, and darkness, or the varied affections and conditions of all substances, is the obvious cause of perplexity, or want of discrimination, &c.; being, in fact, the same state or condition. *Traigunya* is the influence or any consequence of the three *gunas*. The next expression is variously interpreted.

Mr. Colebrooke renders *tad riparyaya abhūrdt**, 'and from the absence thereof in the reverse; that is, the absence of want of discrimination, &c.

* तदिपम्बयाभावात् ।

in that subject which is the reverse of the material products of nature, as, for instance, soul, is a negative proof of their existence in the former. The properties of contraries are contrary. Soul and matter are contraries, and consequently their properties are mutually the reverse of each other: but one property of soul is freedom from the three qualities, whilst that of matter, or any material product of *prakriti*, is their possession; consequently the former must be capable, and the latter incapable, of discrimination. The same may be said of the other properties of *mahat* and the rest. Thus VÁCHESPATI observes: 'It (the assertion) is first plainly or affirmatively expressed in the natural order: it is then put negatively, or in the inverted order; *from the absence thereof in the reverse*; from the absence of the three qualities in soul, as the reverse of the products of *prakriti*, in regard to want of discrimination and the like *.' The *S. Chandriká* has a similar explanation: 'The reverse of that want of discrimination; where that is that is the reverse (of *mahat*, &c.), or soul: for in soul there are not the three qualities; or, where there is not want of discrimination there are not the three qualities, as in soul †:' intimating, therefore, that *tad*, 'thereof,' may refer either to the three qualities *trai gunya*, or to want of discrimination, &c.

There is, however, another sense attached to the expression; and *the reverse* is understood not to signify soul, or any thing contrary to *mahat* and the rest, but to imply contrariety or incompatibility in the properties of their origin, or *prakriti*: that is, indiscriminateness and the rest are the properties of *mahat*, &c. not only from their possessing the three qualities, but because there is nothing contrary to indiscriminateness, &c. in *prakriti*. This proposition is indicated by VÁCHESPATI, who, after explaining the passage as above, adds, 'Or it may be understood as

* स्फुटत्वादन्वयेनोक्तं । अतिरेकेणाह । तद्विपर्ययाभावादविवेक्यादिवि
पर्यये पुरुषे चेगुणयाभावात् । । तस्याविवेकित्वस्य विपर्ययो यत्त
सस्तद्विपर्यये आत्मा तत्र चेगुणयाभावात्तथा च यत्ताविवेकित्वाभावस्तत्र
चेगुणयाभाव आत्मवदिति ।

taking for its two subjects *vyakta* and *avyakta* (discrete and undiscrete matter), and by the inverted proposition (or negatively) asserting that there is no reason (to the contrary) arising from one being exempt from the three qualities*.' The same is more explicitly stated by GAURAPĀDA. The absence of indiscriminativeness, he observes, as deduced from the influence of the three qualities, relates in the first instance to *vyakta*, 'discrete matter,' not to *avyakta*, or 'indiscrete'; but the same must apply to the latter also, because there is no property belonging to it which is incompatible with, or the reverse of, the properties of the *vyakta*, or 'discrete matter,' *mahat*, &c.; as in the case of the cloth and the threads of which it is woven, there is no incompatibility between them.

The first portion of the stanza having shewn, then, either simply that discrete matter is possessed of indiscriminativeness, &c. or that both it and indiscrete matter are equally devoid of discrimination, proceeds to draw the conclusion that such an indiscrete cause must exist, endowed with properties similar to those of its indiscrete effects, because there is no difference of property between cause and effect; agreeably to the Sôtra, 'The three qualities, insensibility and the rest, belong to both (*prakriti* and its products)'; and VÂCHESPATI observes, 'Effect is seen to be the same in its properties with cause. As the properties of the threads, &c. are identical with those of cloth and the like, so the attributes of pleasure, pain, and insensibility, evidenced in the effects, which are distinguished as *mahat* and the rest, are proofs that similar conditions must belong to their cause: the existence of *pradhâna* or *avyakta*, as a cause, of which pleasure, pain, and insensibility are the conditions, is consequently established.'*

* अथ वा व्यक्तायके पद्धीकृत्य अन्यवाभावेन चिगुणावीत एव हेतु वर्तयः । १ चिगुणाचेतनवादिवयोः । १ कारण्यं हि कारणगुणात्मकं हहृ । यथा तत्वादिगुणात्मकं पटादि तथा महदादिलक्षणेनापि कारणं सुखदुःखमोहरूपेण स्वकारणगतसुखदुःखमोहात्मना भवितव्यं तथा च तत् कारणं सुखदुःखमोहात्मकं प्रधानमयकं सिद्धं भवति ।

XV.

SIXCE specific objects are finite; since there is homogeneousness; since effects exist through energy; since there is a parting (or issue) of effects from cause, and a reunion of the universe,—

BHĀSHYA.

The undiscrete principle is cause: this is the completion of the construction of the sentence. *Since specific objects are finite*: as in the world, wherever the agent is, his limits are observed: thus, a potter makes certain jars with certain portions of clay; so with intellect: intellect and the other characteristics (of nature) are finite, as specific effects of it. Intellect is one, egotism is one, the subtile rudiments are five, the organs eleven, the gross elements five: from the limitation of these species nature is their cause, which produces finite discrete principles. If nature were not the cause, then discrete principles would have no limit: from the measure (or limit) of specific objects, therefore, nature exists, whence discrete principles are produced. *Since there is homogeneousness*: as in the world, that which is notorious is observed; for having seen a religious student engaged in sacred study, it follows that his parents were assuredly of the Brahmanical tribe: so having observed that *mahat* and the other characteristics have the three qualities, we conclude what their cause must be; and in this way from homogeneousness the chief one exists. *Since effects exist through energy*: in life, that which is effective in any thing is active in the same; a potter is able to make a jar, therefore he makes a jar, not a piece of cloth. *Since there is a parting of effect from cause*: the chief one is cause; that which makes is cause, that which is made is effect: the separation of cause and effect: thus; a jar is competent to hold cords, honey, water, milk; not so is its cause, or the lump of clay; but the lump of clay produces the jar, the jar does not produce the lump of clay. So having observed intellect and the other effects, it is inferred that cause must have been separated, of which these discrete principles are detached portions. Again, *since there is a reunion of the*

universe (viswarúpa). *Viswa* here means 'the world'; *rúpa*, 'individualization' (or specific form): the abstract condition of the form of the world is the universe: *from its reunion*, nature exists (as cause); whence there is no mutual separation of the five gross elements, earth &c., composing the three worlds; or, the three worlds are comprised in the gross elements. The five gross elements are earth, water, fire, air, ether; which at the season of general dissolution return in the order of creation to a state of non-separation, or into the modified five subtle rudiments: they and the eleven organs reunite in egotism; egotism resolves into intellect; and intellect into nature. Thus the three worlds, at the period of general dissolution, re-unite in nature; and from such reunion of the discrete and undiscrete principles, like that of curds and milk, it follows that the undiscrete principle is cause:

• • •
COMMENT.

The sentence is incomplete, the government being in the first member of the following verse; *káranam asti-avyaktam*, 'There is (a general) cause (which is undiscrete).' Hitherto the subjects discussed have been the existence of effects, and their correspondence or disagreement with their cause. It is now shewn that cause exists imperceptible, or undiscrete.

From specific effects being finite: from the certain or definite measure of the varieties of discrete principles, as one intellect, one egotism, five rudiments, and the like. If there were no certain and defined cause, the effects would be indefinite and unlimited: the water-jar, however, must be limited by the earth of which it consists, and which, as a distinct body, is no longer extant. 'Homogeneousness,' *samánvaya*, is defined 'the common nature of different things*', as the property of generating pain, pleasure, and dulness, which is possessed by intellect and the rest. Effects exist through energy: 'through the energy, ability, or power of cause they

* भिन्नाना समान रूपता ।

become active* : A parting, or issue, of effect from cause, and final reunion of the separated effect. *Vaiskarūpa* is merely a synonyme of *kārya*, 'effect; that which is of various, or every, sort of form, or nature. The evolution of effect from unseparated cause is illustrated by comparing nature to a tortoise, the limbs of which are at one time protruded, and at another retracted within the shell: 'As when the limbs which are in the body of the tortoise protrude, then they are distinguished, or (it is said) this is the body, those are the limbs: so when they are withdrawn into it they are undistinguished (from the body)†.' *S. Tatva Kaumudi*. In like manner the water-jar or the diadem exist in the lump of clay or of gold, but are distinguished from it only when individually manifested; they become mere clay or gold again on losing their detached condition: thus earth and the rest exist in the subtile rudiments; those and the organs of sense and action in egotism; egotism in intellect; and intellect in nature: when manifested or put forth they are separated or distinguished from their several sources, but at the period of universal dissolution lose their distinct form, and become progressively one with their common original: the existence of which therefore, as their undiscrete cause, is proved both by their appearance or separation, and disappearance or reunion.

XVI.

THERE is a general cause, which is undiscrete. It operates by means of the three qualities, and by mixture, by modification, as water; for different objects are diversified by influence of the several qualities respectively.

* कारणशक्तिः कार्यं प्रवहति । † यथा कूमरशरीरे श्लेषाङ्गानि निःसरन्ति विभजना इदं कूमरशरीरमेतान्यस्याङ्गानीति । एवं निविशमा नानि तस्मद्विषयकीभवन्ति ।

BHĀSHYA.

That which is known as the undiscrete principle is the cause; whence intellect and the other effects proceed. *It operates by means of the three qualities.*—That in which are the three qualities, goodness, foulness, and darkness, is the (aggregate of the) three qualities. What then is that? The equipoised condition of goodness, foulness, and darkness, is the chief one (nature). Also, *from mixture.*—In like manner as the Ganges unites into one river the three streams that descend upon the head of Rūdra, so the (aggregate of the) three qualities, the undiscrete, produces a single discrete principle; or, as many threads combined form one piece of cloth, so the undiscrete generates intellect and the rest from the interweaving of the three qualities: and thus from the influence of the three qualities and their aggregation the discrete world proceeds. But if discrete principles proceed from one undiscrete, then one form should be common to all. This objection is invalid; for it is *by modification, like water, from a variety in the receptacles of the several qualities,* that the three worlds, derived from one undiscrete principle, assume different conditions of being. The gods are united with pleasure, mankind with pain, animals with dulness; so that a discrete principle, emanating from one nature, becomes modified, like water, according to the diversified receptacles of the qualities. *Prati prati* implies 'several order'; *gunī sraya*, 'a receptacle of the qualities,' by the difference of that receptacle (according to that several receptacle) in which it is lodged. Discrete principles are varied from modification; as the simple element water, when fallen from the atmosphere, is diversely modified as various fluids, according to its various combinations, so from one *pradhāna* proceed the three worlds, which are no longer of one (uniform) character. In the divinities the quality of goodness predominates, foulness and darkness are inert; therefore they are supremely happy. In men the quality of foulness abounds, and goodness and darkness are inert; therefore they are supremely miserable. In animals goodness and foulness are inactive, and darkness prevails; and therefore they are supremely insensible.

In these two stanzas the existence of nature (*pradhāna*) has been determined: in the next place, that of soul is to be established.

COMMENT.

In this verse, besides the conclusion drawn from the arguments in the preceding stanza, it is here explained how nature, which is one, produces diversified effects. This is said to be through the influence of the three qualities, the combination or several predominance of which in various objects is attended with a modification and diversity of that which is essentially one and the same.

'Modified condition,' according to VÄCHESPATI, 'is the character of the three qualities, which are never for a moment stationary*', except when creation is not; and from this constant vicissitude ensues combination in different proportions, or the predominance of one or other in different objects; for they are always combined, or mixed, in different proportions. This is the mixture, the blending, or contention of the qualities which the text intends. Hence proceeds the modification of the original matter; as rain water, falling upon different trees, is modified as the juice of their different fruits. 'As simple water shed by the clouds, coming into contact with various situations, is modified as sweet, sour, bitter, pungent, or astringent, in the character of the juice of the cocoa-nut, palm, bēl karanja, and wood-apple†.' *S. Tattva Kaumudi.* So, according to Culworth, the Italic philosophers maintained that the forms and qualities of bodies were only different modifications of primary matter. "The same numerical matter," he observes, "differently modified, causing different phantasms in us, which are therefore vulgarly supposed to be forms and qualities in the things, as *when the same water is successively changed and transformed into vapour, snow, hail, and ice.*" *Intellect. System.* III. 426.

It may be doubted if the latter portion of the verse should not be

* परिणामस्वभावा चिगुणा नापरिणन्य दृणमवतिहन्ते । † यथा वारिदमुक्तमुदकमेकरसमपि तत्तद्विविकरानासाद्य तारिकेलतालीविल्ल चिरचिल्लामलक कपित्यफलरसतया परिणतमपि मधुरामूर्तिकल्पुरुपाय तथा विकल्पते ।

preferably rendered, 'By modification, like water, according to the receptacle, or subject, of the qualities.' Such is evidently the sense in which the *S. Bhāṣya* understands it, and such appears to be that of the above illustration; the simple water being modified, as sweet, sour, &c., according to the tree by which it is absorbed, and the fruit of which it constitutes the juice. So certain objects are fitted for certain qualities: as the gods for goodness, men for foulness, animals for darkness; and nature is modified in them accordingly; that quality predominating which is conformable to the receptacle: the question here being, not the origin of things, but of their different properties. VĀCHESPATI, however, seems to make the diversity of objects depend upon the qualities, not the difference of qualities upon the subject; explaining the phrase *prati gunāsraya viśeṣāt*, 'The difference which is produced by the recipience of each several quality; thence, &c.' The *Chandrikā* has the same explanation, adding, 'Diversity is from diversity (different ratio) of qualities.' There is no incompatibility, indeed, in the two views of the meaning of the text, as the variety of things depends upon the difference or disproportion of the three primary qualities, whether those qualities modify, or be modified by, the subject to which they belong: in either case the variety is not a different thing, it is only a modification of the same thing, *pradhāna*.

XVII.

SINCE the assemblage of sensible objects is for another's use; since the converse of that which has the three qualities, with other properties (before mentioned), must exist; since there must be superintendence; since there must be one to enjoy; since there is a tendency to abstraction; therefore, soul is.

* प्रतिप्रतिगुणात्मयविशेषात् ।
स्मात् ।

† एकेकगुणात्मयेण यो विशेषस्त

† गुणवैषम्यविषम्यं ।

BHĀSHVA.

As it is said, "Liberation is obtained by discriminative knowledge of discrete and undiscrete principles;" and whereas the undiscrete has been shown to be distinct from the discrete by five arguments (ver. 9), so soul being, like the undiscrete principle, subtle (not cognizable by the senses), its existence is now established by inference. *Soul is.*—*Why?* *Because the assemblage of objects is for another's use.*—The assemblage of intellect and the rest is for the use of soul: this is inferred from the irrationality (of nature and its effects), like a bed. In like manner as a bed, which is an assemblage of bedding, props, cords, cotton, coverlid, and pillows, is for another's use, not for its own; and its several component parts render no mutual service; thence it is concluded that there is a man who sleeps upon the bed, and for whose use it was made: so this body, which is an assemblage of the five elements, is for another's use; or, there is soul, for whose enjoyment this enjoyable body, consisting of an aggregate of intellect and the rest, has been produced.

Again, soul is, because the reverse of that which has the three qualities has been declared: as it was stated in a former verse (11), 'A discrete principle has the three qualities, is indiscriminative, objective, &c.;" and it is added, "Soul is in these respects the reverse."

Again, soul is, because there must be superintendence.—As a charioteer guides a chariot drawn by horses able to curvet, to prance, to gallop, so the soul guides the body: as it is said in the *Shashthi Tantra*, "Nature, directed by soul, proceeds."

Soul is, because there must be an enjoyer.—In like manner as there must be some one to partake of food flavoured with sweet, sour, salt, pungent, bitter, and astringent flavours, so, as there is no capability of fruition in intellect and the other products of nature, there must be soul, by which this body is to be enjoyed.

Again, soul is, because there is a tendency to abstraction.—*Kaivalya* is the abstract noun, derived from *kevala*, 'sole, only'—for, on account of that (abstraction); the practice of it: from the exercise of (or tendency to) abstraction (for the sake of its own separation or detachment) it is

inferred that soul is. That is, Every one, whether wise or unwise, equally desires imperishable release from succession of worldly existence.

It is next to be determined whether this soul be but one superintendent over all bodies, like the string that supports all the gems of a necklace; or whether there be many souls presiding severally over individual bodies.

COMMENT.

Arguments for the existence of soul as a distinct principle are here adduced.

The existence of soul is established by inference: a bed implies a sleeper; nature, made up of its effects, is for the production of pain, pleasure, and insensibility, of which soul alone is conscious*. But admitting that the assemblage is for the benefit of another, why should that other be soul? because soul is not a similar aggregate; it is not made up of qualities and the like, but is the reverse of nature in these respects, as was explained in verse 11: or, as the commentator on the Sûtra, *Sanhata parârthatacât* †, observes, because the property of pain or pleasure, which is identical with body, must be different from that which enjoys the one, or suffers the other. *Because there must be an enjoyer.*—The existence of an enjoyer implies the existence of both pleasure and pain; election between which cannot be made by intellect and the rest, which are inseparable from them, and it must be the act of something else, which is soul. 'Intellect and the rest are the things to be used (*bhogya*) or perceived (*drikya*), and consequently imply one who perceives ‡.' *S. Tatwa Kaumudi.*

The term *kairalya*, rendered 'abstraction,' signifies 'detachment from the world'; or, as it is explained, 'absolute suppression of the three kinds of pain, as a property of sacred writ, holy sages, and inspired teachers or prophets. It must therefore be something different from intellect and the

* सुखदुःखमोहात्मकतया व्यक्ताद्यः सर्वे संपाताः । † संहतपरार्थ तात् । ‡ भोग्या हृत्या वृद्धाद्यो न च द्रष्टारमन्तरेण हृत्यता युक्ता तेषां तस्मादस्ति द्रष्टा हृत्यवृद्धाद्यतिरिक्तः स चात्मेति ।

rest, which are the same thing as pain, and cannot effect a separation from their own essence *.' *S. Tatva Kaṇṇadi*. So VIJNĀNA BHIKṢU explains *kaivalya*, 'absolute extirpation of pain †.'

The arguments in the text for the existence of soul are so many original aphorisms of KAPILA; as, 1. 'Soul is distinct from body, &c.‡' 2. 'From an aggregate being for another's use||' 3. 'From (the properties of) soul being the converse of the three qualities, &c.§' 4. 'From superintendence *' 5. 'From the tendency to abstraction **.' The commentator notices a different reading of the last Sūtra 'From nature not being competent to abstraction' but this he considers erroneous ††. The fifth book of the *S. Pravachana* contains other Sūtras affirmative of the separate existence of soul.

XVIII.

SINCE birth, death, and the instruments of life are allotted severally; since occupations are not at once universal; and since qualities affect variously; multitude of souls is demonstrated.

BHĀSHYA.

Life and death, and the instruments (of life).—From the several allotment of these: this is the meaning of the text. Thus, if there was but one soul.

* शास्त्राणां महर्षीणां दिव्यलोचनानां च। किवस्यं चात्यन्तिकटुः स च
यप्रश्वभलक्षणं न बुद्धादीनां सभवति ते हि दुःखात्मकाः कथं स्वभावात्ति
मोचयितुं श्रवणे । † दुःखात्यन्तोच्छेदः । ‡ शरीरादिव्यतिरिक्तः
पुनान् । ॥ संहारपरार्थत्वात् । ॥ चिगुणादिविपर्ययात् । ॥ अधि
शानादेति । ॥ किवस्यार्थं प्रवृत्तेष्व । ॥ अक्षयत्वार्थं प्रकृतेः ।
इति सूत्रपाठः प्राभादिकलादुपेक्षणीयः ।

then when one was born, all would be born; when one died, all would die; if there was any defect in the vital instruments of one, such as deafness, blindness, dumbness, mutilation, or lameness, then all would be blind, deaf, dumb, maimed, and halt; but this is not the case; and therefore, from the several apportionment of death, birth, and instruments of life, multiplicity of soul is demonstrated. *Since occupations are not at once universal.*—*Yugapat* means, 'at one time.' *Not at once;*² or, at one time. *Occupation:* as engaging in acts of virtue and the like are not observed to occur at one moment; but some are busy with virtuous, others with vicious, actions; some cultivate indifference to the world, and some acquire true wisdom: therefore, from the non-contemporaneousness of occupation, multitude of souls is concluded. *Also, since qualities affect variously.*—From the contrary nature of the qualities multitude of souls is proved; as, in birth in general, one endowed with the quality of goodness is happy; another with that of foulness is wretched; and a third having that of darkness is apathetic: hence, therefore, multitude of souls is proved.

Soul is not agent: this is next declared.

COMMENT.

The multitudinous existence of soul, or the individual incorporation of soul in different bodies, is here maintained.

Birth is defined to be the association of soul with body; death, its detachment: soul being always existent, and not in itself subject to birth or death; as in the *S. Pravachana Bhāshya**; also the *S. Tatwa Kaumudi*; Life is the combination of soul with the pains incident to body, &c.; not any modification of soul. Death is the abandonment of those bodies, &c.; not the destruction of soul †. The instruments of life are

* जन्ममरणे चाच नोत्पत्तिविनाशो पुरुषनिष्ठत्वाभावात् । यादिवेदनाभिः पुरुषस्यसद्व्ययो जन्म न तु पुरुषस्यपरिणामः । तेषामेव देहादीनां परित्यागो मरणं न तात्पनो विनाशः ।

the organs of perception and action, with egotism and intellect. 'Allotment,' *niyama*, properly 'rule, regulation,' is explained by *vyanustha*, which may import 'distribution'; as, 'The distribution is in regard to different souls in several bodies*'; so also the Sûtra of KAPILA; 'From the distribution of life, &c. follows the multitudinousness of soul †.' The term is especially understood, however, of the distribution which is laid down by religious and legal authorities, 'a prescribed distribution or allotment,' as the commentator on the Sûtra observes, after stating, 'The virtuous man is happy in heaven,' &c. (see p. 48), 'Souls are many, as otherwise there would not be the occurrence of such division, or appointment of conditions, as is laid down in the Véda and the law ‡.' If soul were one, all the accidents, vicissitudes, and interests of existence would simultaneously affect all individuals.

But though manifold, as individualized, this individual soul is one and unchanged, through all its migrations into various forms, until its final liberation. It is the disguise which is changed, not that which wears it, as has been before explained (p. 48).

The multiplied existence of soul is in especial contradiction to the doctrine of the Védântis, of the universality of one supreme soul of the world, from which all human souls are derived, as in such texts as this; 'One only existent soul is distributed in all beings; it is beheld collectively or dispersedly, like the reflection of the moon in still or troubled water. Soul, eternal, omnipresent, undisturbed, pure, one, is multiplied by the power of delusion, not of its own nature§.' This is undoubtedly the doctrine of the Védas, and the Sâṅkhyâ teachers, who profess to receive these works as authority, are obliged to interpret the texts

* प्रतिष्ठेत्वं पुरुषभेदे भवति व्यवस्था । † जन्मादिव्यवस्थातः पुरुष
वहनं । ‡ इत्यादेः श्रुतिस्मृतिव्यवस्थादा विभागस्यान्यथानुपपत्त्या पुरुषा
वहनः । ‡ एक एव हि भूतात्मा भूते भूते व्यवस्थितः । एकपा वहन्धा
चिच्च हृष्यते जलचन्द्रवत् । नित्यः सर्वगतोत्थात्मा दूरस्यो दोषवर्जितः ।
एकः स भिद्वते गत्वा भावया न स्वभावात् ।

unfavourable to their dogmas in a peculiar manner. Thus the Sútra of KAPILA asserts, 'There is no contradiction (to the doctrine of many souls) in the unity of the Védas, from its reference to the comprehensiveness of genus *'; that is, Soul, considered as genus, is but one; its nature and properties are common to all souls, individualized and manifold in connection with individual aggregates of the products of nature. 'Genus here means community, unity of nature; such is the purport of the unity of the Védas; not indivisibility, from the absence of any motive (for its continuing undivided). This is the meaning of the Sútra †.' The subject is discussed at considerable length by VIJNÁNA BHIKSHU; but, notwithstanding his arguments, it is clear that the Sánkhya doctrine is contradictory to that of the Védas.

The doctrines of those Grecian philosophers, who maintained the immortality and eternity of soul, conformed to that of the Védas. As far as we are able to learn of the doctrines of Pythagoras, he taught that human souls were portions of one supreme soul. Plato held the souls of men to be emanations from God, through the soul of the world. Souls and bodies were both portions of the $\tau\epsilon\pi\tau$, the 'one existent,' of the Stoics; and even Aristotle appears to have conceived the human soul to be an intellectual energy, derived from an eternal intelligence. Cudworth asserts that none of the ancient philosophers maintained the Sánkhya notion of the eternity of individual souls. "It doth not follow," he remarks, "because they held souls to be ingenerable, that therefore they supposed souls to have existed from all eternity of themselves unmade. This was never asserted by theist or atheist. The philosophic theists, who maintained *eternitatem animorum*, did, notwithstanding, assert their essential dependence upon the Deity, like that of the lights upon the sun, as if they were a kind of eternal effulgency, emanation, or eradication, from an eternal Sun." Intell. Syst. III. 429.

* न वैतनुत्तिविरोधो जातिपरत्वात् । जातिः सामान्यमेकस्त्वयः ।
तत्त्वविद्वित्युतीनां तात्पर्यात्त्वस्त्वयः ।

XIX.

And from that contrast (before set forth) it follows, that soul is witness, solitary, bystander, spectator, and passive.

BHĀSHYA.

And from that contrast: the contrast of the possession of the three qualities. *Contrast:* reverse. Soul is void of qualities, is discriminative, enjoyer, &c. The contrast is that presented by these attributes of soul; and thence, the qualities of goodness, foulness, and darkness being agents (active), *it follows that soul is (passive) witness.* This sentence is syntactically connected with the preceding, regarding the multitudinousness of soul. The qualities, as agents, act; a witness neither acts nor desists from action. Again, *abstraction* (detachment) is an attribute (of soul); the property of being sole is detachment or abstraction, difference or distinctness (from all others); that is, it is distinct, or separate, from the three qualities. Next, *being a bystander* (is an attribute of soul): the condition of a middle man (or looker-on, or neutral). Soul is a bystander, like a wandering mendicant: as a vagrant ascetic is lonely and unconcerned, whilst the villagers are busily engaged in agriculture, so soul does not act where the qualities are present. Hence also proceed the properties of being a *spectator* and *passive*. From being a bystander, soul is a spectator, and is not a performer of those acts (which it contemplates). The three qualities, goodness, foulness, and darkness, engage in acts in the relation of agent and act; not soul: and in this manner the existence of soul is demonstrated.

But if soul is a non-agent, how does it exercise volition? as, I will practise virtue, I will not commit crime: here soul must be the agent; for if soul is not the agent (then these purposes cannot be entertained). This is a dilemma: to explain which it is said—

COMMENT.

In the preceding verse it was stated that soul was many; in this, its other attributes are enumerated.

The conjunction *cha*, in the term *lusnidt-cha*, connects the sentence with the preceding, or with *bahutvam*, 'multitudinousness.' The contrast alluded to is that intimated in ver. 14, and is this: Soul has not the three qualities, it is discriminative, it is perceptive, it is specific, it is rational, it is unprolific; being the reverse, in these respects, of nature and its effects. Not being an object of sense, but percipient of such objects, it observes and testifies to the existence of nature and its products, like an evidence in a lawsuit being plaintiff and defendant. 'That which is irrational cannot observe, and that to which an object is apparent is a witness.' Solitariness is 'exemption from the three kinds of pain †; or, in fact, total abstraction from the world: this is the necessary consequence of being devoid of the three qualities, which are essentially the same with pleasure, pain, and dulness; and from them, therefore, soul is equally free. From the same cause, absence of qualities and insusceptibility of agreeable or disagreeable emotions, proceeds the next property of soul, that of being a bystander; *madhyastha*, 'neutral, indifferent, unconcerned'; *udāstha*, 'neither rejoicing in pleasure, nor sorrowing in pain.' Qualities, and particularly foulness, are indispensable to activity; and being without them, soul is consequently inert: the same is considered to be also the necessary result of its being 'discriminative and unprolific, or unproductive].' VIJNĀNA BHIKSHU restricts the term *sákshi*, 'witness,' to the sense of 'beholder,' distinguishing it from the other term, to which such a translation is more applicable, *drashtri*, as importing one who has the object near to, or before, his eyes; the latter implies seeing in general: hence he says, 'Soul witnesses or contemplates *buddhi* (intellect), and sees the other principles].'

* चेतनोहि द्रष्टा भवति नाचेतनः साक्षी च दर्शितविषयो भवति ।
 † शात्यनिकटुःस्वचयाभावः कैवल्यं । । विवेकित्वादप्रसवधम्मेतत्त्वा
 कर्त्तति सिद्धं । । वुद्देव साक्षी पुरुषोऽन्येषां तु दृष्टमात्रमिति ।

XX.

THE THEREFORE, by reason of union with it, insensible body seems sensible; and though the qualities be active, the stranger (soul) appears as the agent.

BHĀSHYA.

Here soul is said to be possessed of sensation; and in connection with it, intellect and the other predicates of nature assuming the appearance of sense seem sentient: as in life, a jar with cold water appears to be cold, with warm water seems to be warm; so intellect and the rest, from *union with it*, with soul, *seem sensible*. But the qualities perform the active application (of sense), not the soul: for although in common it is said, soul is the doer, the goer, yet soul is not the agent. How so? *Though the qualities be active, (soul) the stranger appears as the agent.* There being activity of the qualities, soul, which is indifferent, or inactive, appears as if it was the agent; which it is not. Here is an illustration: as a man who is not a thief, being taken up along with thieves, is suspected to be a thief also; so soul, being connected with the three active qualities, is supposed, though inert, to be active also.

In this manner the distinction of the perceptible, imperceptible, and thinking principles (ver. 2. p. 13) has been explained; from the discrimination of which liberation is obtained. It is next expounded why the union of the two (chief) principles, nature and soul, takes place.

COMMENT.

It is here taught that the sentient faculty resides in soul, and not, as it appears to do, in the products of nature; and that activity resides in the qualities, not, as it appears to do, in soul.

The term *chétaná*, from *chit*, 'to reflect,' means in general 'reason, intelligence; but it is here applied to the possession or exercise of every faculty proper to a sentient and thinking being. It is the attribute of soul only, as will be more distinctly made clear when the functions of the senses, of consciousness, and intellect are explained, and they are shewn

to be merely the vehicles or instruments through which ideas and notions are conveyed. They seem, however, to act independently, but this is merely from their *union* with, or, more correctly, proximity to, soul; *samyoga* being explained by the commentators to mean here merely *sannidhāna*, 'approximation.' In like manner, soul, which is contemplative, not active, mover, though itself unmoved, appears to be active through a similar contiguity. 'I am sentient; wishing to do, I do: here a common origin or subject of action and reflection is apprehended*.' *S. Tatwa Kaumudi*. But this is an error, as the site or subject of action and reflection is distinct †. The term *linga* in the first line is explained to denote *mahat* and the subtle products of *pradhāna*. *Uddisīna*, 'indifferent,' is said also to mean 'inert' ‡.

But it appears that there are passages in the Vēdas and in the law-books which attribute agency to soul, and knowledge to *buddhi* ||; and to meet this is supposed to be the purpose of the aphorism, 'Agency from affection, intelligence from propinquity §; that is, 'The apparent agency of soul is from the affection (or operation) of *buddhi*; the apparent intelligence of *buddhi* (understanding) is from the proximity of soul; neither is actual. Their mutual transfer of properties is like that of fire and iron in a heated bar, or of the sun and water, in the reflected rays of the former from the latter ¶.' *S. Prau. S.* In like manner the *S. Chandrikā* exemplifies the doctrine by reference to *buddhi*, the organ of the understanding; and furnishes also an example of the sense in which *chētanā*,

* चेतनोऽहं चिकीधेन् करोमीति कृतिचेतन्ययोः सामान्यापिकरण्यमनुभवसिद्धं । † यतश्चेतन्यकर्तृते भिन्नापिकरणे युक्तिः सिद्धे तस्माद्वान्ति रिति । ‡ छोदासीन्यमकर्तृतं । ॥ पुरुषस्य कर्तृतं बुद्धेष्वपि चेतन्यं च श्रुतिस्मृत्योरुच्यमानं । ॥ १ उपरागात् कर्तृतं चित्तान्तिथ्यात् । ॥ २ पुरुषस्य यत् कर्तृतं तद्बुद्धिपरागात् बुद्धेष्वप्यचित्ता सा पुरुषसान्तिथ्याद् एतदुभयं न वास्तवमित्यर्थः । यथाग्न्ययसोर्वया वा जलसूर्ययोः परस्परं संयोगविशेषात् परस्परैक्यमर्मव्यवहारः ।

'intelligence,' is to be understood: 'Thence the effect (of *pradhna*), the category *buddhi*, which is unintelligent, is as it were intelligent, (seems to be that which says) I know, becomes as it were endowed with knowledge*.' that is, it is not the understanding, but soul, that knows. This, however, applies equally to all the other products of nature, as far as to the subtle rudiments, whether individually considered, or as composing subtle body†. They are all non-sentient, or irrational and inert. Their activity depends on combination with the qualities; their sentient power on proximity to soul: and the conjoint presence of these two properties leads to the erroneous belief that soul is agent, as well as sentient.

XXI.

For the soul's contemplation of nature, and for its abstraction, the union of both takes place, as of the halt and blind. By that union a creation is framed.

BHASHYA.

The union of soul with nature is for its contemplation (of nature); that is, soul contemplates nature (in the state of) intellect and the other effects to the gross elements inclusive. For that object is the union of nature with soul; and the same union, which is also for the abstraction (of the latter), is *like the association of the halt and blind*. As, a lame man and a blind man, deserted by their fellow-travellers, who in making their way with difficulty through a forest had been dispersed by robbers, happening to encounter each other, and entering into conversation so as to inspire mutual confidence, agreed to divide between them the duties of walking and of seeing; accordingly the lame man was mounted on the

* तस्माद्येतनमपि लिङ्गं बुद्धितत्त्वं चेतनावदिव जानामीति ज्ञानवद्वयति । † लिङ्गं महदादि सूक्ष्मपर्यन्तं । ,

blind man's shoulders, and was thus carried on his journey, whilst the blind man was enabled to pursue his route by the directions of his companion. In the same manner the faculty of seeing is in soul, not that of moving; it is like the lame man: the faculty of moving, but not of seeing, is in nature; which resembles, therefore, the blind man. Further, as a separation takes place between the lame man and the blind man, when their mutual object is accomplished, and they have reached their journey's end, so nature, having effected the liberation of soul, ceases to act; and soul, having contemplated nature, obtains abstractedness; and consequently, their respective purposes being effected, the connexion between them is dissolved.

Again, *By that*, by that union, *a creation is framed*.—As the birth of a child proceeds from the union of male and female, so the production of creation results from the connection of nature and soul.

The text next describes the particulars of all the products of nature.

COMMENT.

The object of the union of soul and nature, or the final liberation of the former by its knowledge of the latter, is here explained.

'Contemplation,' *darśana*, is considered to comprise 'fruition,' *bhoga*. As nature is devoid of sensibility and reflection, it can neither enjoy nor observe; and its existence would be therefore without an object, unless there were some other one capable both of observation and fruition *. This other one is soul. But, again, as pain is inseparable from nature, so enjoyed soul desires, after a season, to be loosed from the combination; and this detachment, or the liberation of purified soul, necessarily requires some one from which to be liberated: that some one is nature: consequently, for the fulfilment of their respective ends—the fruition of nature, and liberation of soul—their mutual cooperation and combination are essential. 'Abstraction,' *kaivalya*, is explained by VĀCHESPATI, 'The cause of the attribution of separation to purified soul, which cannot be

* भोग्यं प्रधानं भोक्तारमन्तरेण न सम्भवति ।

without previous union with nature*. But these results cannot be attained without the evolution of the products of nature, and consequently they assume their several developments, or, in other words, *a creation is framed*; as it is only in the state of discrete principles that nature is to be contemplated by soul, and it is only by the exact appreciation of the same, and of their source, that soul can detach itself from nature. For both purposes, therefore, the world must exist, as developed from its material cause.

There are passages in the Védas, however, attributing creation to soul; as, 'That was from it--From this soul was ether produced †.' To this it is replied, that all that is herein intended is the attribution of the act of the inferior, or nature, to the superior, soul: 'As in the world it is said that a king triumphs or is defeated, when it is not he, but his army, that suffers a defeat or achieves a victory ‡.' *S. Prav. Sára.*

XXII.

FROM nature issues the great one; thence egotism; and from this the sixteenfold set: from five among the sixteen proceed five elements.

BHASHYA.

Nature (*prakriti*) is also termed 'the chief one' (*pradhána*), 'the supreme' (*brahma*), 'the undistinguished' (*avyaktam*), 'the multi-comprehending' (*bahudháñka*) and *máyá*. Such are its synonyms. From that which is devoid of characteristic attributes, or from (crude) nature, the great one (*máhat*) is produced: this is also termed 'intellect' (*buddhi*); it is also called *usuri*, or 'demoniac'; *muti*, or 'understanding'; 'notoriety'

* सत्पुरुषान्यताख्यातिनिवन्धनं न च सत्पुरुषान्यताख्यातिः प्रधानमन्तरेण ति । † तत् तस्मादा एतस्मादात्मन आकाशः सम्भूतः ।
‡ यथा लोके स्वशक्तियु योधिषु वर्षमानी जयपरात्मयो राज्ञि उपचर्यते ।

(*khyiti*), 'knowledge' (*jñána*), 'wisdom' (*prajná*). From thence proceeds egotism, also called 'the origin of the elements,' &c. (*bhútáda*), 'the luminous' (*taijasa*), 'the modified' (*vaikrita*), 'conscience' (*abhimána*). *From this the sixteenfold set.*—*From this*, from egotism, the class of sixteen is derived. This consists of the five subtle elements, or the archetypes of sound, touch, form, flavour, and odour: the synonymes of *tan-mátra* are all words denoting 'subtile' (*sukshma*): also the eleven organs, the ear, the skin, the eye, the tongue, the nose, which are the five organs of perception; the voice, the hand, the foot, and the organs of excretion and generation, which are the five organs of action; and, besides these, mind, making the eleventh, and being an organ of both action and sensation. These constitute the class of sixteen produced from egotism. *From five among the sixteen.*—From the five subtle elements proceed the five gross elements: as it is said, "From the archetype sound, ether is produced; from touch, air; from form, light (or fire); from flavour, water; from odour, earth: and thus from these five rudiments the five gross elements proceed." As also it is said, "From discriminative knowledge of perceptible and imperceptible principles and the thinking soul (see ver. 2) liberation is obtained." Now, therefore, intellect and the rest, to the gross elements inclusive, forming twenty-three categories, have been specified (in the text); the undiscrete principle has been described (see ver. 15, 16); and soul has been explained (ver. 18, 19); and these constitute the *twenty-five tattwas* (physical and metaphysical categories of the Sánkhya system of philosophy). He who knows the universe to be composed of these principles—called *tattwas*, from the abstract of *tad*, 'that,' implying the abstract existence of those principles—as it is said, "He who knows the twenty-five principles, whatever order of life he may have entered, and whether he wear braided hair, a top-knot only, or be shaven, he is liberated: of this there is no doubt." (See p. 1.) The twenty-five categories are, nature, soul, intellect, egotism, the five subtle (or rudimental) elements, the eleven organs of sensation and of action, and the five gross elements.

It is stated in this stanza, *from nature issues the great one*. What is meant by that *great one* is next defined.

COMMENT.

The categories of the Sáukhya system have been before alluded to (ver. 3. p. 16), in explanation of their mutual relations, and of the properties which they have in common, or by which they are discriminated from one another; but we have them here enumerated in the order of their production, as prefatory to a detailed description of them and of their functions contained in the following stanzas.

The generic term for the twenty-five principles, *tattva*, or as usually and with equal correctness written *tatiwa*, is explained by GAURAPÁDA to mean 'the abstract existence,' *astitva*^{*}, *ośta*, *essentia*, of *tat*[†], THAT; that thing, which is the object of philosophical investigation, or which has a real existence, and must be known. The more common etymology, *tat*, 'that,' and *twam*, 'thou,' belongs to the Védánta system; as in the *Mahávákyá*, *tat-twam asi*, 'that (supreme soul) thou art,' implies the identity of universal and individualized spirit.

We have in the scholia of GAURAPÁDA on this stanza some synonymes of nature and the two first principles, the analysis of which elucidates the ideas entertained of them by the Sáṅkhyas. The succeeding stanzas will afford an opportunity of adverting to the terms used for intellect and egotism, and we may here confine the inquiry to the synonymes of nature, or matter.

Prakriti, as has been previously mentioned (p. 17), intimates, that which precedes, or is prior to, making; that which is not made from any thing else. It is also used relatively, to signify that which is the source from which a product is derived; so that *mahat* is the *prakriti* of *ahankára*, &c. (see p. 18). Here, however, our business is with the primary source of all material products, and the term indicates merely that which preceded (*pra*) production (*kriti*); what that may have been is left wholly undefined or unimplied by the particular term. The same may be said of it agreeably to another etymology given in the *Sáṅkhya Sára*, where

* अस्तिवां ।

† तत् ।

pra is interpreted by *prakrisha*, 'principal, chief, best,' analogously to its other denomination, *pradhána*, 'the chief.' *Pradhána* is derived from *pra*, 'principal,' and *dhá*, 'to hold.' 'that in which all generated effect is comprehended'*. The next synonymo, *aryakta*, 'the unseparated, the undistinguished, the unperceived,' has been also previously noticed (p. 41) as derived from *anja*, 'to make clear,' with *vi*, separative preposition, and the negative *a* prefixed: the term is of as frequent occurrence as either of the preceding, and is constantly used as a synonyme of *prakrīti* in the Puranas and in Manu. *Brahme*, which is to be carefully distinguished from *Brahmá*, the personified creative power, is ordinarily applied either to the Védas or supreme spirit, and is an uncommon synonyme of *prakrīti*; but as derived from *vrīha*, 'to increase,' it implies the first principle of which the expansion becomes all perceptible objects. *Bahudhánaka* is derived, like *pradhána*, from *dhá*, 'to hold;' *dhánaka*, 'the holder' or 'comprehender' of *bahu*, 'much', of all things. *Máyá*, in its ordinary sense of 'illusion,' is applied to *prakrīti*, not by the Sánkhyas, for they maintain the reality of existing things, but by the Védántis and Pauravikas, who regard creation as a delusion or as a sport of the Creator: it is derived from the root *má*, 'to measure,' and may here perhaps imply either 'comprehension,' like *pradhána*, or 'extension.' There is no explanation of the term by any of the Scholiasts. VÍJNÁNA BHIKSHU quotes the Védas to shew that it is synonymous with *prakrīti*†. In the *Sánkhya Súra* we have other synonymes, as, *sakti*, 'power,' *dvāvare*; *ujá*, 'the unborn, the unproduced'; *tanus*, 'darkness'; and *avidyá*, 'ignorance'‡.

Now what is to be considered as the sense of these words? By what equivalent is *prakrīti* to be best rendered? Professor Lasseu translates it *procreatrix*, but this seems to convey too much the idea of personality, and therefore, although very well agreeing with the original term as used by the Pauraniks, where *prakrīti* is commonly personified, yet it can

* प्रधीयते स्मन् कार्यजातमिति प्रधानमुच्यते । † मायां तु प्रकृतिं विद्यादिति श्रुती । ‡ प्रकृतिः गक्षिरवा प्रधानमव्यक्तं तस्मो ना याऽचिदेत्यादयः प्रकृतेः प्रम्यायाः ।

scarcely be considered as indicative of that which not only produces, but is the thing produced, being at once the origin and substance of all things. Mr. Colebrooke has rendered the term sometimes by 'nature,' and sometimes by 'matter'; the former expresses both the parent and the progeny, and agrees in being also the constant subject of *prosopopeia*. It is therefore preferable to perhaps any synonyme that the English language can offer. At the same time the correct equivalent is 'matter,' *materia, quasi mater*, 'the substance and source of material things'; not, however, crude, visible, or divisible matter, but that first principle of the Pythagoreans and Platonists, and of Aristotle, which having neither parts, nor form, nor sense, nor quantity, nor any of the properties of body, was yet the one universal, incorporeal, invisible substance from which all bodies were derived. Διὸ δὴ τὸν τοῦ γεγονότος ὄρατον καὶ πάντως αἰσθῆτον μητέρα καὶ ποδοχέν μήτε γῆν μήτε ἀέρα μήτε πῦρ μήτε ὕδωρ λέγουμεν, μήτε δέ τις ἐκ τούτων μήτε εἰς ὃν ταῦτα γέγονεν. ἀλλ' ἀνύρατον εἶδος τι καὶ ἀμορφον τανδεχέται. *Timæus*. See also the *Physics*, b. III. c. 6. That we are to understand this of the *prakriti* of the Sankhyas is evident from the meaning of its several appellations. It is also said by VIJNĀNA BHĀSHU, that 'the world is merely modification of form, of which *prakriti* is the materiality.' It is not individual or formal, but universal material †. *S. Pr. Bhāshya*. Its invisibility is, as we have seen (ver. 8. p. 29), attributed, not to its non-existence, but to its subtlety (*saukshmya*). *Prakriti* is also defined 'the equilibrium of the three qualities'; and here it differs from the subject matter of Aristotle in having qualities. These qualities, however, whilst *prakriti* is yet unevolved, neutralize each other, and are scarcely qualities as regards primary nature, because their loss of equilibrium, or their activity, is concurrent with the discontinuance of *prakriti* as separate from its products. So far, however, *prakriti* may be considered as different from the brute matter of the ancient physiologists, that it produces

* परिणामस्थं जगदुपादानकलं तु प्रकृतिः । † पारिछिक्तं न
सर्वोपादानं—सर्वोपादानं प्रधानं न परिछिक्तं व्यापकमित्यर्थः । । चि
गुणसाम्यं ।

products of its own energy or power for a special cause, and is therefore more akin to the "plastic nature that acts, *τέκει τοῦ*, for the sake of something." In the Sánkhyā system, however, such nature is not distinct from matter itself, whilst it appears to be a different principle in the writings of the Greek philosophers, although not always very intelligibly described; for, as Cudworth observes of Aristotle, "he nowhere declares of this nature of his, whether it be corporeal or incorporeal, substantial or accidental." To conclude, we are to understand of the *prakriti* of the Sánkhya, primary, subtle, universal substance, undergoing modification through its own energy, and for a special motive, by which it is manifest as individual and formal substance, varied according to the predominance of qualities, which are equipoised and inert in the parent, and unequal and active in the progeny.

XXIII.

ASCERTAINMENT is intellect. Virtue, knowledge, dispassion, and power are its faculties, partaking of goodness. Those partaking of darkness are the reverse.

BHÁSHYA.

The definition of intellect is *ascertainment*. Ascertaining (discerning, determining) is ascertainment: as in the seed the future germinating shoot is contained, so is determination (in intellect). This is a jar, this is cloth: that intellect which will so determine is so defined. This intellect has eight members, according to the twofold affection of goodness and darkness. The first kind, or intellect, *partaking of goodness*, is of four kinds, *virtue, knowledge, dispassion, power*. *Virtue* comprises humanity, benevolence, and acts of restraint (*yama*) and of obligation (*niyama*). The former are said in the *Pátanjala* to be, restraint of cruelty, of falsehood, of dishonesty, of incontinence, and of avarice: the latter are the obligations of purification, contentment, religious austerity, sacred study, and worship of God. *Knowledge* has for its synouymes, manifestation, cer-

trinity, light. It is of two kinds, external and internal. The former is (knowledge of) the *Vedas* and their six subordinate branches, recitation, ritual, grammar, glossary, prosody, and astronomy; also (of) the *purāṇas*, and of logic, theology, and law. Internal knowledge is that of nature and soul, or (the discrimination that) this is nature, the equipoised condition of goodness, foulness, and darkness; this is soul, perfect, devoid of qualities, perceiving, and sentient. By external knowledge worldly distinction or admiration is acquired; by internal knowledge, liberation. *Dispersion* is also of two kinds, external and internal. The former is the indifference of one who repels sensible objects from observing their defects, or the trouble of acquiring and preserving them; the inconvenience of attachment to them; their liability to decay; and the injustice they cause. The latter is the indifference of one who is desirous of liberation, and looks upon nature as if it was a piece of witchcraft or a dream. *Power* is the abstract property of a superior (or divine) being: it is eightfold, (the capacity of) minuteness, magnitude, heaviness, lightness, reach, gratification of will, dominion, subjugation, and irresistible purpose. Atomic existence is meant by 'minuteness'; so that a person becoming atomically subtle or minute may traverse the world: 'magnitude' is said of one who may make himself a giant: 'lightness' is having limbs like the fibres of the lotus stalk, or like cotton, so as to be able to stand upon the tops of the filaments of a flower: 'reach' is attainment of a desired object by going to the place where it is situated, wherever that may be; 'gratification of will' is obtaining or effecting whatever is desired: 'dominion' is governing the three worlds, as a king: 'subjugation' is having all things subject: 'irresistible purpose' is compelling the site, rest, and motion of all things, from Brahmā to a block, agreeably to the will of the person endowed with this faculty. These are the four properties of intellect which soul obtains when the qualities of foulness and darkness are overcome by that of goodness.

But *those partaking of darkness are the reverse*.—When intellect is influenced by the quality of darkness, then its four properties are the reverse of the above; they are, vice, ignorance, passion, and weakness. In this manner intellect having eight members, as it is affected by goodness or

foulness, is produced from the undiscrete principle having the three qualities.

Intellect has thus been explained. Egotism is next described.

COMMENT.

The first product of nature, or intellect, is here described by its properties.

Intellect (*buddhi*) is *adhyavasaya**. It is not easy to offer a satisfactory equivalent for this word, nor to understand precisely what is meant by it. In the *Amera Kosha* it occurs as a synonyme of *utsáha*†, 'effort, strenuous and continued effort, perseverance'; according to RÁMÁSRAMA, 'possessing great power'‡. He derives it from *sho antaharmmani*||, 'finishing, making end of,' with *adhi*§, 'over,' and *ava*¶, 'off'; that is, entirely or absolutely ending or effecting; as in the *Hitopadésa*: 'The precepts of knowledge confer not the least benefit on one who is afraid of exertion: of what use is a lamp to a blind man, though it be within his reach'**. In the *Mitákhshara*, *utsáha* is explained, 'Effort (or perseverance) in the performance of acts accomplishing the objects of man'††. In the *Bhatti Káeya* we have the word used in the sense of 'wish, purpose, determination': 'The bird said to the monkeys, You have not studied the law, if at such a season you wish (or resolve) to die'†††.

In a preceding passage (ver. 5) the phrase *prati vishaya adhyavasaya*|||, 'ascertainment of several objects,' was given as the definition of *drishtu*,

* अध्यवसायः । † उत्साहः । ‡ अतिशक्तिभाक् । || यो अन्त
कर्मसिंग । †† अधि । ††† अव । ††† न स्वत्पराध्यवसायभीरोः
करोति विज्ञानविधिं गुणं हि । अन्धस्य किं हस्ततलस्थितोऽपि प्रकाशन्त्यथे
मिह प्रदीपः । ††† पुरुषार्थसाधनकर्मारम्भोऽध्यवसायः । ††† जगाद्
वानरान् पश्ची नाध्यगीवं स्मृतीः । यूयं संकुटितुं यस्मात् कालेऽस्मिन्नव्य
वस्थाथ । ††† प्रतिविषयाध्यवसायः ।

'perception;' and the explanation of the Scholiast, *buddhiyápára juénam**, 'knowledge, which is the exercise of the intellectual faculty,' was cited (p. 23). The same commentator, VÁCHESPATI, here defines it, 'the specific function of intellect, not differing from intellect itself;' or, to quote the passage at length, 'Ascertainment is intellect, from the identity of the act and the agent, as will be explained. Every one who engages in any matter first observes, or considers; he next reflects, it is I who am concerned in this; and then *determines*, this is to be done by me; thence he proceeds to act: this is familiar to every one. Thence this ascertainment that such act is to be done is the determination of intellect, which is as it were endowed with reason, from the proximity of the sentient principle. This is the specific function of intellect, not differing from intellect itself; and the definition of intellect is ascertainment, as that comprehends both its generic and specific distinctions †.'

The explanation of the *S. Chandriká* is to the same effect: 'Adhyavasáya is a sort of modified condition of intellect, as flame is of a lamp; it is certainty in this form, such an act is to be done by me ‡.'

These explanations, however, would rather seem to intimate intention, or volition, or, at least, the determination to act after reflection; but the determination or conclusion that such an act should be done, does not necessarily signify that it shall be done: it is only the conclusion or ascertainment of its fitness. This function of the intellect, also, is not indispensably connected with the notion of will; as in the example given

* बुद्धिव्यापारज्ञानं । १ अथवसायो बुद्धिः । क्रिया क्रियावतोरभे दविवद्याया । संज्ञो व्यवहर्सा आलोच्य मन्वाहमधिकृत इत्यभिमत्य कर्त्तव्यमे तन्मयेत्यध्यवस्थ्यति ततस्प्रवर्त्तत इति लोकसिद्धं । तत्र योऽयं कर्त्तव्यमिति विनिष्ठयश्चित्तिसन्निधानादापन्नचेतन्याया बुद्धेः योऽध्यवसायो बुद्धेरसाधारण्यापारस्तदभेदा बुद्धिः स च बुद्धेर्लक्षणं समानासमानजातीयव्यवच्छेदं कर्त्तव्यात् । १ अथवसायो भयेदं कर्त्तव्यमित्याकारनिष्ठयो दीपशिखेव बुद्धिपरिवामावस्थाविवेषः ।

by GAURAPĀDA; where, in the simple conclusion after consideration, "this object is a jar; that, is a piece of cloth," no wish, or will, is indicated; no act follows. It is clear also that he considers *adhyavasāya* merely as the functions of intellect in exercise: they are in intellect, and part of it, as the germ is in the seed, until brought into activity. Intellect is only an instrument; that which, having received the ideas or images conveyed through the organs of sense, and the mind, constructs them into a conclusive idea, which it presents to soul. Its function in exercise, therefore, is ascertainment or certainty, as described in the *S. Pravachana Bhāshya*, which explains *adhyavasāya*, 'the synonyme, as well as *buddhi*, of the great principle (*mahat*), and its specific function denominated ascertainment*.'

The other synonymes of this principle are, *buddhi*, derived from *budh*, 'to know,' 'knowing, intellect.' *Mahat*, 'great, the great principle;' 'The first and most important of the products of nature, and presiding over and pervading the whole†.' *Āsuri‡*: this is a very unusual and questionable denomination. It occurs only in the *S. Bhāshya*, and may be an error, perhaps for *śemushi*, one of the synonymes of *buddhi* in the *Amera Kosha*. It cannot be connected with *asura*, 'a demon,' as if the faculty were incompetent to convey divine knowledge; for one of its properties, in connexion with the quality of goodness, is *jñyāna*, 'true knowledge.' There is no good reason why it should be derived from *Āsuri*, the pupil of KĀPILA, unless allusion is made to some personification of intellect, as the bride of the sage. No explanation of the word is given in the *Bhāshya*, and I must confess my inability to suggest one entitled to any confidence. *Mati* means 'understanding'; *māṇḍe anayā*, that by which any thing is understood. *Khyāti* properly signifies 'fame,' but here means 'notoriety, notion, familiar knowledge,' as in the *Smṛiti*,

* महत्त्वस्य पर्यायो बुद्धिरित्यध्यवसायश्च निश्चयाख्यस्त्वासाधारणी वृत्तिरित्यर्थः । † महत्त्वं स्वेतरसकलकार्ये व्यापकतान्महेत्वपर्याप्तमन्तर्याम् । ‡ आसुरी ।

'The great one it is, whence the familiar notions of the universe are always produced *.' *Jnyāna* is usually the term for 'true or divine knowledge; ' knowledge of matter and spirit leading to liberation; but it is here employed in its generic purport, 'that by which things are known.' The same may be said of *prajñā*, which is also commonly used in the sense of 'true wisdom,' but here implies merely, 'that by which knowledge is obtained,' *prajñāyatे anayā*, as RĀMĀSRAMA expounds it. Several of these terms, in their technical, as well as literal application, bear an analogy to the *noē* of Aristotle, and the *phrónēsis* of Plato. M. Cousin considers the category to be 'une sorte d'âme du monde.' It is, however, the instrument most proximate to soul, by which the latter perceives, wills, and acts.

Intellect is of two kinds, or has two sets of properties, as it is influenced or affected by the opposite qualities, goodness and darkness. The former are, 'virtue,' *dherma*; 'knowledge,' *jnyāna*; 'dispassion,' *vairāgya*; and 'power,' *aiswaryya*. The latter are their negatives, 'vice,' *adherma*; 'ignorance,' *ajnyāna*; 'passion,' *avairāgya*; and 'weakness,' *anaiswaryya*. These again comprehend specific varieties.

Dherma, 'virtue,' according to the *S. Bhāṣya*, comprehends morality and religion. The *S. Tātva Kaumudi* explains it, 'The cause of happiness and liberation †.' As the source of prosperity and happiness in life, it is the discharge of religious and moral obligations ‡; as the means of liberation, it is the observance of the eightfold *yoga*, or eight modes of contemplative devotion §. *Jnyāna*, or 'knowledge,' is defined by the same Scholiast to be, 'distinct notion of the difference between the three qualities and soul §.' 'Dispassion,' *vairāgya*, is the extinction of *rāga*, 'colour,' or passion, which like dyes of various hues tinctures the soul †.'

* महानिति यतः ख्यातिलोकानां जायते सदा । † धर्मोभ्युद
यनिःश्चयसहेतुः । ‡ यागदानादिः । § अष्टाङ्गयोगानुषानं ।
१ गुणपुरुषान्यते ख्यातिलोकानां । † रागादयः कथायाच्चित्तवर्जिनस्तेवा
मभावो येराग्यं ।

‘Power,’ *aiswaryya*, is the possession of superhuman faculties. It is always termed eightfold, even in the *S. Bhashya*, although nine varieties are there named: one of them, however, ‘heaviness,’ *gariman*, finds no place among the definitions given there, any more than in other authorities. It may be supposed to be included under the faculty of magnitude.

The four first faculties, ‘minuteness,’ *anima*; ‘lightness,’ *inghimā*; ‘reach,’ *prapti*; and ‘magnitude,’ *mahimā*; are explained and illustrated every where much in the same way. According to VĀCHESPATI, the person endowed with the first can make his way into a solid rock; with the second, he may ascend to the solar sphere upon a sunbeam; or, as Moore has it, “may dance on a beam of the sun;” with the third, he can touch the moon with the tip of his finger; and with the fourth, he may expand himself so as to occupy all space. The latter four faculties are less distinctly defined, and are sometimes confounded: the shades of difference are indeed so slight, that they may all be resolved into one, ‘absolute power over matter.’ ‘Gratification of will,’ *prakāmya*, is generally defined by *ichchhānabhīghāta**, ‘nonobstruction of wish;’ or, as explained by HEMACHANDRA, in his commentary on his own Lexicon, ‘The wishes of a person possessing this faculty are unimpeded by the properties of material nature, such as form and the like; so that he can swim, dive, or float in earth as readily as in water †.’ This is sometimes adduced in illustration of the meaning of the next faculty, but less accurately. That, is termed *vasitā*, which VĀCHESPATI defines, ‘absolute subjugation of the elements and elementary beings ‡.’ The *Chandrikā* makes it ‘independence on matter,’ which is much the same as *prakāmya*; and a similar confusion occurs in RĀMĀSRĀMA’s commentary on AMERA, for he illustrates it by ‘swimming or diving on dry land §.’ ‘Subjugation of nature’ is the usually accepted import; as HEMACHANDRA, ‘Thus as (with this faculty)

* दद्धानभियातः । † नास्य भूतस्तद्यैमूर्त्यादिभिरिच्छाऽभिहन्यते
भूनावुभन्नति निभन्नति यथोदके । ‡ भूतभीतिकं वगी भवत्यवश्यं ।
गुणभूतस्तद्यैनता । § भूमावप्युभन्ननिभन्नते ।

any one determines the elements shall be, so they remain*.' The next faculty is 'dominion,' *isitā*. According to VÁCHESPATI, it is 'disposition at will of the production, arrangement, and expenditure of the elements and elementary beings †.' NÁRÁYANA explains it, 'directing or impelling them at will ‡.' RÁMASRAMA interprets it *prabhutva*, 'dominion, sovereignty; under which inanimate things obey command †.' The last faculty is termed *yatrakámávásyítá*. In RÁMASRAMA's commentary he reads the word *kámávásyítá* §; and the only variety he notices is that of the sibilant, which is sometimes, he observes, the dental, instead of the palatal letter †. According to the latter reading it is derived from *śi* **, 'to sleep; to the former, from *shó* ‡, 'to destroy' in either, with *ava* prefixed, meaning, as RÁMASRAMA explains it, 'he who tranquillizes or destroys (that is, accomplishes) his desires ‡.' The reading of GAURÁRADA is, however, *yatrakámávásyítá*, as one compound; and the common definition of the term is 'true (infallible) purpose †,' wherever excised: 'Whatever the person having this faculty intends or proposes must be complied with by that which is the subject of his purpose; the elements themselves must conform to his designs §.' The *Chandriká* has, 'Whatever the will proposes, that it obtains †.' HÉMACHANDRA, in his text, gives the word as in the *Bháskyu*, *yatrakámávásyítuam*; and explains it, 'he who accomplishes his desires, to whatever they may be directed ***'; and he illustrates it by saying that 'an *arhat*, or Buddha saint, can, by

* तेन यथा तानि (पृथिव्यादीनि) यथावस्थापयति तथावतिष्ठन्ते ।
 † भूतभीतिक्षनां प्रसवयूहव्ययानामीषे । ‡ भूतभीतिकानां संकल्पमा
 चेत्वा प्रेरणां । † प्रभुत्वं चेनस्थायराचाङ्गाकारिणः । † इशिता वशि
 ता चेत्व तथा कामावशायिता । † कामावसायिता । *** शी ।
 † यो । † कामानवशेते—अवस्थतिवा । † सत्यसंकल्पता ।
 † वथास्य संकल्पोभवति भूतेषु तथैव भूतानि भवन्ति । † युक्ताम
 स्तदवस्थति तत्प्राप्नोति । *** यथकामस्तनावृत्यतीति ।

virtue of this faculty, convert poison into ambrosia, and administer it as means of vitality *.

XXIV.

CONSCIOUSNESS is egotism. Thence proceeds a twofold creation. The elevenfold set is one: the five elemental rudiments are the other.

BHĀSHYA.

The elevenfold set: the eleven organs. *The five elemental rudiments*: elementary matter of five kinds, or the rudiments, sound, touch, form, flavour, and odour. What sort of creation proceeds from that which is thus defined is next explained.

COMMENT.

The third category is here specified, and described as the source of the senses and their respective objects.

The term here given as the synonyme and definition of 'egotism,' *ahankāra* †, is *abhimánu* ‡, translated 'consciousness.' The ordinary sense of both words is *pride*, and the technical import is 'the pride or conceit of individuality'; 'self-sufficiency'; the notion that 'I do, I feel, I think, I am,' as explained by VĀCHESPATI: 'I alone preside and have power over all that is perceived and known, and all these objects of sense are for my use. There is no other supreme except I; I am. This pride, from its exclusive (selfish) application, is egotism ||.' The principle, therefore, is something more in Hindu metaphysics than mere consciousness,

* विषमर्थमृतकार्ये संकल्पतो भोजयं जीवथतीति । † अहंकारः ।
अभिमानः । ‡ यत् खलालोचितं मतं च तचाहमधिकृतः शक्तः
खलहमच मर्द्धा एवामी विषयाः मत्तो नान्योचाधिकृतः कंचिदस्त्वहम
स्मि योऽस्मैनः सोऽस्मीपारणव्यवहारत्वादहंकारः ।

or *conscience*. It might be better expressed, perhaps, by 'le moi,' as it adds to the simple conception of individuality the notion of self-property, the concentration of all objects and interests and feelings in the individual.

The other synomymes of this category express rather modifications of it, as the next stanza intimates. *Tajasa*, 'the active' or 'the ardent,' from *tejas**, 'light, splendour, ardour,' refers to its animating or exciting influence on human actions, in connection with the quality of foulness. *Bhūtādi*†, 'primitive element,' and *caikrita*‡, 'the modified,' as explained in the *Bhāshya*, on the next verse, regard its being, in connection with darkness and goodness, the principle from which the organs and objects of sense proceed: for it must not be forgotten, that this category of egotism or consciousness has a physical, not a metaphysical character, according to the Sāṅkhya philosophy, being the organ or instrument by which the impression of individuality is conveyed to soul. It is in this capacity that it may be considered the primary element, the parent of the rudiments of the elements, or the objects of sense, and of the organs by which they are perceived. It is, in fact, the same with both these, as it is only by the application of our own senses to the objects of sense that we can become conscious of individual existence.

XXV.

From consciousness, affected by goodness, proceeds the good elevenfold set: from it, as a dark origin of being, come elementary particles; both issue from that principle affected by foulness.

BHĀSHYA.

When goodness predominates in egotism over darkness and foulness, that egotism is of the pure kind; the name of which, according to ancient

* तेजस् ।

भूतादिः ।

‡ चैकृतः ।

teachers, was *vaikrita*, 'the modified.' From this modified egotism the class of eleven organs is produced. *The good set*: perfect organs; adequate to their functions: the set is thence called *good*. Again; *from it, as a dark origin of beings, &c.*—When darkness predominates in egotism over goodness and foulness, that egotism is called *dark*, or, as it was named by the old masters, 'primitive element,' *bhútádi*. *From it come elementary particles*; the fivefold set. The first element of the elements is darkness; therefore it is usually called *the dark*: from that primitive element the fivefold rudimental set proceed. *Both issue from that principle affected by foulness*: that is, the egotism in which foulness predominates over goodness and darkness takes the denomination *taijasa*, 'the active'; and from that both proceed; both the eleven organs and five rudiments. For the pure egotism, which is *vaikrita*, 'the modified,' becoming so modified, produces the eleven organs: but to do this it takes active egotism for its assistant; for pure (*sátwika*) egotism is inert, and is only able to produce the organs when combined with the active. In like manner the dark egotism, or that which is called 'primitive element,' is inert, and becomes active only in union with the active, when it produces the five rudiments. Therefore it is said, both the organs of sense and their objects issue from the modification of egotism affected by foulness. The good elevenfold set proceeds from modified egotism, or that which is affected by the quality of goodness. They are next particularized.

COMMENT.

The products of egotism are here described as proceeding from three modifications of that principle, varied by the influence of the three qualities.

The terms used to designate the 'pure,' or *sátwika* principle; the 'dark,' or *támasa*; and the 'foul,' or *rájasa*; 'variety of egotism,' or *vaikrita*, *bhútádi*, and *taijasa*; have been explained. According to our text, as understood by the Scholiasts, the eleven organs of sense issue from pure or modified egotism, and the five rudiments from elemental egotism; both being influenced by ardent or active egotism. The commentator on the *S. Pracchána* has a rather different explanation,

interpreting *ekādasika*, 'eleventh,' not 'elevenfold:' according to him, this eleventh, which is mind, proceeds from the first kind of egotism; the other ten from the second kind; and the elements from the third. "Sutra: The pure eleventh (organ) proceeds from modified egotism. *Comment:* Eleventh, is mind, which in the class of sixteen organs and rudiments is of the quality of goodness; therefore it is born from egotism, affected by goodness, called *rakriti*. This is the sense. Hence it follows, that from egotism, affected by foulness, proceed the other ten organs of sense; and from egotism, affected by darkness, proceed the rudiments*." This interpretation he defends by the authority of the law-books and Puranas; and he gives a similar turn, although rather indistinctly expressed, to the text of the *Kārikā*. In the stanzas subsequent to this, to ver. 37, the organs of sense are fully described, and in ver. 38, the text returns to the elements. It is not necessary, therefore, to enter upon any explanation of them in this place. There is a remarkable expression in the *Bhāshya*, which presents a notion familiar to all ancient cosmogonies. GAURAPĀDA says, 'the first of the elements was darkness†.' It is the first of the 'elements,' not the first of 'things;' for it was preceded by unevolved nature, and intellect, and it is itself a modified form of individuality. It therefore harmonizes perfectly well with the prevailing ideas in the ancient world, of the state of things anterior to elementary or visible creation, when "chaos was, and night," and when

Nulas adiue mundi priebebat lumina Titan,

Nec nova cresendo reparabat cornua Phoebe.

In the influence of the quality of foulness, or passion, for the word *rajas* has both senses, may be suspected an affinity to the doctrine of an active principle, the angry mind, the *eros*, that set inert matter into motion, and produced created things.

सात्विकमेकादशकं प्रवर्तते वैकृतादहंकारात् ॥ एकादशानां पूरुषामेका
दशकं मनः बोद्धात्मगणमध्ये सात्विकमतस्वैकृतात् सात्विकाहंकाराज्ञायत
इत्यर्थः । अतच्चराजसाहंकाराद्गेन्द्रियाणि तामसाहंकाराच्च तन्माचाणीत्यपि
गताण्यं । १ भूतानामादिभूतस्तमः ।

XXVI.

INTELLECTUAL organs are, the eyes, the ears, the nose, the tongue, and the skin: those of action are, the voice, hands, feet, the excretory organ, and that of generation.

BHĀSHYA.

Reckoning from the eye to the organ of touch, the organs are called 'intellectual.' Touched by it, the organ of touch, which is the skin: thence the term for the skin which is used (in the text), 'that which touches,' *spurṣanaka*. Intellectual organs are five, as they ascertain or know (severally) five objects, or sound, touch, form, flavour, and smell. *Those of action, &c.*—They perform acts, whence they are called 'organs of action': thus, the voice articulates; the hands variously manipulate; the feet effect motion; the excretory organ, excretion; and the sexual organ, generation. Thus are enumerated ten organs, five of intellect and five of action. The character and nature of the eleventh, or mind, is next described.

COMMENT.

The five instruments or means of perception and five of action, products of egotism, are enumerated in this stanza.

The term 'organs' is correctly applicable to the material instruments by which perception is exercised; but it is not to be understood of the gross corporeal bodies, the visible eye, ear, hand, &c., which are parts of gross body. The word 'senses' would therefore be a less, equivocal term, only that it does not so distinctly convey the idea of an instrument which, though subtile, is substantial. The original word, *indriya*, is defined to mean whatever relates or belongs to *indra*, said to be a synonyme of soul, the senses being indicative, being marks or signs, of the presence of soul*:

* इन्द्रेस्यात्मनश्चिह्नादिन्द्रियमुच्यते ।

accordingly each is denominated a *linga* (see p. 21), 'a characteristic feature or indication *.'

XXVII.

(In this set is) mind, which is both (an organ of sensation and of action). It ponders, and it is an organ as being cognate with the rest. They are numerous by specific modification of qualities, and so are external diversities.

BHÁSHYA.

Here, as one of the class of organs, *mind* is said to be *both*. Among the organs of sensation it is one of sensation, and among those of action it is an organ of action also. As it performs the function of the organs of sensation and of those of action it belongs to both. *It ponders* (or *purposes*) ; whence the term *sankalpaka*. *It is also an organ as being cognate with the rest* ; for such is the meaning of the word *sádhermya*. The organs of sensation and action being (cognate or) produced, along with mind, from egotism affected by goodness, have this (property, of origin) in common with mind ; and from this common property mind is an organ likewise.

Thus eleven organs are produced from egotism affected by goodness. What, then, is the function (*vritti*) of mind ? Reflection (*sankalpa*) is its function. Sound and the rest are the functions of the organs of sensation. Speech and the rest are the functions of the organs of action. Now are these various organs, apprehending various objects, so created by *Ísvara* ? or are they self-generated ? since nature, intellect, and egotism, are devoid of sense ; and soul is devoid of action. Thence, according to the Sámkhya doctrine, a certain spontaneity is the cause (of the variety of the senses). Therefore it is added, *They are numerous by specific modification of qualities, and so are external diversities* : that is, the several objects of these eleven

* रूपयहणलिङ्गं चातुः शब्दयहणलिङ्गं शोचमित्यादि ।

organs, or sound, touch, form, flavour, and odour, which are the objects of five; speech, manipulation, motion, excretion, and generation, the objects of other five; and reflexion, the object of mind; these all proceed from specific modification of qualities. From the variety (or special difference) of such modifications of the qualities the multifariousness of the organs proceeds, as well as the diversity of external objects: consequently this variety is not the work of *Ishvara*, nor of egotism, nor of intellect, nor of nature, nor of soul; but from modification of the qualities, produced by spontaneity. It does not proceed designedly (it is not the result of a will to act), because the qualities are non-sentient (unconscious or irrational). How then does it take place? This, as will be afterwards explained, is in like manner as the secretion of milk is for the growth of the calf, so the proceedings of nature take place for the liberation of soul, without soul's being cognizant of them; so the unconscious qualities become modified by the existence of the eleven organs, and their varieties are thence derived. Hence the eye is placed in its elevated orbit for the purpose of looking up to heaven; and in like manner the nose, the ear, the tongue are commodiously situated for the apprehension of their respective objects: the organs of action are also distributed conveniently for the discharge of their several duties of their own nature, through the modification of the qualities, not as their objects; as it is elsewhere said, "Qualities abide in qualities; that which is the function of the qualities is their object." External diversities, therefore, are to be regarded as made by the qualities: this is the meaning of the text. Of which nature is the cause.

The several functions of the organs are next specified.

COMMENT.

After defining mind as an instrument both of sensation and of action, this verse explains how it is that there are various organs and objects of sense; and it is said to depend in both cases upon specific modifications of the qualities of nature.

Mind is an instrument both of sensation and of action. Its function is *sankalpa*, a word that more commonly means 'resolve, purpose, expecta-

tion; as in the *Hitopadīsa*, 'the crow,' *Laghupatanaka*, says, 'All has been heard by me; and this is my resolve, that we must be friends.' And MENU: 'Desire is the root of expectation; sacrifice is its product'; or, as KULLŪKA BHĀTTĀ explains it, 'Sankalpa is understanding to this effect, that by a certain ceremony a desired consequence is effected.' In both passages the notion of 'conclusion from foregone premises' is conveyed, and that seems to be its meaning here. Thus VĀCHESPATI explains it: 'The mind carefully considers a substance perceived by an organ of sense, (and determines) this is simple, that is not so; or discriminates them by their condition of predicate and predicate.' Again, it is said, "First, knowledge or perception is simple (inconsiderate), like the knowledge of a child, a dumb man, or the like: it is produced by the mere thing; but when, after this, the thing, as distinguished by its properties, by its genus, and the like, is recognised by the understanding, and intellect is in accordance with perception, that period (or interval) of determination is the operation of the mind." Here, then, *sankalpa* is the process of reflection, the consideration of the object of simple perception, so as to form a definite idea, which mind transmits, through individuality and intellect, to soul. In this way mind is an organ both of perception and action; perceiving the objects presented by the senses, and forming them into a positive idea. It is further identified with both classes of organs by originating from the same source, egotism affected by goodness; and consequently it consists of the same material §.

The second portion of the stanza conveys a doctrine that is not very intelligible. The variety of the senses and of the objects of the senses is

* अतं मया सँ॒ तथापि चेतावान् संकल्पस्त्वया सह सौहृदमवश्यं कर-
शीयं । १ संकल्पमूलः कामो वै यज्ञः संकल्पसम्भवाः । २ अनेन
पूर्वेण इदमिदं कलं साध्यत इत्येव विषया बुद्धिः संकल्पः । ३ आ
लीचितमिद्येण वस्तिदमिति सम्मुखमिदमेव निवमिति सम्यक् कल्प-
यति पिशेषणविशेषभावेन विवेचयतीति । ४ सात्विकाहंकारोपादानत्व-
च साध्यम्यं ।

said to arise spontaneously in them, from specific modification of the three qualities. VÁCHESPATI understands the allusion to external objects to be merely illustrative; that is, the internal organs are diversified by modification of the qualities, in the same manner that external objects are varied by the same modification*; and the translation follows this explanation. In the *Bháshya* a different reading in the original occurred, which would require the passage to be rendered, 'and *from* variety of external objects †'; thus ascribing the diversity of the organs, not only to modification of the qualities, but to the diversity of external objects, which require suitable, and therefore various organs for their apprehension. The reading is, however, clearly incompatible with his argument, although GAIRAPÁDA is somewhat obscure; but the variety is noticed and admitted by the author of the *Chandriká*.

The *S. Pravachana Bháshya* considers the multifariousness spoken of in the Sútra, which conveys apparently a similar doctrine to that of the *Káriká*, as restricted to mind: 'Multifariousness is from modification of qualities, as the variety of human condition (i.e. from various association); that is, as the very same individual assumes different characters, according to the influence of his associations; becoming a lover with a mistress, a sage with sages, a different person with others; so mind, from its connection with the eye or any other organ, becomes identified with it, and consequently is diversified according to the function of sight and the rest of the organs with which it is severally associated.' The association of mind with the organs is intimated by the Védas, as in the text, 'My mind was elsewhere, I did not hear.' The very illustration used by Locke:

* वाय्यभेदाचेति हृष्टान्तार्थं यथा वाय्यभेदास्तथैतदपीत्यर्थः । । वा य्यभेदाच । । वाय्यभेदाचेतिपाटि तु याय्यभेदादपीन्द्रियभेद आवश्यको वोर्थ इत्यर्थः । । गुणपरिणामभेदाचानात्मवस्थावत् । यथैक एव नरः संगवज्ञाचानात्म भजते कामिनीसंगात् कामुको विरक्तसंगाद्विरक्तोऽन्य संगाद्वान्य एव मनोऽपि चक्षुरादिसंगात् चक्षुरादेष्वीभावेन दर्शनादिवृत्ति विद्यिष्टतया नाना भवति । । शन्वनमना अभूतं नाश्वीषमिति ।

"A man whose mind is intently employed in the contemplation of some objects, takes no notice of impressions made by sounding bodies upon the organ of hearing: therefore it is evident that perception is only when the mind receives the impression," says the English philosopher; and the Hindu infers, that 'the mind must cooperate with the organs of sense, even for perception, as they would otherwise be incapable of performing their functions'."

The materiality of mind, considered as distinct from consciousness, intelligence, and soul, and as neither more nor less than an internal sense, a *sensorium*, is much less absurd than the same character of it when considered as part of, or identical with, soul, as was the doctrine of the Epicureans, whose description of mind, as an organ merely, agrees well enough with the Hindu notion:

Primum; animum dico mentem quam sepe dicimus
Esse hominis partem nihilo minus ac manus ac pes
Atque oculi, partes animantes totius existant. LUCRETIUS, III. 94.

XXVIII.

The function of five, in respect to colour and the rest, is observation only. Speech, handling, treading, excretion, and generation are the functions of five (other organs).

BHĀSHYA.

The term 'only' (*mátra*) is to be understood in the sense of specialty, or the exclusion of what is not specified; as in the sentence, "Alms only are received;" that is, nothing else is received. Thus the eyes are observant of colour (form), not of flavour and the rest; and so of the

* चक्षुरादीनां मनः संयोगं विना व्यापाराद्यमत्वादनुभीयते ।

other senses. And in this way the function of the eye is colour (vision); of the tongue, taste; of the nose, smell; of the ear, sound (hearing); of the skin, touch; these are the functions of the intellectual organs. *Speech and the rest* (are the functions) of the five organs of action; or, speech is the function of the voice (*larynx*, &c.); handling, of the hands; treading, of the feet; dejection of excrement separated from food, of the rectum; and generation of offspring, of the sexual organs: 'function or object' being required for each term by the grammatical construction of the sentence.

The functions of intellect, egotism, and mind are next described.

COMMENT.

The text particularizes the functions of the organs of sense severally.

The general term for the office of the senses is *álochana**, literally 'seeing, beholding, perceiving, observing.' According to ancient authorities it is said to comprise both the first undeliberative, and the second deliberative knowledge; or, in short, what is understood by 'perception †.' The commentator on the *S. Pravachana*, who gives this explanation, observes, however, that some consider deliberative perception to be the property of the mind only, whilst simple or undeliberative perception is that of the external senses; and this appears to be the doctrine of the Sáṅkhyas: the senses receive simple impressions from without of their own nature; whether those impressions are *perceived*, depends upon the cooperation of the internal sense, or mind. The term for 'function' is *eritti*, explained by *vyápára*, 'active exercise or application; also by *sámarthyam*, 'ability, adequacy; and *phala*, 'fruit, result.' GAURAPÁDA

* आलोचनं । † आलोचनश्च पृष्ठाचार्यवास्यात् । अस्ति चालोचनं ज्ञानं प्रथमं निर्विकल्पकं । परं पुनर्ज्ञानं वस्तुधर्मं ज्ञात्यादिभिर्ज्ञाते । तथाच निर्विकल्पकसविकल्पकस्तप्तिविधमपि एन्द्रियकल्पानं मालोचनमन्गमिति ।

has *vishaya*, 'object,' and it may be said, that the function and object of a sense is the same thing, sight being both the function and the object of the eye. There is some difficulty in translating some of the terms satisfactorily, although there is none in understanding what is meant by them. Thus *rūpa*, 'form,' or, as rendered in the text, 'colour,' is the object and office of the eye; it is therefore equivalent both to visible substance and sight. So of *sabda*, 'sound'; it is both hearing and that which is heard. *Sparśa*, 'touch,' is the faculty and the substance to which contact may be applied. In *rasa*, 'taste,' and *gandha*, 'smell,' we have the double equivalents, as both words in English, as well as in Sanscrit, express both the sense and the sensible property. In English, 'voice' is a function; but here, at least, *rāch** is also the instrument of speech. In the other organs of action the function is more readily rendered; but the difficulty in any case is only that of language, and the sense is sufficiently explicit.

XXIX.

Of the three (internal instruments) the functions are their respective characteristics: these are peculiar to each. The common function of the three instruments is breath and the rest of the five vital airs.

BHĀSHYA.

The natural properties, which are the several characteristics, are the *respective characteristics* (as previously defined). *Ascertainment is intellect* (ver. 23): that also is the function of intellect. *Consciousness is egotism* (ver. 24): consciousness is both its characteristic and its function. *Mind ponders* (ver. 27): such is its definition; and reflection, therefore, is the function of mind. Of these three, intellect, egotism, and mind, their respective characteristics are their specific functions. The functions of the intellectual organs, as before explained, are also specific (the same is

* राच् ।

the case with the organs of action). But now their common function is described. *The common function of the instruments.*—The function of the instruments in common is *breath and the rest of the five vital airs*; the airs called *prána*, *upána*, *samána*, *udána*, and *vyána*. These are the five airs which are the common function of all the organs of sense. The air, for instance, called *prána* is that which is perceptible in the mouth and nostrils, and its circulation is the common function of the thirteen kinds (of instruments): that is, where there is breath, the organs acquire (are connected with) soul (they become living). Breath, like a bird in a cage, gives motion (vitality) to the whole. It is called *prána*, 'breath' or 'life,' from 'breathing.' From carrying downwards (*apanayana*), the air *apána* is so named; the circulation of which, also, is the common function of the organs. *Sainána* is so named from conducting equally (*samanayana*) the food, &c. (through the frame). It is situated in the central part of the body, and its circulation is the common function of the instruments. The air *uddána* is denominated from ascending, or from drawing or guiding best (*un-nayana*). It is perceptible in the space between the navel and the head, and the circulation that it has is the common function of the organs. Lastly, the air by which internal division and diffusion through the whole body is effected is called *vyána*, from its pervading (*vyápti*) the body like the etherial element. The circulation of that, also, is the common function of the assemblage of the organs. In this manner these vital airs, as the common function of the instruments, are explained; that is, the common function of the thirteen kinds (of organs).

COMMENT.

Besides the peculiar functions of the three internal instruments, mind, egotism, and intellect, which as the same with their definitions have already been specified, they have a common office in the evolution or circulation of the internal aerial humours which constitute vitality.

The translation limits this community of function to the three internal instruments only, or to intellect, egotism, and mind; and such is the interpretation of VÁCHESPATI MISRA: 'The five airs, or life, is the function of the three (internal) instruments, from being present where they are,

and absent where they are not*.' So the *S. Pravachana Bh.* explains the Sūtra *Sāmānya karana vritti* †; which is also the phrase of the *Kārikā*, 'the function of the three internal instruments'. GAURAPĀDA, however, understands vitality to be the common function of all the organs, external and internal; or thirteen instruments, ten of the former, and three of the latter kind. The expression of the text also is general, and applicable either to all the organs, or to any of them, as variously understood. The two meanings are not irreconcilable, although, strictly speaking, the sense followed in the translation is most correct; for although vitality is the common function of all the senses, yet it is essentially so of the internal senses only: it might continue with the privation of any or all of the external senses, but could not, as VĀCHESPATI states, subsist without the internal organs, as it depends upon their existence for its own. So also the *S. Pravachana Bhāṣya* calls the vital airs not only the 'functions,' but 'modifications, of the internal instruments'. These vital airs are not to be confounded with *vāyu*, or 'elemental air,' for the Vēdas are authority for their different origin: 'From him is born vital air, mind, and all the senses, heaven, wind, light, water, and the all-sustaining earth §.' The attribution of aerial operation to modification of the internal instruments arises from their being susceptible of a sort of motion similar to that of air, and from their being governed by the same deity ¶. The vital airs are, in fact, the vital functions of breathing, circulation, and digestion. That these functions, resulting from organization, should be supposed to partake of the nature of aerial humours, originates very possibly from some misapprehension of the phenomena of breathing, flatulence, and arterial pulsation. The term used by GAURAPĀDA to designate their

* चयातामपिकरणानां पञ्चाययो जीवनं वृत्तिस्तद्वावे भावात्तदभावे चाभावात् । † सामान्यकरणवृत्तिः । ‡ अन्तः करणचयस्यवृत्तिः । † परिणामभेदाः । § एतस्माज्ञायते प्राणो मनः सर्वेन्द्रियाणि च । अं वायुज्योत्तिरापांशु पृथिवी विश्वधारिणी । ‡ अन्तः करणपरिणामेऽपि वायुतुल्यसंचारविशेषादायुदेवताधिकारात् वायुव्यष्टहारोपपत्तिरिति ।

action occurs *syandana*, 'moving, circulation,' in the copy; but *spandana*, 'throbbing, pulsation,' were perhaps a preferable reading. The offices assigned to them are evidently connected with notions either of circulation or a pulse. Thus *Prána* is breath, expiration and inspiration. *Apána* is flatulence, *crepitus*. *Samána* is eructation, supposed to be essential to digestion. *Uddna* is the pulsation of the arteries in the head, the neck, and temples; and *Vyána* is the pulsation of the rest of the superficial arteries, and occasional puffiness of external parts, indicating air in the skin. The situations assigned to the five airs by the *S. Tatva Kaumudi* are much less consistent and intelligible. Thus *Prána* is there said to be the function of the tip of the nostrils, head, navel, and great toes; *Apána*, of the back of the neck, the back, the feet, and the organs of excretion and generation; *Samána*, of the heart, the navel, and the joints; *Uddna*, of the head, throat, palate, forehead, and root of the nose; and *Vyána*, of the skin. With exception of the last, it is not easy to understand how such absurd situations should have been selected. The *S. Bháshya* may be taken as the expression of the earlier notions.

XXX.

Of all four the functions are instantaneous, as well as gradual, in regard to sensible objects. The function of the three (interior) is, in respect of an unseen one, preceded by that of the fourth.

BHÁSHYA.

Of all four the functions are instantaneous.—The four are, intellect, egotism, and mind, in connection with any one of the organs of sense. Of these four the function is instantaneous in regard to perception, or in the ascertainment of perceptible objects. Intellect, egotism, mind, and the eye see form at once, in one instant, (coming instantly to the conclusion) that is a post. The same three, with the tongue, at once appreciate flavour; with the nose, odour: and so with the ear and skin.

Again; their functions are also *gradual in regard to sensible objects*.—Of that aggregate of four the function is also (occasionally) gradual (progressive). Thus, a person going along a road sees an object at a distance, and is in doubt whether it be a post or a man: he then observes some characteristic marks upon it, or a bird perched there; and doubt being thus dissipated by the reflection of the mind, the understanding discriminates that it is a post; and thence egotism interposes, for the sake of certainty, as, verily (or, I am certain) it is a post. In this way the functions of intellect, egotism, mind, and eye are (successively) discharged. And as in the case of a visible object, so it is as to sound and the rest of the objects of perception.

But *in respect of an unseen one, the functions of the three are preceded by that of the fourth*.—*Unseen* implies time past, or future: for instance, in respect to 'form,' the function of the eye has preceded that of intellect, egotism, and mind, as has that of the skin in respect to touch; of the nose in respect to smell; of the ear in relation to sound; and of the tongue in respect to taste. The functions of intellect, egotism, and mind are preceded in order by those of the senses in regard to time future or past, whilst in regard to time present they may be either instantaneous or gradual. Further—

COMMENT.

* The instantaneous or successive operation of the three internal and any one of the external organs in the formation of ideas is here described.

The cooperation of the three internal organs and any organ of sense may be instantaneous (*yugapat*), like a flash of lightning, or as at the sight of a tiger, when the recognition of him, knowledge of his ferocity, conclusion of personal peril, and determination to try to escape are the business of one and the same moment: or their operation may be gradual or successive (*kramasas*), allowing leisure, for instance, for the eye to see, for the mind to consider, for egotism to apply, and for intellect to conclude. GAURAPĀDA rather disarranges the order of succession, and places the function of egotism last, assigning to it the office of belief or conviction. VĀCHESPĀTī's illustration is more regular: 'Thus, the ear

hears the twang of a bowstring ; mind reflects that this must be for the flight of an arrow ; egotism says, It is aimed at me ; and intellect determines, I must run away *.' Whenever the object is unseen, *adrishta*, not present, whether it be past or be to come, there must have been a prior perception of it ; that is, as the text is explained by the commentators, there must have been a prior perception of it by an organ of sense. The expression of the text, *tañ pūrvikā vritti*, 'their prior function,' might be thought to refer to a prior notion gained by the conjoint operation of the internal and external organs at some former period. This, however, would be recollection, the seat of which, as well as of judgment or inference, is in *buddhi*, or 'intellect,' alone ; as in the *Pātanjala Sūtra*, 'Proof, refutation, deliberation, sleep, memory ; these are said to be the functions of intellect †.' The prior operation, therefore, is merely perception or observation by the external sense, *alochanam* (see ver. 28), conveying simple ideas to the mind. Taking, then, this prior simple idea acquired through an external organ, any further consideration of it is the gradual operation of the three internal instruments. Where the object is present, conviction may be either momentary or successive : the Sāṅkhyas maintaining the possibility of simultaneous operation of the organs of sense and mind, egotism and intellect, in opposition to the doctrine of the Vaiśeṣikas, that the formation of ideas is in all cases a graduated process : Where the object is absent, the idea must be formed by the internal organs so far in successive order that they must be consequent upon a former impression received by an external sense ; but as concerns themselves, their action may be either simultaneous or successive]. The

* आथप्रशिहितमनाः कर्णान्ताकृष्टसगरशिङ्गिनीमरहलीकृतकोदसः प्रचरणतः पाटचरोयमिति निश्चिनोति अथ च मां प्रत्येतीत्यभिमन्यत अथाध्यवस्थ्यपसरामीतः स्थानादिति । † प्रमाणविषयविकल्प निन्दास्मृतय इति । एतत् सर्वे पातश्चले सूचितं या एता बुद्धिवृत्तय उक्ता इति । ! अनः करणचयस्य युगपत् क्रमेण च वृत्तिर्दृष्टिर्दृष्टिका—यथा हृषे तथाऽद्वृष्टिर्दृष्टियोजना ।

illustration which occurs in the *Bhāskya* and other commentaries, of the course of reasoning by which the nature of a distant object is determined, is something like that with which, in the *Philebus*, the formation of opinion is elucidated.

XXXI.

The instruments perform their respective functions, incited by mutual invitation. The soul's purpose is the motive: an instrument is wrought by none.

BHĀSHYA.

Swam is repeated, implying 'several order': that is, intellect, egotism, mind, perform their respective functions, the incitement to which is mutual invitation. *Ākūta* implies 'respect and alertness.' They do this for the accomplishment of the *purpose of soul*. Egotism and the rest effecting it through intellect: that is, intellect, knowing the wishes of egotism and the rest, proceeds to its own peculiar function. If it be asked, why it does so? the answer is, *the purpose of the soul is the motive*. Soul's purpose is to be fulfilled: for this object the activity of the qualities occurs, and thence these instruments make manifest the object of the soul. How is it that (being devoid of intelligence) they act? They act of their own accord. *An instrument can be wrought by none*.—The purpose of soul alone causes them to act: this is the meaning of the sentence: an instrument is not made—not roused—to act by any human superior.

It is next specified how many (instruments) intellect and the rest are.

COMMENT.

The circumstances that induce the internal and external organs to perform their respective functions are said to be mutual incitement, and spontaneous disposition to effect the objects of soul.

The organs of sense are said to act by mutual invitation or incitement. Their cooperation in the discharge of their respective functions is compared to that of different soldiers in an army, all engnged in a common

assault, but of whom one agrees to take a spear, another a mace, another a bow. It is objected, that the organs being declared non-sentient, incapable of intelligence, cannot be supposed to feel, much less to know, any mutual design or wish, *ákúta** or *abhiprāya*†; and the terms are explained to signify the insensible influence which the activity of one exerts upon that of another, if there be no impediment in the way; a sort of sympathetic or spontaneous action. '*Ákúta* here means incitement to activity; that is, at the time when one organ is in action, the activity of another, if no obstruction hinder it‡.' With this view the several instruments are directed by a presiding power, which may be termed the adaptation of the mutual fitness of their natures§.' The motive for this sympathetic action is the purpose of soul, fruition or liberation; which purpose they of their own accord, but unconsciously, operate to fulfil, in the same way as the unconscious breast spontaneously secretes milk for the nourishment of the infant; according to the Sútra, 'As the cow for the calf:' that is, as the milk of the cow of its own accord exudes for the use of the calf, and awaits not the effort of another, so the organs of their own accord perform their office for the sake of their master, soul. *S. Pravachana Bh.* They must act of their own nature; it is not in the power of any one to compel them to act. GAURAPĀDA's expression is, 'Not by any sovereign man¶:' perhaps some particle, such as *vd*, may have been omitted in the copy, making the sense, 'Neither by a deity nor a mortal;' or the phrase may imply, that they are not compelled to action even by soul, as a divinity; but fulfil soul's purposes through an innate property, undirected by any external agent.

* आकृतं । † अभिप्रायः । ‡ आकृतमव प्रवृत्युभुखलं तच्चक्ष्य
आपारजननसमव एव तथा चासति वाधकेऽन्यस्यापि । † तेनेयाम
धिष्ठाना जरणानां स्वरूपसामधीपयोगाभिज्ञेन भवितव्यं । ‡ धेनुव
तत्साय । यथा यत्सार्थं पेनोः स्वयमेव द्वीरं सर्वति नान्यथलमपेक्षते तर्थव
स्वाभिनः पुरुषस्य कृते स्वयमेव जरणानि प्रवर्त्तता इत्यर्थः । † न केन
चिदीच्छरेण पुरुषेण ।

XXXII.

INSTRUMENT is of thirteen sorts. It compasses, maintains, and manifests: what is to be done by it is tenfold, to be compassed, to be maintained, to be manifested.

BHĀSHYA.

Instrument.—Intellect and the rest are three; the intellectual organs are five; the organs of action are five; all together thirteen. What this performs is next declared: *it compasses, maintains, and manifests*; that is, the organs of action compass and maintain; those of perception manifest. How many kinds of action there are is next specified. Its action, that which is to be done by it, is *tenfold*; of ten kinds, as hearing, touch, &c. by the instruments of perception; speech and the rest by those of action: and thus by the former, manifestation, and by the latter, comprehension and support, are effected.

COMMENT.

The sense of the term *karana*, 'instrument' or 'organ,' is here explained, as a generic denomination for the external and internal organs.

The instruments or organs are thirteen; that is, three internal, intellect, egotism, and mind; and ten external, or the organs of sensation and action. Their respective functions as organs have been explained: their effects as instruments are classed under three heads, 'compassing,' *áharana**; 'maintaining,' *dhárana*†; and 'manifesting,' *prakásana*‡. The first, which means, literally, 'taking, seizing,' and rendered in the text 'compassing,' signifies 'the application of an organ to the object to which it is adapted'||, and is the especial function of the organs or instruments of action. 'Maintaining,' *dhárana*, 'supporting, upholding,' is, according

* आहरणः । † धारणः । ‡ प्रकाशनः । || यथा स्वमुपाददते स्वावापरेण व्याप्तिवन्तीति यावत् ।

to the *S. Bhishya*, also the office of the instruments of action; but the authors of the *S. Tatica Kaumudi* and *S. Chandriká* assign it to the three internal instruments, intellect, egotism, and mind, as being especially the supporters of vitality. ' *Buddhi*, *ahankára*, and mind uphold, through their function being designated as the production of the vital airs, &c.' The elder commentator could not, of course, admit this doctrine; for we have seen (ver. 29) that, according to him, all the senses, or instruments contribute to support the vital principle. All the Scholiasts agree in attributing 'manifestation, enlightening,' *prakáśana*, to the intellectual organs. The objects to be effected by the instruments are tenfold, reducible to the same three classes: speech, manipulation, walking, excretion, and generation are to be compassed, to be effected, *áháryat*, by the actual application of the several organs: sound, taste, touch, smell, form to be manifested, to be made sensible, *prakáśya*: and all of them, together with the vital airs, constituting in fact animal life, are to be *dháryya*, upheld or maintained.

XXXIII.

INTERNAL instruments are three; external ten, to make known objects to those three. The external organs minister at time present; the internal do so at any time.

BHÁSHYA.

Internal instruments.—Intellect, egotism, and mind are three, from the difference between intellect and the others. *External ten*.—The five organs of perception and five of action are the ten external instruments, and they are *to make known objects* for the fruition of intellect, egotism.

* चुद्यहंकारमनांसि तु सवृत्या प्राणादिलक्षणमा धारयन्ति ।

१ आहार्यः । १ धार्यः ।

and mind. *Time present*: that is, the ear hears a present sound, not one that is past, nor one that is to come; the eye sees present form, not that which is past, nor that which is future: the skin touches present substance: the tongue tastes present flavour: the nose smells present odours, nor past nor future. It is the same with the organs of action: the voice articulates actual, not past nor future words: the hand takes hold of a present water-pot, not one that has been or is to be: the feet traverse a present, not a past nor a future walk: and the organs of excretion and generation perform present, not past nor future offices. External organs, therefore, minister at time present. *The internal ones do so for any time*.—Intellect, egotism, and mind regard objects of any period: thus intellect forms an idea, not only of a present water-jar, but of one that has been or will be made: so egotism exercises consciousness of an object past, present, or future: and mind considers the past and future, as well as the present. Internal instrument is, therefore, for all times. . . .

It is next explained which of these instruments apprehends specific, and which unspecific objects.

COMMENT.

The difference between the functions of the external and internal organs, as concerns time, is here explained: the action of the former being confined to time present; that of the latter comprehending also the past and the future.

Internal instrument is so denominated from operating within the body*; the external from being applied to exterior objects, making them known to the internal organization. The term *vishaya*, 'object,' is also explained by *bhagya*, 'that which is to be enjoyed,' and *vyāpāra*, 'exercise'; and *vishayākhyā*, 'that which declares or makes objects known.' It is also defined as 'that which occasions the exercise of the functions of the three internal instruments.' External sensation is

* श्रीराध्यन्तरवृत्तिनाटकः करणः ।

† विषयं व्यापारसाम्याति

जनयति ।

necessarily confined to present objects, but mind, consciousness, and intellect apprehend from present objects those which have past, or are to come; as past rain from the swelling of a river; and future rain, in the absence of any other prognostic, from the destruction of the eggs of the ants*. This last phrase alludes probably to the well known destruction of various species of the ant tribe, which in the East takes place immediately before the setting in of the rainy season: they then take wing, and fly abroad in vast multitudes, of which few survive; according to the Hindustani proverb, *کی جو موت آئی ہو تو ہر نکتے کی جو موت آئی ہو تو ہر نکتے* 'When the ants are about to die, their wings come forth.' The expression "ants' eggs," *piplikānda*, is, however, rather questionable. It occurs in both copies of the *S. Tatva Kaumudi*.

XXXIV.

AMONG these organs the five intellectual concern objects specific and unspecific. Speech concerns sound. The rest regard all five objects.

BHĀSHYA.

The intellectual organs concern specific objects: they apprehend objects which have specific properties. The intellectual organs of men distinguish sound, touch, form, taste, smell, along with objects of indifference, pleasure and pain. The organs of the gods apprehend objects which have no specific distinctions. So, amongst the five organs of action, *speech concerns sound*. Speech, whether of gods or of men, articulates words, recites verses, and the like; and this instrument is the same in both orders of beings. *The rest—all except speech; the hand, the foot, and the organs of excretion and generation—regard all five objects*: that

* यथानदीपूरणोदादभूदृष्टिरसन्युपधातके पिष्ठीलिकासइसंचरखाङ्गविष्टिवृद्धिरिति ।

is, sound and the other four objects of perception belong to all the other organs; for there may be sound, touch, form, taste, and smell in the hands; the foot treads upon the earth, of which sound and the rest may be characteristics; the excretory organ separates that in which the five objects abide; and the generating organs produce the secretion which is equally characterised by the five organs of sense.

COMMENT.

Another distinction is made in the functions of the external instruments, as they regard objects with or without specific characteristics.

Objects are distinguished as having specific characters or effects, *savisesha* *, and as devoid of them, *nirvisesha* †; and the instruments are discriminated according to their capability of conveying notions of either. The organs of sense in mortals can apprehend only those objects which have specific characters; either sensible, as colour, form, taste, &c.; or moral, as pleasant, painful, or indifferent. The faculties of the gods and of sages can apprehend objects without such characteristic properties, and which exercise no moral effect, producing neither pleasure, pain, nor indifference. The *S. Tatva Kaumudi* identifies 'specific' with 'gross corporeal' objects ‡, and 'unspecific' with 'subtile and rudimental' objects §; the latter of which are cognizable alone by the organs of holy men and deities §. This distinction applies to all the external organs, except the voice, which in men, saints, and gods can articulate sensible, specific, or corporeal words alone; for it is the organ of the voice that is the origin of speech. Speech cannot, like sound, taste, &c., originate with any thing gross or subtile exterior to the speaker; it must proceed from him, through the agency of a gross material instrument, and must therefore be gross or sensible itself. Gross corporeal mechanism cannot be the source of a subtile product, and therefore with every order of beings

* सविशेषः। † निविशेषः। ‡ स्थूलविषयः। || सूक्ष्मविषयः।
४ तथोर्वशोतसां योगिनां च शोधं शब्दतन्माचविषयं स्थूलविषयं च।
अस्मदादीनां तु स्थूलशब्दविषयमेव।

speech must be specific. 'The rest,' *śeshāni* referring to the organ of speech, implies the other organs of action, all of which may regard the five objects of perception; that is, they may comprehend them all; as 'from the combination (or capability) of sound, touch, colour, smell, taste, in objects like a water-jar and others, which may be compassed or taken hold of by the hand, &c.' *S. Tatwa Kāntmudi.*

XXXV.

SINCE intellect, with the (other two) internal instruments, advertises to every object, therefore those three instruments are warders, and the rest are gates.

BHĀSHYA.

With the internal; that is, intellect, with egotism and mind. *Adverts to;* takes, apprehends; that is, apprehends sound and the rest at all three seasons. *Therefore these three are warders, and the rest are gates.—The rest;* the other instruments; instruments being understood. Further—

COMMENT.

A metaphor is employed to illustrate the functions of the external and internal instruments.

The internal instruments are compared to warders, doorkeepers, or to persons having charge of a door or gate; not opening and closing it merely, but as taking note of all that enter: the external senses being the doors or gateways by which the objects of perception gain admission.

* पारण्याद्याहारीयां घटादीनां पञ्चशस्त्राद्यामकलादिति ।

XXXVI.

THESE characteristically differing from each other, and variously affected by qualities, present to the intellect the soul's whole purpose, enlightening it as a lamp.

BHĀSHYA.

These, which are called instruments: they variously affected by qualities. How affected? Like a lamp; exhibiting objects like a lamp. Characteristically differing; dissimilar, having different objects; that is the sense. Objects of the qualities is intended. Variously affected by qualities: produced or proceeding from qualities. Soul's whole purpose.—The instruments of perception and action, egotism and mind, having illustrated the object of soul (as attainable) through each respectively, present it to the intellect, place it in the intellect; and consequently soul obtains pleasure and the rest; that is, every object seated in intellect. Further—

COMMENT.

The process by which ideas are conveyed to soul is here described. Intellect (*buddhi* or *mahat*) is the instrument or organ which is the medium between the other instruments or organs and soul; that is, all ideas derived from sensation, reflection, or consciousness must be deposited in the chief or great instrument, intellect or understanding, before they can be made known to soul, for whose use and advantage alone they have been assembled. *They are variously affected by the qualities.*—They convey impressions or ideas, with the properties or effects of pleasure, pain, and indifference, accordingly as they are influenced by the qualities of goodness, foulness, and darkness. In fact these organs are identified with the qualities by all the commentators. GAURAPĀDA says, 'they proceed or are born from them*'; and in the *S. Tatwa Kaumudi* and

* गुणाभ्योजातः ।

S. Chaudriki they are called also 'products or modifications and varieties of the qualities;' thus the former has, 'The external organs, mind, and egotism are afflictions of qualities; they are changes of condition of the qualities goodness, foulness, and darkness *'; the latter, 'These afflictions of the qualities are kinds (or varieties) of them †.' It might have been preferable, therefore, to have rendered the expression *gunavisesha*, 'modifications or afflictions of the qualities.'

The progressive communication of impression to soul is thus illustrated by VÄCHESPATI: 'As the head men of a village collect the taxes from the villagers, and pay them to the governor of the district; as the local governor pays the amount to the minister; and the minister receives it for the use of the king; so mind, having received ideas from the external organs, transfers them to egotism; and egotism delivers them to intellect, which is the general superintendent, and takes charge of them for the use of the sovereign, soul. The same idea is more concisely expressed in the *S. Pravachana Bh. Sutra*: In the common employment of the organs the chiefship belongs to *buddhi*, as in the world. *Comment*: As the function of the organs is in common, through subservience to the purposes of soul, so the most important is that of intelligence; like the office of the prime minister amongst the chiefs of villages and the rest, who are all alike engaged in the service of the king †.' The cooperation of opposites for a common purpose has been once before (p. 54) compared to the light of a lamp, derived from the combination of oil, cotton, and flame.

* वासेन्द्रियमनोऽहंकारात् गुणविशेषाः गुणानां सत्त्वरजस्तमसां विकाराः । ॥ † एते गुणविशेषाः गुणानां भेदाः । ॥ ‡ समानकर्मयोगे वुद्धेः प्राधान्यं लोकवत् । यद्यपि पुरुषार्थवेन समान एव सर्वेषां करणानां आपारस्तथाऽपि वुद्धेरेव प्राधान्यं लोकवत् लोके हि राजार्थेकत्वाविशेषे ऽपि यामाध्यादादिषु मये मन्त्रिण एव प्राधान्यमित्यर्थः ।

XXXVII.

SINCE it is intellect which accomplishes soul's fruition of all which is to be enjoyed, it is that, again, which discriminates the subtle difference between the chief principle (*pradhāna*) and soul.

BHĀSHYA.

All: whatever comes within the reach of the organs, and in all three (past, present, and future) periods. *Fruition*: several or respective enjoyment, through the instrumentality of the organs of perception and action, whether in gods, men, or animals. The internal instrument intellect *accomplishes*, completes or effects; consequently *it is that, again, which discriminates*, makes a distinction between the objects of nature and soul, (or establishes) their difference or severality. *Subtle*: not to be apprehended by those who have not practised religious austerities, (or such distinctions) as, this is nature, the equipoised condition of the three qualities, goodness, foulness, and darkness; this is intellect; this is egotism; these are the five subtle rudiments; these the eleven organs; these the five gross elements; and this, which is different from them all, is soul. He whose intellect explains all this obtains liberation.

It was said above (ver. 34) that "objects are specific and unspecific;" which these are respectively is next described.

COMMENT.

The function of discriminating between soul and nature is here also assigned to intellect.

The immediate contiguity and communication of intellect with soul, as that of a prime minister and a sovereign, enables it to appreciate the latter; whilst its being the medium of conveyance to external objects familiarizes it with them also; and thus it is enabled to distinguish between both: or, as explained in the *Chandrikā*, this discrimination is the necessary consequence of its relative function; for as it conveys ideas of pleasure or pain to soul, and is in this way the cause of its fruition, it is

subservient to another, to something of a different nature from its own; and the knowledge of this is discrimination between nature and soul. All, sound and the rest, with which the preposition *prati* (implying severality) is to be connected. The fruition is that of soul. As intellect accomplishes this, consequently although it be as it were a chief principle, yet it is for another's use, not its own; and as hence arises the purpose of liberation, this sense is accordingly intended to be expressed in the phrase, *It is that again which discriminates, &c.**'

XXXVIII.

THE elementary particles are unspecific: from these five proceed the five elements, which are termed *specific*; for they are soothing, terrific, or stupifying.

BHĀSHYA.

The five subtle elements, which are produced from egotism, or the rudiments sound, touch (substance), form, flavour, and odour, are said to be *unspecific*; they are the objects (of perception) to the gods, characterised by pleasure, producing neither pain nor stupefaction. *From these five proceed the five elements*, called earth, water, fire, air, and ether. These are said to be *specific*. From the rudiment smell, earth proceeds; from the rudiment flavour, water; from form (colour), fire; from touch (substance), air; and from the rudiment sound, proceeds ether. These gross elements are termed *specific*. They are the objects of the senses of men, and are *soothing*, causing pleasure; *terrific*, causing pain; and *stupifying*, causing insensibility; as the ethereal element may give delight to one

* सर्वे शब्दादियोन्यं प्रति य उपभोगः पुरुषस्य तं यस्मात्साधयति तस्मा त्सा प्रधानापि परार्थेव न स्वार्थेति भावः भोक्ष्यहेतुजनकत्वादपि स तथैवा भिप्रेत्याहसेव्यपुनरिति ।

person coming forth at once from within a house, so the same may be the source of pain to one affected by cold, or heat, or wind, or rain ; and if he be going along a road leading through a forest, in which he loses his way, it may then, from the perplexity of space, occasion stupefaction : so the air (or wind) is agreeable to a person oppressed by heat, disagreeable to one feeling cold ; and when tempestuous and loaded with clouds of sand and dust it is stupifying. The same may be said of fire and the rest. There are other specific varieties.

COMMENT.

It was intimated in ver. 34, that objects were both specific and unspecific ; and it is here explained, that by the former is meant the various property which the same element possesses at different times, and under different circumstances, in regard to mortals ; and by the latter, the uniform and unvaried operation of the subtle rudiments in respect to the gods.

The precise nature of the rudimental elements is not very intelligible, according to their usual identification with what we are accustomed to consider as qualities, not substances, or sound, tangibility, form or colour, flavour, and odour ; *subda*, *sparsa*, *rūpa*, *rasa*, and *gandha*. It seems, however, that we should regard the rudimental elements as the imperceptible subjects of these qualities, from which the grosser and visible elements, ether, air, light, water, and earth, originate. So VIJNĀNA BHŪSHU calls them 'subtile substances, the elements which are the holders (sustainers or subjects) of the species of sound, touch, colour, taste, and smell ; but in which, as a genus, the three species of pleasurable, painful, and indifferent do not occur : they are not varieties of the gross elements, but in each respectively the elementary property exclusively resides : whence they are said to be *rudiments*. In those elements that elementary property resides alone (without being diversified, as agreeable, &c.) ; and as there is no distinction between a property and its subject, that which is a rudimental substance is called a rudiment, *tan mātra* ; the existence of which as a cause is inferred from that of the

gross element as an effect.*' *Tat mātra* is a compound of *tat*, 'that,' and *mātra*, 'alone ;' implying, that in which its own peculiar property resides, without any change or variety : so VĀCHESPATI explains the text, 'Sound and the rest ; the subtile rudiments ; for the properties of agreeable, &c. do not belong to them, they have no quality which is fit for (mortal) fruition. This is the meaning of the word *mātra* †.'—'These rudiments, though not appreciable by human sense, are said to be sensible to sages and to gods, producing to them pleasure only, from the predominance with them of the quality of goodness, and consequently of happiness ‡.'

The notion of something more subtile than the elements was not unknown to early Grecian philosophy, and Empedocles taught that they were compounded of some more minute matter, or of elements of the elements, *στοιχεῖα στοιχεῖαν*. Plutarch and Stobæus, according to Cudworth, understand by these rudiments of the elements primary atoms; but it may be doubted if they are to be so understood, for, according to Aristotle, Empedocles held that there were four elements, out of which all bodies were composed, and which were not mutually transmutable. In fact the doctrine of Empedocles, which was that of the school of Pythagoras, offers another analogy to the Indian, in the assertion, not of four, but of five elements, according to Plutarch, or the author *De placitis philosophorum*, l. II. c. 6, or ether, fire, earth, water, and air. Intellect. Syst. I. 97. That Empedocles was not of the atomic school is evident from

* तन्माचाणि च यज्ञातीये तु शान्तादिविशेषवर्वं न तिष्ठति तज्जाती
यानां ग्रन्थस्पर्शरूपरसगन्धानामाधारभूतानि सूक्ष्मद्रव्याणि स्थूलानामवि
शेषाः । तस्मिन्स्तस्मिन्स्तु तन्माचे तेन तन्माचता स्मृता । स्थूलभूतात्
कार्यात् तत् कारणतया तन्माचस्यानुमानेन स्थूलात्पञ्चतन्माचस्य बोध
इत्यर्थः । † शक्तादितन्माचाणि सूक्ष्माणि न चियां शान्तादिरस्त्युप
भोगबोग्यो विशेष इति मात्रशक्तार्थः । ‡ तन्माचाणि च देवादिमा
चभोग्यतेन, केवलं सुखात्मकान्येव सुखाधिक्यादिति ।

Lucretius, who specifies him as one of those who greatly misunderstood the principles of things:

Principiis tamen in rerum fecere ruinas
Et graviter magni magni cecidere ibi casu. L. 741-2.

It may be suspected that something like the Hindu notion, that the senses, or their faculties, and the gross elements, partake of a common nature, is expressed in the celebrated, though otherwise not very intelligible verses of the same philosopher:

Taīs uīr yāp yālās ḍpāpāpāpā, ūtāi ḍ' ūtāp
Albāpāi ḍ' albāpā ūtāv, drāp ūtāp ūtāp ūtāpāpā:

'By the earthy element we perceive earth; by the watery, water; the air of heaven by the aerial element; and devouring fire by the element of fire.'

As opposed to the simple unvaried rudiments, the derivative gross elements, which are sensible to men and animals, are susceptible of three qualities; they may have specific or varied effects, may be diversified as species; they are said, accordingly, to be soothing or agreeable*, terrific or disagreeable†, and stupifying, bewildering‡; that is, they may be either of these, according to the different circumstances in which the influence of one or other of the three qualities predominates. When goodness prevails, whether it be in themselves or in the object affected, they are *sānta*, 'tranquil or pleasant;' when foulness, they are *ghora*, 'frightful, disagreeable;' and when darkness prevails, they are 'perplexing,' *mūrha*: as VÁCHESPATI: 'In the gross elements, ether and the rest, some, through the predominance of goodness, are soothing, pleasant, agreeable, light; some, through the prevalence of foulness, are terrific, painful, restless; whilst others, through the influence of darkness, are stupifying, depressing, heavy.]'

* गान्ता:। † घोरा:। ‡ मूर्दा:। ॥ आकाशादिस्तूलेषु
सत्त्वप्रधानतया केचित्कान्ता: सुखा: प्रसन्ना लघवः केचिद्रज्जः प्रधानतया
घोरा दुःखा अनवस्थिता केचित्तमः प्रधानतया मूर्दा विपखा तुरवः।

XXXIX.

SUBTILE (bodies), and such as spring from father and mother, together with the great elements, are three sorts of specific objects. Among these, the subtile bodies are lasting; such as issue from father and mother are perishable.

BHĀSHYA.

Subtile: the rudimental elements, that, when aggregated, form the rudimental or subtile body, characterised by intellect (*mahat*) and the rest, and which always exists, and undergoes successive states of being (transmigration): those are subtile (bodies). *Such as spring from father and mother* are the cementers or means of the aggregation of gross bodies, or by the effect of the mixture of blood and seminal secretion in sexual cohabitation, at fit seasons they form the envelopment of the subtile body in the womb; that subtile body then is nourished, through the umbilical cord, by the nutriment derived from the food and drink received by the mother; and the (entire) body, thus commenced with the triple ingredient of the subtile rudiments, the cognate investiture, and the gross elements, becomes furnished with back, belly, legs, neck, head, and the rest; is enveloped in its sixfold membranes; is provided with blood, flesh, tendons, semen, marrow, and bones; and is composed of the five gross elements; ether being supplied for its cavities (or extension), air for its growth, fire for its nutriment, water for its aggregation, and earth for its stability: and thus being equipped with all its (component) parts, it comes forth from the maternal womb. In this way there are three kinds (of bodies): which of these is constant, and which temporary, is next described. *The subtile bodies are lasting*.—*Subtile*; rudimental elements: these are *lasting*, constant; by them body is commenced, and migrates, according to the imperative influence of acts, through the forms of beasts, deer, birds, reptiles, or immovable substances; or, in consequence of virtue, proceeds through the heaven of Indra, and other celestial abodes. So the subtile body migrates until knowledge is attained; when that is

attained, the sage, abandoning all body, acquires liberation : these sorts of bodies, or *subtile*, therefore, are called *lasting*. *Such as issue from father and mother are perishable*.—Having left that subtile body, the frame that proceeds from mother and father ceases, even here, at the time that the breath departs ; the body born of parents ceases at the time of death, and merges into earth and the other gross elements.

What subtile body is, and how it migrates, is next described.

COMMENT.

Objects were distinguished in the preceding verse according as they were with or without specific or diversified effects : they are here classified according to their forms, their origin, and duration.

A question of some difficulty, however, arises here, as to the objects of the classification. Are they bodies in general? or are they gross bodies only? In the preceding stanza it was stated, that the subtile elements, the *tan mātras*, were unspecific ; whilst their effects, the gross elements, were 'specific,' *viśeṣha*. It is now stated, that there are three kinds of *viśeṣhas*, 'sorts, species, specific differences' ; but it is not explicitly defined of *what* these are the varieties. Mr. Colebrooke, following the principal commentators, renders it 'sorts of objects' ; that is, of bodies in general. Professor Lassen, carrying on the sense of *viśeṣha*, 'specific,' from the preceding stanza, considers the variety here spoken of to concern only gross or perceptible elementary bodies : "Distincta, elementa quæ distincta dicuntur (ver. 38). Distinctorum triplex est divisio in subtilia, a parentibus progenita, crassa" (ver. 39). He admits that the commentators are against this interpretation, but concludes rather that they are in error, than that ISWĀRA KRISHNA should have employed the word *viśeṣha* in a double sense.

The interpretation of Prof. Lassen is highly creditable to his critical acumen and judgment, and is possibly correct, although it is scarcely compatible with the notions of subtilty and durability which the text ascribes to this branch of the triad. His view is not, as he supposes, wholly unsupported by the commentators ; for VIJNĀNA BHIKSHU similarly explains the stanza, as will presently be noticed. The passage

is one of some importance, as it regards apparently the history of the Sánkhya doctrines respecting the nature of that subtle body which is the immediate vehicle of soul, as we shall have occasion to notice more particularly, when we come to verse 40. If the meaning of the text be as Prof. Lassen renders it, it furnishes reason to suppose that the author of the *Káriká* had introduced an innovation upon the original doctrine, as will be subsequently indicated.

According to GAURAPÁDA and NÁRAYANA, the sorts or species intimated in this verse are different from those described in the preceding; the former calls them, as above, 'other varieties*'; and the latter has, referring to ver. 38, 'So many are the specific varieties; but these are not all, there are others†.' VÁCHESPATI's expression, 'A further species of species‡,' might be thought to refer to the gross elements; but, from the explanation that follows, it is evident he does not intend to limit the specific differences to gross elementary bodies. Agreeably to the explanation, then, in which these writers concur, bodies in general are threefold, subtle, generated, and elementary; and consistently with this view they consider 'subtle,' *síkshma*, as equivalent to *tan-míttra*, 'rudimental:' thus GAURAPÁDA has, 'Subtile is the aggregated rudimental elements, forming a rudimento-elemental subtile body||:' so also VÁCHESPATI; 'Subtile means subtile bodies; subtile body is one specific object§:' and the *Chandriká*; 'Subtile are what are called rudimental bodies¶.' Consequently they also conceive the subtile objects spoken of in this verse to be something entirely different from the gross elementary *viséshas*, or 'species,' of the preceding verse; not merely sub-species or varieties of the same: and it must be admitted that there is some inconsistency in the *Káriká*'s speaking of *subtile* bodies being a species of *gross* bodies; of

* अन्ये विशेषाः । † एतावत्त एव विशेषा इति न किन्तु चेऽपि
सन्तीत्याह । ‡ विशेषाखामवान्तरं विशेषमाह । || तन्मात्राणि स
गृहीतं तन्मात्रिकं सूक्ष्मरीरं । § मूलमाः सूक्ष्मदेहाः परिकल्पिताः ।
मूलम् शरीरमेको विशेषः । ¶ मूलमा लिंगशरीराख्याः ।

the *imperecible* being a variety of the *perceivable*. According to VIJNĀNA BURIŚHŪ, however, the text merely intends by 'subtile,' *sūkṣma*, a modification of gross elementary body; a corporeal frame, which is subtile only relatively, or which is more refined than the second kind of body specified in the text, that which is begotten: 'The nature of that body which is the support of rudimental body is explained in the *Káriká*, "subtile, generated," &c.: here is meant, body aggregated of the five elements, the {product or} effect of the rudimental elements, which is subtile relatively to generated body*.' The same notion is again intimated by expressions which will be subsequently cited; and there remains no doubt that this commentator understands by the *sūkṣma* of the text, 'a subtile variety of gross elementary body,' *distinctorum distinctio*. The other commentators understand by it, 'rudimental bodies,' *elementa indistincta*. Either interpretation is therefore allowable: the latter agrees best with the philosophy, the former with the construction, of the original.

In the second variety of bodies of course specific or sensible bodies only are intended; bodies generated or begotten are made of the gross elements, agreeably to the Sútra, 'Body consists of the five elements †: they are, however, in some degree distinguished here from the elements; holding, according to GAURAPÁDA, a middle place between them, and rudimental bodies serving to combine them; *upacháyaka* causing *upachaya*, 'proximate aggregation'; the parts of the embryo being derived in the first instance from the parents, and their development being the result of the accession of the elements, for purposes which he describes. There is some incongruity, however, in this explanation, as it makes a distinction where there is no essential difference; organized matter being, in fact, the same with elementary matter. The other commentators, therefore, give a different explanation of the term 'great elements,' restricting

* तस्य च कारिकायामुक्तं सूक्ष्मा मातापितृजा इति । अच तत्त्वाचा कार्यं मातापितृजशरीरापेक्षया सूक्ष्मं यज्ञूत्पंचकमिति । † पांचभी तिक्ते देहः ।

it to inorganic matter. Thus VÁCUESPATI observes, 'Subtile body is one variety of objects; generated bodies are a second; and the great elements a third: water-jars and the like (inorganic bodies) are comprised in the class of the great elements*.' So also the *Chandriká*: 'Subtile bodies are those called rudimental; generated, are gross bodies; and the great elements are mountains, trees, and the like †.'

In this threefold division of bodies, as explained by the Scholiasts on the *Káriká*, we have, in fact, but two distinctions, subtile and gross; the latter being subdivided into organic and inorganic. The twofold distinction is that which is especially recognised in the Sútras: thus in the *S. Pravachana Bháshya*, the Sútra, 'Thence (the origin) of body ‡,' is explained, 'from the twenty-three *tatwas* (or categories) two kinds of bodies, subtile and gross, proceeded ||'; and again, 'Gross body is for the most part generated (some bodies being inorganic), the other (subtile body) is not §.'

The chief object of the stanza is, however, to assert the different duration of these three kinds of bodies; *subtile are permanent*; and here we have an argument in favour of the translation adopted; for no form of gross body could be considered as lasting: as composed of the elements, in however delicate a form, it must resolve into them at the time of death; whilst the subtile bodies, consisting of the subtile elements, endure either till liberation *, or until the great Pralaya.

Dissolvi quo quaque supremo tempore possint.

* सूक्ष्मं जरीरं मे को विषेषः । मातृपितृजा वितीयः । महभूतानि तृतीयः ।
महाभूतवर्गं घटादीनां विषेश इति । † सूक्ष्मा लिंगजरीरास्याः । मा-
तृपितृजाः स्थूलदेहाः । प्रभूताः पर्वतवृक्षादयः । ‡ तस्माच्छरीरस्य ।
। तस्माच्च मोयिं शतितत्त्वात् स्थूलसूक्ष्मशरीरवयस्यारभ इति । § मातृ-
पितृजं स्थूलं प्रायश इतरतत्त्वा । ** आमोक्षावस्थाग्निः । ** आ-
महाप्रलयादवतिष्ठन्ते ।

XL.

(Subtile body), primæval, unconfined, material, composed of intellect, with other subtle principles, migrates, else unenjoying; invested with dispositions, emergent.

BHĀSHYA.

Primæval; whilst yet the universe is uncreated: in the first creation of nature, at that season subtle body is produced. *Unconfined*; uncombined either in the state of animals, men, or gods; and from its subtilty wholly unrestrained, or passing into rocks and the like without obstruction; it migrates; it goes. *Permanent*: until knowledge is attained it migrates. *Composed of intellect, with other subtle principles*; having *mahat* and the rest: that is, intellect in the first place, with egotism and mind, to the five subtle rudiments, to the subtle principles, to the rudimental elements. *It migrates*; it traverses the three worlds, as an ant the body of *Siva*. *Unenjoying*; without enjoyment: that subtle body becoming capable of enjoyment only in consequence of acquiring the property of action, through its aggregation by external generated body. *Invested with dispositions*.—*Dispositions*, as virtue and the rest; which we shall hereafter explain (see ver. 43). *Invested with*; coloured or affected by. Subtile body is that which, at the period of universal dissolution, possessed of *mahat*, intelligence, and the other subtle principles, merges into the chief one (or nature), and, exempted from further revolution, remains extant there until creation is renewed, being bound in the bondage of the stolidity of nature, and thereby incompetent to the acts of migrating and the like. At the season of re-creation it again revolves, and is hence called *linga*, 'characteristic' or 'emergent,' or *sūkshma*, 'subtile.'

From what cause the thirteen instruments (intellect, egotism, and the eleven organs) revolve, as has been said, is next explained.

COMMENT.

The condition of subtle body, in regard to commencement, duration, and term, is here described.

The commentators are agreed that the subtle body here spoken of is the *linga*, or the *linga sarira*, 'rudiment,' or 'rudimental body'; ordinarily, though perhaps not quite accurately, confounded: the *linga* consisting, as intimated in the last phrase of the *Bhāshya*, of thirteen component parts, intellect, egotism, and the organs of sense and action; whilst the *linga sarira* adds to these a bodily frame, made up of the five rudimental elements. In this form, however, they always coexist, and it is not necessary to consider them as distinct: thus the *Sūtra* of KĀPILA states, 'one *linga* of seventeen*'; that is, according to the Scholiast, 'in the beginning, at creation: there is but one rudimental body at the period of creation, consisting of an aggregate of the eleven organs, five rudimental elements, and intellect†.' This was at first embodied in the person of HIRANYAGARBHA, or BRAHMĀ, and afterwards 'multiplied individually, according to variety of actions‡.' In this enumeration egotism is omitted, being included, according to the commentator, in intellect. 'Unconfined,' *asakta*, means unobstructed, capable of passing into any bodies. The next epithet, *niyata*, translated 'material,' is explained by GAURAPĀDA as above, by *nitya*, 'permanent, lasting'; and VĀCHESPATI attaches to it the same signification, 'It endures till the period of universal dissolution||; and the *S. Pr. Bhāshya* observes, also, that it ceases, or is destroyed, only at the same season§: a property, of which it may be observed by the way, that it furnishes another reason for identifying the *sūkshma*, or 'subtile body,' of the foregoing stanza with the *linga*, or 'rudimental body,' of this verse. The *Chandrikā* explains *niyata* differently, 'distinct in different persons†.' The composition of subtile body is explicitly described by VĀCHESPATI: 'Subtile body is an assemblage of intellect, egotism, the eleven senses, and the five

* सप्तदशेकं लिंगं । † लिंगशरीरं सगोदौ समस्तिरूपमेकं भवती
त्यर्थः । एकादशेन्द्रियाणि पञ्चतन्मात्राणि बुद्धियेतिसप्तदश । ‡ अक्षि
भेदः कर्मविशेषात् । || आमहाप्रलयादवतिष्ठते । § प्रलये
तत्त्वातः । * प्रत्यात्मभिन्नं ।

elements*.' He ascribes, however, to this a specific or 'diversified existence, from its endowment with senses, which are the sources of pleasure, pain, or indifference †.' The commentators agree that subtile body is subject to enjoyment or suffering only through its connection with generated body; understanding apparently thereby, not its abstract capability of either, but the actual condition in which it partakes of them; for it is repeatedly declared that the seat of enjoyment and suffering is *buddhi*, or 'intellect;' through the presence of which as an ingredient in subtile body, it is immediately added, the latter is invested with 'dispositions,' *bhāvas*; that is, with the properties of intellect enumerated in ver. 23, virtue, vice, knowledge, ignorance, &c. The term *bhāva* was rendered by Mr. Colebrooke in that place by 'sentiments,' but in another (ver. 43) he expressed the same 'dispositions,' which, as far as relates to the mental *bhāvas*, appears to be a preferable equivalent. Of the consequences of these dispositions, reward in heaven, or punishment in hell, dead, decomposed animal body is no longer susceptible: 'In a dead body there can be no sense of pleasure or pain; this all admit.' In order, however, to be placed in circumstances leading to such enjoyment or suffering, generated body is necessary; and therefore subtile body migrates, *samsāra*, goes from one body to another continually: hence the world is called *samsāra*, 'migration' or 'revolution.' 'Through the influence of intellect the whole of subtile body is affected by dispositions or conditions, in the same manner as a garment is perfumed from contact with a fragrant *champa* flower.' *S. Tatwa Kaumudi*. Subtile body is called *linga* from its consisting of those principles which are so termed, either from their indicating or characterising that nature from which they proceed, or from their being ultimately resolvable into it. Thus the

* महदहंकरिकादशेन्द्रियं चतन्मात्रपर्यन्तमेषां समुदायः सूक्ष्मशरीरं ।

† शान्तपोरमूढेरिन्द्रियान्वितलाद्विगेषः । † शृतशरीरे सुखदुःखाद्वाभा यस्य सर्वसमतत्वात् । † अधिवासितं यथा सुरभित्यपक्षतं पर्कावसं तदामोद्वासितं भवति ।

Chandrikā has, ' *Linga*, from designating, apprising *'; GAURAPĀDA, as above, ' It merges into nature at the season of dissolution : ' and VĀCHEPATI, ' *Linga* is so termed because it suffers resolution (*laya*), or from its characteristic indication of the source from which it proceeds †.' See also remarks on ver. 10, p. 43.

XLI.

As a painting stands not without a ground, nor a shadow without a stake, &c. so neither does subtile person subsist supportless, without specific (or unspecific) particles.

BHĀSHYA.

As a picture without the support of a wall or the like does not stand; as the shadow does not stand without the stake (the gnomon of a dial); that is, without them does not exist. The term *et cetera* comprises (other illustrations); as, water cannot be without coldness, nor coldness without water; fire without heat; air without touch; ether without extension; earth without smell; so by this illustration it is intimated that it, the rudiment (*linga*), does not subsist without unspecific or rudimental particles. Here also specific elements are implied, or body composed of the five gross elements; for without a body, having specific particles, where can the place of the *linga* be; which, when it abandons one corporeal frame, takes refuge in another. *Supportless*; devoid of support. *Subtile* (person); instrument of thirteen kinds; this is the meaning of the text.

For what purpose (these subtile elements are embodied) is next described.

* लिंगनान् ज्ञापनाद्विंगं । । लिंगं लयं गच्छतीति लिंगं हेतुम्
न्त्यनयास्य लिंगत्वमिति भावः ।

COMMENT.

In the preceding verse it was stated that subtile person migrated, or as soon as deprived of one body it took refuge in another. It is now explained why this must be; and that it proceeds from the necessity of something to give to subtile principles asylum and support.

The text accordingly states, that the 'rudiment,' the *linga*, cannot exist without such support; but with regard to the support itself there is some difference of opinion, the passage being variously read and interpreted.

GAURAPĀDA reads the expression, *avīśeśhair vīnā*, 'without unspecific particles,' by which he states that he means the 'rudimental particles,' the *tan mātras*. He adds, that specific particles, gross elementary bodies, are also necessary; using the terms *avīśeśha* and *vīśeśha* as they were before employed (ver. 38), to represent severally the rudimental and gross elements. VĀCHESPATI and NĀRĀYANA read the phrase *vīśeśhair vīnā*, 'without specific particles'; but they use the term 'specific' apparently in its general acceptation of 'species,' without reference to its technical employment in ver. 38; for they confine its purpose to that of 'subtile bodies.' 'Without specific particles; without subtile bodies: that is the meaning*.' *S. Tatwa Kaumudi*. 'Without specific particles; without very subtile bodies: the rudiment (*linga*), being unsupported, does not remain; but being supported by subtile bodies it exists †.' *S. Chandrikā*. So far therefore, although the reading be different, the interpretation appears to be the same. The *linga*, or 'rudiment'—for it is to be observed, that it is this which is spoken of by both text and comment, and not the *linga sarva*, 'rudimental body'—cannot subsist without a bodily frame. Whence that frame is derived, GAURAPĀDA makes sufficiently clear. The *linga*, or 'rudiment,' consists of but thirteen principles—the unclothed faculties and senses: the rudimental body, by which they are aggregated and

* विना विशेषरिति सूक्ष्मशरीरित्यर्थः । † विशेषरितिसूक्ष्मशरीरित्विना लिंगं निराश्रयं न तिष्ठति किन्तु सूक्ष्मशरीराश्रितं तिष्ठति ।

defended, is a *tan mūtrika* body, composed of the rudimental elements (p. 123). This again, for worldly existence, is enveloped in a bodily frame of gross elementary composition.

It may, however, be suspected that the authors of the *S. Tatwa Kaumudi* and the *Chandrikā* have not attended to the distinction, and that they intend by their 'specific or subtle bodies' only one of the 'species,' or *viśeṣas*, which may be intimated in ver. 38: a modification of the gross elements enclosing, not the naked 'rudiment,' the *linga*, but the 'rudimental body,' the *linga sarīra*. Such, at any rate, is the interpretation of VIJNĀNA BHIKSHU, who, commenting on this stanza of the *Kūrikā*, explains 'specific particles, those which are called subtle amongst gross; a species or variety of gross elements:' and he says, that 'the definition of subtle body which is given in the preceding stanza, "composed of intellect with other subtle elements" (p. 128), as compared with the expression of the present verse, proves that there is a distinction made between subtle body and the specific variety of the gross elements, which is also called subtle *.'

The question then is not one merely of a difference of interpretation, but it is a difference of doctrine. According to GAURAPĀDA's explanation, which appears to be the original theory, living bodies consist of two parts, one of a subtle, and one of a gross nature; the latter perishes or decomposes at death; the former may live on through the existence of the world: the latter gives cover to the former, which is the immediate vehicle of soul, and accompanies it constantly, through successive perishable bodies, until soul's liberation, or until a period of universal dissolution restore its component parts to their primitive and common parent. To this body the term of *linga sarīra*, 'rudimental body,' is properly applied; it is also called *ativāhika*, that which is swifter than the wind in passing from body to body; and, as Mr. Colebrooke observes, "it seems

* विदेषः स्मृत्सूक्ष्माख्यैः स्मृतावान्तर्भेदरिति यावदस्यां कारिकायां सूक्ष्माख्यानां स्मृतभृतानां लिंगशरीरात्रेतावगमेन महदादिसूक्ष्मपर्यन्तं मित्यादि पूर्वोदाहतकारिकायां सूक्ष्मभूतपर्यन्तस्य लिंगत्वेनेत्यर्थः ।

to be a compromise between an immaterial soul and the difficulty which a gross understanding finds in grasping the comprehension of individual existence, unattached to matter." Tr. R. As. Soc. I. 32.

But some of the expounders of the Sánkhyá doctrines have not thought even the rudimental body sufficiently material for the purpose of independent existence, when separated from gross body; and a third corporeal frame has been devised for its support, to which the present verse of the *Káriká* and the other passages which seem to allude to a subtle form of specific or gross elementary matter relate, according to VIJNÁNA BHIKSHU: 'Having abandoned gross body, a support is necessary for the passage of rudimental body to other regions, and another species of body is established*.' This is more particularly explained in the same writer's commentary on a somewhat obscure Sútra immediately preceding: ' "In the body, which is the receptacle of the receptacle of that (rudimental body); for the denomination of *body* is applied to one as it is to the other." That is, the receptacle or support of that rudiment, which will be described as composed of the five elements, is supported or contained in body constituted of the six organic ingredients (bones, blood, &c.); to which the name *body* is applied, from the same being applicable to the sense of the word *adhish'hána* (*déha*, "body," being understood apparently in either case "containing" or "comprehending"). The corporeity of the vehicle or receptacle (*adhish'hána*) arises from its relation to the (aggregate) *linga*; the corporeity of gross body, from its being the receptacle of vehicular body. This is the meaning of the text. We have therefore three (kinds of) body established †.' Quoting a passage which appears opposed to

* स्थूलदेहं व्यक्ता लोकान्तरगमनाय लिंगदेहस्याधारभूतं शरीरान्तरं सिद्धतीति । † तदधिष्ठानात्मये देहे तद्वादात्मवादः ॥ तस्य लिंगस्य यदधिष्ठानमात्मयो वस्थमाणभूतपंचकं तस्यात्मये वाट कौणिकदेहे तद्वादो देहवादस्त्वादात् तस्याधिष्ठानशब्दोऽस्य देहवादादित्यर्थः लिंगसाम्बन्धादधिष्ठानस्य देहवादधिष्ठानात्मयाच्च स्थूलस्य देहवादमिति पर्यवसितार्थः । तथा च शरीरचयं सिद्धं ।

this, and to intimate, as GAURAPĀDA has done, a twofold distinction only of bodies, the same writer observes, 'What is said in writings, upon the authority of the Vēdas, that there are but two (kinds of) bodies, arises from their identifying the rudimental and vehicular bodies as one, as they are mutually permanent and subtile*.' This is no doubt correct; but it is very unlikely that the elder writers admitted any form of the gross elements to be equally permanent and subtile as the rudiments from which they proceeded. In the institutes of Manu, for instance, although the doctrine there laid down is of a different tenor from that of the Sāṅkhya system, we have but two kinds of bodies, a subtile and a substantial one, described: 'After death another body, composed of the five rudimental elements, is immediately produced, for wicked men, that may suffer the tortures of the infernal regions†.' *Manu*, XII. 16. We have here, then, a body composed of the five rudimental elements. In the *Bhagavad Gīta* it is intimated that soul retains the senses and mind in the intervals of migration: 'At the time that spirit obtains a body, and when it abandons one, it migrates, taking with it those senses, as the wind wafts along with it the perfume of the flowers‡.'

If VĀCHESPATI be correct in his interpretation of the word *purusha*, the Vēda makes one kind of subtile body of the size of the thumb: '“YAMA drew forth violently the subtile body, as big as the thumb.”—The specification of the size merely denotes minuteness; extraction of soul would be absurd; and therefore by *purusha* must be meant “a subtile body,” that which reposes in gross body||.' This, agreeably to the older doctrine, would

* यच्छास्त्रेय शरीरदयमेव शूद्रयते तस्मिंश्च शरीराधिष्ठानशरीरमोरन्योन्यनि
यतत्वेन सूक्ष्मत्वेन चैकताभिप्रायादिति । † पञ्चभ्य एव भावाभ्यः प्रेत्य
दुष्कृतिनाचृणाम् । शरीरं यातनाथीयमन्यदुत्पद्यते ध्रुवं । ‡ शरीरं यदा
वाप्नोति यस्यायुतक्रामतीश्वरः । गृहीत्वानि संयाति वायुर्गंधानिवाच्यात् ।
। अग्रमधाचभवति । अंगुष्ठमाचं पुरुषं निष्कर्षं यमो चलादिति । अंगुष्ठ
भाचत्वेन सूक्ष्मतामुपलक्षयति । अामनो निष्कर्षासंभवेन सूक्ष्ममेव शरीरं
पुरुषस्तदपि हि पुरि स्थूले शरीरे जेत इति ।

be rudimental body; according to later refinement, vehicular. It is the latter which, as Mr. Colebrooke mentions (Tr. R. As. Soc. 1. 33) in PATAÑJALI's *Yoga sāstra*, is conceived to extend, like the flame of a lamp over its wick, to a small distance above the skull; and which, according to M. Cousin, is "la fameuse pensée intracranienne, dont on a cru faire récemment une déconvertie merveilleuse." *Hist. de la Philosophie*, 1. 195.

The notion of some corporeal, however subtle, envelopment of soul—the *εἴδωλον*, *umbra*, *manes*, *simulacrum*, spirit, or ghost—giving to invisible and intangible soul some visible and tangible materiality, "such," as God (Translation of Lucretius) observes, "as will at least enable the soul to assume some degree of material configuration, and to be capable of corporeal feelings, however spiritualized and refined, even after its separation from the body"—has prevailed in all times and in all ages.* Nor was the doctrine confined to the people or the poets: such of the philosophers as maintained the immateriality of soul, attaching to it, until its final purification, some portion of corporeal substance, or some substantial, though subtle investiture, or *δικημα*, or vehicle. Thus Cudworth (vol. III, 517) states, that 'the ancient assertors of the soul's immortality did not suppose human souls, after death, to be quite stripped stark naked from all body, but that the generality of souls had then a certain spirituous, vaporous, or airy body accompanying them; as also they conceived this spirituous body to hang about the soul also here in this life, before death, as its interior indument or vestment, which also then sticks to it when that other gross earthly part of the body is by death put off as an outer garment.' It also appears, that "besides the terrestrial body, and this spirituous body, the ancients held that there is a third kind, of a higher rank, peculiarly belonging to such souls, after death, as are purged and cleansed from corporeal affections, called by them *σῶμα αἰρεόides*, or a luciform body." The authorities quoted by Cudworth for these opinions are new Platonists, or Christian writers of the fourth and fifth centuries; and it seems not unlikely that they borrowed some of their notions from the doctrines of Christianity. They profess, however, to repeat the tenets of Pythagoras and Plato; and Cudworth asserts, that the distinction of two interior vehicles or tunics of the soul, besides that outer vestment of the

terrestrial body, is not a mere figment of the latter Platonists, but a tradition derived down from antiquity. Mosheim, in his translation of Codworth, has entered, in a note, very fully into an inquiry as to the origin of the opinion of a subtile body investing soul, and concludes, "Vetus haec opinio aut si mavis superstitione, ab ipsis fere Graecorum heroicis temporibus ducta;" and Brucker, in reference to his observations on this subject, remarks, "Hoc vero magna doctrina et ingenio demonstravit Mosheimius hanc de vehiculo opinionem non demum in juniorum Platonicorum cerebro enata esse sed fuisse dogma canæ antiquitatis." *Hist. Philos.* I. 714. Although, therefore, less clearly expressed than by the Hindu writers, the early Greek philosophers entertained similar notions of the nature of the subtile body, which was inseparable from soul until the period of its final exemption from transmigration.

XLI.

FOR the sake of soul's wish, that subtile person exhibits (before it), like a dramatic actor, through relation of means and consequence, with the aid of nature's influence.

BHĀSHYA.

The purpose of soul is to be fulfilled, therefore nature proceeds to action. This (purpose) is twofold, apprehension of sound and the other objects of sense, and apprehension of the difference between qualities and soul. Apprehension of sound and the other objects of sense is enjoyment of sensual gratification, as fragrance and the like in the spheres of *Brahmā* and the rest: apprehension of the difference between the qualities and soul is liberation. Therefore it is said, For the sake of soul's wish subtile person is active. *Through relation of means and consequences.*—*Means* (or antecedents) are virtue and the like; *consequences* are their results, such as their ascending to heaven and so forth, as we shall hereafter explain. *By their relation; their connection. With the aid of*

nature's influence; of the influence of the chief one, nature. As a king in his own kingdom does what he wishes of his own authority, so by the application of the supreme authority of nature, through the relation of means (or causes) and consequences, subtile body exhibits: that is, nature commands subtile body to assume different conditions, by taking different (gross) bodies. Subtile body is that which is aggregated of subtile atomic rudimental elements, and is possessed of thirteen instruments (or faculties and senses). It assumes various conditions, by its birth, amongst gods, animals and men. How does (it exhibit)? *Like an actor*, who when he enters upon the scene is a god, and when he makes his exit is again a mortal; or again, a buffoon. So the subtile body, through the relation of causes and consequences, having entered the womb, may become an elephant, a woman, or a man.

It was said (ver. 40), "Subtile body migrates, invested with dispositions." What those dispositions are is now described.

COMMENT.

The circumstances on which transmigration depends are here said to be the purpose of soul, enforced by the authority of nature.

Soul's purpose is either fruition or liberation; and to accomplish one or other of these, subtile body passes through various conditions, assuming different exterior forms, as an actor puts on different dresses to personate one while *Rāma*, another while *Yudhishīhira*, or again, *Vaisa**. The purpose of soul is enforced by the power, authority, or influence of nature †. *Vibhutira*, as illustrated by GAUKAPĀDA, means 'kingly or supreme authority.' VĀCHESPATI understands it as 'universality' rather, as in the text of the *Purāna*: 'This wonderful vicissitude is from the universality of nature †; that is, from its invariable presence and consequent influence. But besides those motives, the purpose of soul and

* यथा हि नटस्तद्भूमिकामाधाय रामो वाऽजातश्चुर्वा वत्सराजो वा भवति । † विभुतियोगात् । ‡ वैश्वलणात् प्रधानस्य परिणामोय भवतः ।

influence of nature, which may be regarded as the remote and proximate causes of transmigration in general, it is still necessary to have what may be regarded as a special, or exciting, or efficient cause; the reason of the particular migration; the cause wherefore, in particular instances, subtle body should ascend from the exterior frame of a man to that of a god, or wherefore it should descend from the exterior frame of a man to that of a brute. This depends, then, upon the relation of certain occasional or instrumental means or causes, *nimittas**, with their incidental consequences or effects, the *nimittikas*†; as virtue and vice, which lead severally to reward and punishment after death; that is, to regeneration in an exalted or degraded condition. Thus the *Chandrikā* explains the terms: ' *Nimitta* is virtue and the rest; *nimittika* is the effect, having the *nimitta* for its cause, as gross bodies, &c. By the relation or connection of these two, subtle body, assuming the form of gods or other beings, performs its part‡.' Professor Lassen has been needlessly perplexed by this verse, and has strangely rendered it as follows: "Corpusculum hocce propter genii causam effectum, ludionis instar se habet ad has modo ad illas originarias et derivatas conditiones primum, post conjunctionem procreatrixis cum potestate sua."

XLI. III.

ESSENTIAL dispositions are innate. Incidental, as virtue and the rest, are considered appurtenant to the instrument. The uterine germ (flesh and blood) and the rest belong to the effect (that is, to the body).

* निमित्तं । † नेमित्तिकं । ‡ निभित्तं धर्मादि नेमित्तिकं पर्मादिकारणं स्यूलदेहादि तदुभयप्रसरेन सम्बन्धेन लिंगं सूक्ष्म जरीरं देवादिशरीरं परिगृह्य ज्वहरति ।

BHĀSHYA.

Dispositions (*bhāvas*, 'conditions') of being are considered to be three-fold, innate, essential, and incidental. The first, or *innate*, are those four which in the first creation were cognate with the divine sage KAPILA, or virtue, knowledge, dispassion, and power. The *essential* are declared; these were four sons of BRAHMĀ, SANĀKA, SANANDANA, SANĀTANA, and SANĀTKUMĀRA; and these four dispositions were produced with them, who were invested with bodies of sixteen years of age (or perpetually juvenile bodies), in consequence of the relation of causes and effects (or in consequence of merit in a former existence): therefore these dispositions are called *essential*. *Incidental* are those derived through the corporeal form of a holy teacher; from which (in the first instance) knowledge is incidentally obtained by such as we are; from knowledge comes dispassion; from dispassion, virtue; and from virtue, power. The form of a teacher is an incidental product (of nature), and therefore these dispositions are termed *incidental*: "Invested by which, subtle body migrates" (ver. 40). These four dispositions are of the quality of goodness; those of darkness are their contraries: as above, "Virtue, &c. are its faculties partaking of goodness; those partaking of darkness are the reverse" (ver. 23). Consequently there are eight dispositions, or virtue, knowledge, dispassion, power, vice, ignorance, passion, weakness. Where do they abide? *They are considered appurtenant to the instrument.* Intellect is an instrument, and to that they are appurtenant; as in ver. 23, "Ascertainment is intellect; virtue, knowledge," &c. *Effect*; body. *The uterine germ and the rest belong to it*; those which are born of the mother, *the germ and the rest*, or the bubble, the flesh, the muscle, and the rest, which are (generated), for the development of the infant, in the union of the blood and the seminal fluid. Thus the conditions of infancy, youth, and old age are produced; the instrumental causes of which are food and beverage; and therefore they are said to be attributes of the effect (or of the body), having, as the instrumental cause, the fruition of the sensual pleasures of eating and the like.

It was said (ver. 42), "Through the relation of means and consequences;" this is next explained.

COMMENT.

We have here an explanation of what is to be understood by the term *dispositions*, used in a former passage (ver. 40).

The translation of *bhāva** adopted by Mr. Colebrooke in this place is 'disposition'; in the passage referred to he had employed, as above remarked, 'sentiment'; but it was there changed, in order to preserve consistency. Neither word perhaps exactly expresses the purport of the original, nor is it easy to find one that will precisely correspond. In some respects 'condition,' mode, or state of being, *conditio*, as rendered by Professor Lassen, is preferable, as better comprehending the different circumstances to which *bhāva* is applied; although, as he has occasion subsequently to remark, it does not very well express all the senses in which *bhāva* occurs. These circumstances or conditions, according to the obvious meaning of the text, are of two kinds, or intellectual and corporeal. The first comprise virtue, knowledge, dispassion, power, and their contraries; the second, the different periods of life, or embryo, infancy, youth, and senility. They are also to be regarded as respectively cause and effect; virtue, &c. being the efficient cause, or *nimitta*; bodily condition the *naimittika*, or consequence; as VĀCHESPATI explains the object of the stanza, 'which,' according to him, 'distinguishes incidental cause and consequence, the latter being the incidental conditions of body †.'

But besides the division of conditions or dispositions into the two classes of intellectual and corporeal, they are also characterised according to their origin, as *sānsiddhika*, *prākṛita*, and *vaikṛita*, rendered in the text 'innate, essential, and incidental.' Prof. Lassen translates them *conditiones absolutae*, *pendentes ab origine*, *pertinentes ad evoluta principia*. Both the two first are innate, and some further distinction is necessary. 'Superhuman' or 'transcendental' would perhaps best explain the first, as they are, according to the commentator, peculiar to saints and sages. According to GAURAPĀDA, they occur only in one instance as the cognate

* भावः । । । † निमित्तं निमित्तिकं च विभजते । वैकृतिका निमित्तिका ।

conditions of the divine KAPILA, the author of the Sánkhya system. The second class, which may be rendered 'natural,' agreeably to his view, which is a little mystical, originated with the four holy and chaste sons of BRAHMÁ. The third class, those which are incidental or constructive, *vaikrita*, belong to mortals, as they are produced in them by instruction. VÁCHESPATI recognises but two distinctions, identifying, as in the translation, the innate (*sánsiddhika*) with the essential (*prákrita*) dispositions, they being both *swábhávika*, 'inseparable, inherent,' not the production of tuition, and opposing to it the constructive or incidental (*vaikritika*)*. A similar account of their origin as in the *Bháshya* is given, but under those two heads only: 'Thus in the beginning of creation the first sage, the venerable and great *Muni KAPILA*, appeared, spontaneously endowed with virtue, knowledge, dispassion, and power. The incidental and unspontaneous dispositions were produced by the cultivation of the means (of producing them), as (the lessons of) PRÁCHETASA and other great *Rishis*†.' These dispositions or conditions are dependent upon the instrument, that is upon *buddhi*, or 'intellect,' of which they are faculties, as was explained in verse 23. The states or conditions of life depend upon the body, and are the immediate effects of generation and nutriment, the more remote effects of virtue, vice, &c.

XLIV.

By virtue is ascent to a region above; by vice, descent to a region below; by knowledge is deliverance; by the reverse, bondage.

* वैकृतिका नैमित्तिका—प्राकृतिका सांसिद्धिकाभावाः स्वाभाविका इति आवत् । † तथा हि सर्गादावादिविद्वान् अथ भगवान् कपिलो महामुनिर्पर्मद्वानवैराग्येष्वर्यसम्पदः प्रादुर्बन्धुवेति । वैकृतिकाश्च भावा असांसिद्धिका उपावानुष्ठानोत्पन्ना यथा प्राचेतसप्रभूतीनां महर्षिणां ।

BHĀSHYA.

By virtue ascent.—Having made virtue the efficient cause, it leads upwards. By *upwards* eight degrees are intended, or the regions of Brahmā, Prajāpati, Soma, Indra, the Gāndharbas, the Yākshas, the Rākshasas, and Piśācas: the subtle body goes thither. Or if vice be the efficient cause, it migrates into an animal, a deer, a bird, a reptile, a vegetable, or a mineral. Again; *by knowledge, deliverance*: knowledge of the twenty-five principles; by that efficient cause, deliverance: the subtle body ceases, and (soul is) called 'supreme spirit' (*paramātmā*). *By the reverse, bondage*: ignorance is the efficient cause, and that (effect) bondage is natural (*prākṛita*), incidental (*vaikārika*), or personal (*dākshina*), as will be explained: "He who is bound by natural, incidental, or personal bondage is not loosed by any other (means than knowledge)."

Next, other efficient causes are declared.

XLV.

By dispassion is absorption into nature; by foul passion, migration: by power, unimpediment; by the reverse, the contrary.

BHĀSHYA.

If any one has dispassion without knowledge of principles, then from such dispassion unpreceded by knowledge occurs absorption into nature, or when the individual dies he is resolved into the eight primary elements, or nature, intellect, egotism, and the five rudiments; but there is no liberation, and therefore he migrates anew. So also *by foul passion*; as, I sacrifice, I give gifts, in order to obtain in this world divine or human enjoyment; from such foul passion proceeds worldly migration. *By power, unimpediment.*—Where eightfold power, as minuteness, &c. is the efficient cause, then non-obstruction is the effect. Such power is uni-

peried in the sphere of Brahmá, or in any other. *By the reverse, the contrary.*—The contrary of unimpediment is obstruction, which proceeds from want of power, every where obstructed.

Thus sixteen efficient causes and effects have been ennumerated: what they comprehend (or amount to) is next described.

COMMENT.

In these two verses the efficient causes of the various conditions of subtle body and their effects, or its conditions, are detailed.

These causes and effects are collectively sixteen, eight of each: the former are positive and negative, as diversified by the qualities of goodness and foulness (ver. 23); and the effects respectively correspond. They are accordingly,

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Effect.</i>
1. Virtue.	2. Elevation in the scale of being.
3. Vice.	4. Degradation in the scale of being.
5. Knowledge.	6. Liberation from existence.
7. Ignorance.	8. Bondage or transmigration.
9. Dispassion.	10. Dissolution of the subtle bodily form.
11. Passion.	12. Migration.
13. Power.	14. Unimpediment.
15. Feebleness.	16. Obstruction.

By 'virtue,' *dharma*, both religious and moral merit are intended. *Ascent*, going upward, is elevation to a more exalted station in another birth; the term *sthána* implying both place and degree. According to GAURAPÁDA, this ascent is eightfold, and the subtle frame may after death assume a new body amongst the various classes of spirits, Piśáchns, Rúkshas, Yákshas, and Gandherbas; or may attain a place in the heaven of Indra; of Soma, or the moon; of the Prajápati, or progenitors of mankind; or even in the region of Brahmá. It is a curious, though perhaps an accidental coincidence, that the Syrians and Egyptians ennumerated also, according to Plato (*Epinomis*), eight orders of heavenly beings; their places, however, seem to be the planets exclusively. The

author of the *S. T. Kaumudi* understands by *ascent*, or elevation, ascent to the six superterrestrial regions, *Dyu*, or *Bhūtar loka*, the atmosphere; *Swe loka*, the heaven of Indra; *Mahar loka*, *Janaloka*, and *Tapoloka*, worlds of sages and saints; and *Satya loka*, of Brahmā. By *degradation* he understands descent to the subterranean regions, *Pātāla*, *Rasātalu*, &c. These notions are, however, not incompatible, as rewards and punishments in heaven and hell are but temporary, and subtle body must even afterwards assume terrestrial form, and undergo a series of migrations before escape from the bondage of existence can be finally accomplished.

Bondage is said by the commentators to be of three kinds, intending thereby three different errors or misconceptions of the character of soul and nature; the prevalence of which precludes all hope of final emancipation. 'These errors or bonds are, 1. *Prākritika*; the error or bondage of the materialists, who assert soul in nature (or matter); 2. *Vaikritika*; the error of another class of materialists, who confound soul with any of the products of nature, as the elements, the senses, egotism or intellect; and, 3. *Dākshina*; the error or bondage of those who, ignorant of the real character of soul, and blinded by the hope of advantage, engage in moral and religious observances' as VĀCHESPATI*. These errors confine the soul to its subtle material frame for various protracted periods; as, for instance, in the case of those who identify soul with sense, for ten *manwantaras*, or above three thousand millions of years (3,084,480,000).

By *dispassion* occurs 'absorption into nature,' *prakṛiti laya*†; or, as the *Kaumudi* and *Chandrikā* express it, 'resolution into the chief one and the rest'‡. GAUBĀPĀDA makes the meaning of the phrase sufficiently clear: according to him it signifies the resolution of even the subtle body into

* बन्धस्त्रिविषः प्राकृतिको वैकृतो दाक्षिणयेति । तत्प्रकृतावामज्ञानात् वे
प्रकृतिमुपासते तेषां प्राकृतो बन्धः । वैकारिको बन्धस्तेषां ये विकारानेव
भूतेन्द्रियाहंकारवृद्धीः पुरुषबुद्धोपासते । इष्टापूर्वेन दाक्षिणः पुरुषतत्त्वानं
भिज्ञो हि इष्टापूर्वकारी कामोपहतमना वश्यत इति । † प्रकृति लयः ।
प्रधानादिषु लयः ।

its constituent elements: but this is not in this case equivalent to liberation; it is only the term of one series of migrations, soul being immediately reinvested with another person, and commencing a new career of migratory existence until knowledge is attained.

The remainder of the text requires no explanation.

XLVI.

THIS is an intellectual creation, termed *obstruction*, *disability*, *acquiescence*, and *perfectness*. By disparity of influence of qualities the sorts of it are fifty.

BRĀSHYA.

This aggregate of sixteen causes and effects is called *an intellectual creation*. *Pratyaya* means *buddhi*, 'intellect.' 'Intellect is ascertainment,' &c. (ver. 23). This intellectual creation is of four kinds, *obstruction*, *disability*, *acquiescence*, and *perfectness*. In this classification, *doubt* (obstruction) is ignorance; as when any one beholding a post (at a distance) is in doubt whether it is a post or a man. *Disability* is when, even though the object be distinctly seen, the doubt cannot be dissipated. The third kind is called *acquiescence*; as when a person declines to doubt or determine whether the object be a post or not; saying, What have I to do with this. The fourth kind is *perfectness*; as when the delighted observer notices a creeper twining round the object, or a bird perched upon it, and is certain that it is a post. *By disparity of influence of qualities*.—By the unequal (or varied) influence of the qualities of goodness, foulness, and darkness, acting on this fourfold intellectual creation, there are fifty modifications of it: and these kinds in which severally goodness, foulness, or darkness prevails, and the other two are subordinate, are next particularized.

COMMENT.

In this and the five following stanzas the modifications of the causes and consequences, or the conditions of existence produced by the intel-

lectual faculties, as influenced by the three qualities, are detailed and classified.

By 'intellectual creation,' *pratyaya serga**, is to be understood the various accidents of human life occasioned by the operations of the intellect, or the exercise of its faculties, virtue, knowledge, dispassion, power, and their contraries. *Pratyaya* properly means 'trust,' but is here considered to be synonymous with *buddhi*. It may be understood as implying 'notion'; and *pratyaya serga* is the creation or existence of which we have a notion or belief, in contradistinction to bodily or organic existence, of which we have an idea or sensible perception; the *bhūta serga*†, or 'elemental creation.'

Existence then, dependent on the faculties of the intellect and their consequences, is further distinguished as of four kinds: 1. 'Obstruction,' *viparyaya*, is explained by VÁCHESPATI 'ignorance' (*ajñāna*), by GAURAPADA 'doubt' (*samsaya*): 2. 'Disability,' *asakti*, is imperfection of the instruments or senses: 3. *Tuṣṭi* is 'acquiescence' or 'indifference': and, 4. *Siddhi* is 'complete or perfect knowledge.' 'In the three first are comprised the seven intellectual faculties, virtue and the rest (see p. 88), all except knowledge, which is comprehended in perfectness].' *S. Tatwa Kaumudi*. This is the collective or generic division. Each genus is again divided so as to form fifty species, according as they are affected by the three qualities, or the predominance of one, and the depression of another]. The species are enumerated in the succeeding verse.

* प्रत्ययसर्गः । † भूतसर्गः । ‡ तत्त्वविषयव्याख्यक्तितुटिषु
यथायोगं सप्तानां पर्मादीनां ज्ञानवर्ज्जमन्तर्भावः सिद्धौ च ज्ञानस्येति ।
॥ एकेकस्याधिकवलता द्वयोर्वा एकेकस्यन्यूनवलता द्वयोर्वा ।

XLVII.

THERE are five distinctions of obstruction; and, from defect of instruments, twenty-eight of disability: acquiescence is ninefold; perfectness eightfold.

BHĀSHYA.

Five distinctions of obstruction; namely, obscurity, illusion, extreme illusion, gloom, and utter darkness: these will presently be explained. There are *twenty-eight kinds of disability from defect of instruments*; which also we shall describe. *Acquiescence is ninefold*, being the kinds of knowledge partaking of the quality of foulness in an ascetic. *Perfectness is eightfold*, which in holy men consists also of the kinds of knowledge partaking of the quality of goodness. These will all be explained in order; and first of *obstruction*.

COMMENT.

We have here the fifty varieties of intellectual creation, or conditions dependent upon the faculties of intellect, simply enumerated under each head respectively.

The text in each case is limited to the enumeration of the number of the varieties, leaving their designations and descriptions to be supplied by the scholia: accordingly we have in the *Bhāshya* the five distinctions of obstruction specified. They are referred to in the text, in the succeeding stanza, for the purpose of enumerating their subdivisions, and it is unnecessary therefore to enter upon the detail here.

XLVIII.

The distinctions of obscurity are eightfold, as also those of illusion; extreme illusion is tenfold; gloom is eighteenfold, and so is utter darkness.

BHĀSHYA.

Obscurity is eightfold; final dissolution being so distinguished through ignorance; as when a person thinks that soul merges into the eight forms of *prakṛiti*, or the five rudiments, egotism, intellect, and nature, and thence concludes, I am liberated: this is eightfold obscurity. The same is the number of kinds of *illusion*; in consequence of which, Indra and the gods, being attached to the possession of the eight kinds of superhuman power, such as minuteness and the rest, do not obtain liberation, but upon the loss of their power migrate again: this is called eightfold illusion. *Extreme illusion is of ten kinds*, accordingly as the five objects of sense, sound, touch, form, taste, and smell, are sources of happiness to the gods or to men. In these ten objects (or the five objects of sense twice told) consists extreme illusion. *Gloom is eighteenfold*.—The faculties of superhuman power are eight sources, and the objects of sense, human or divine, are ten, making eighteen; and the feeling that makes men rejoice in the enjoyment of these eighteen, and grieve for the want of them, is gloom. *Utter darkness* has in like manner eighteen varieties, originating with the eightfold superhuman power and the ten objects of perception; but it applies to the profound grief felt by one who dies amidst the abundance of sensual delights in the season of enjoyment, or who falls from the command of superhuman faculties: that is utter darkness. In this manner the five varieties of obstruction, obscurity and the rest, are severally subdivided, making sixty-two varieties.

COMMENT.

The five kinds of obstruction, ignorance, or uncertainty, alluded to in the preceding stanza, are here specified, and their subdivisions enumerated.

'Obstruction,' *viparyaya**, means, properly, whatever obstructs the soul's object of final liberation: it is consequently any cause of bondage,

* विपर्ययः ।

of confinement to worldly existence, or of perpetual migration, and is therefore one of the four elements of the creation of the world; as, if spirit was not so confined, created forms would never have existed. So the Sūtra of KĀPILA has, 'Bondage is from obstruction*'; but liberation depends on knowledge: bondage therefore arises from ignorance, and ignorance or error is obstruction. GAURAPĀDA accordingly uses *sāñjaya*†, 'doubt' or 'error,' as the synonyme of *viparyaya*; and the specification of its sub-species confirms this sense of the term, as they are all hinderances to emancipation, occasioned by ignorance of the difference between soul and nature, or by an erroneous estimate of the sources of happiness, placing it in sensual pleasure or superhuman might.

The five varieties of obstruction or error are, 'obscurity,' *tamas*; 'illusion,' *moha*; 'extreme illusion,' *mahāmoha*; 'gloom,' *tāmīra*; 'utter darkness,' *andhatāmīra*. The distinctions are more subtle than precise, but their general purport is sufficiently obvious; they all imply ignorance of self, and thirst of pleasure and power. Another enumeration, that of the *Yoga*, or *Pātanjali* school, as repeated by VIJNĀNA BHIKSHU, calls the five species, 'ignorance' (*avidyā*), 'egoism' (*asmitā*), 'love' (*rāga*), 'hate' (*dwésha*), and 'idle terror' (*abhinivéśa*), as fear of death and the like‡. They are called also in the same system, 'the five afflictions'§. These are identified with the species named in the text. *Obscurity* is that ignorance which believes soul to be sealed in primary nature, or one of its first seven products; and is therefore eightfold. *Illusion* is that egoism that exults in the appropriation of the eight superhuman faculties; and is consequently eightfold also. *Extreme illusion*, or love, is addiction to sensual objects, as they are grateful respectively to gods and men: therefore this class of impediments to liberation is tenfold. *Gloom*, or hate, is of eighteen kinds; ten as affecting the ten objects of sense, or the five divine and five human, as before distinguished, and termed by GAURA-

* वन्धो विपर्ययात् । † संशयः । ‡ अविद्यास्मितारागदेषाभिनिवेशः पञ्च योगोऽला वन्धहेतुविपर्ययस्यावानारभेदा इति । † अविद्यास्मितारागदेषाभिनिवेशः पञ्चलोऽला इति पातञ्जले ।

PÁDA, *drishidá**, 'seen,' perceived by men; and *anisravikd*†, 'heard traditionally,' by men, of the gods; and eight connected with the possession of the eight superhuman faculties. The mental conditions here intended are those of fierceness and impatience, with which sensual enjoyments are pursued, or superhuman powers are exercised. *Utter darkness*, or terror, is the fear of death in men; and in gods, the dread of expulsion from heaven by the Asuras: in either case the loss of pleasure and power is the thing lamented; and as their sources are eighteen, so many are the subdivisions of this condition. These distinctions are said to be the work of former teachers; as in the *S. Pravachana Bháshya*: 'The subdivisions are as formerly described: that is, the subdivisions of obstruction, which is said to be of five species, are such as were fully detailed by former teachers, but are in the Sútra but briefly alluded to, for fear of prolixity‡.'

XLIX.

DEPRAVITY of the eleven organs, together with injuries of the intellect, are pronounced to be disability. The injuries of intellect are seventeen, by inversion of acquiescence and perfectness.

BHÁSHYA.

From defect of instruments there are twenty-eight kinds of disability; this has been declared (ver. 47): these are, *depravity of the eleven organs*, or deafness, blindness, paralysis, loss of taste, loss of smell, dumbness, mutilation, lameness, constipation, impotence, and insanity. *Together with injuries of the intellect*: as, together with these, there are twenty-eight kinds of disability, there are seventeen kinds of injuries of the

* दृष्टः । † अनुश्रविकाः । ‡ अवान्तरभेदाः पूर्ववत् । विषयं अस्यावान्तरभेदा ये सामान्यतः पञ्चोक्तास्तेपूर्ववत् पूर्वाचार्यर्थोक्तास्तथैव विशिष्या अवधार्या विक्षरभयाद्वेष्ट्यत इत्यर्थः ।

intellect. *By inversion of acquiescence and perfectness* ; that is, there are nine kinds of acquiescence, and eight of perfectness ; and with the circumstances that are the reverse of these (seventeen), the eleven above specified, compose the twenty-eight varieties of disability. The kinds of injury of the intellect which are the reverse of (the sorts of) acquiescence and perfectness will be understood from the detail of their varieties.

The nine kinds of acquiescence are next explained.

COMMENT.

The various kinds of the second class of conditions or disability are here enumerated.

'Disability,' *nasakti*, or incapability of the intellect to discharge its peculiar functions*, is the necessary result of imperfection of the senses, or of any of the organs of perception and of action. But besides these, which are sufficiently obvious, such as blindness, deafness, and any other organic defect, there are seventeen afflictions of the intellect itself equally injurious to its efficiency. These are described as the contraries of the conditions which constitute the classes acquiescence and perfectness. Under the former head are enumerated, dissatisfaction as to notions of nature, means, time, and luck, and addiction to enjoyment of the five objects of sense, or the pleasures of sight, hearing, touching, &c. The contraries of perfectness are, want of knowledge, whether derivable from reflection, from tuition, or from study, endurance of the three kinds of pain, privation of friendly intercourse, and absence of purity or of liberality.

L.

NINE sorts of acquiescence are propounded ; four internal, relating to nature, to means, to time, and to luck ; five external, relative to abstinence from (enjoyment of) objects.

* बुद्धरश्विः स्वव्याप्तरे ।

BHĀSHYA.

Five internal sorts of acquiescence.—Those which are in the individual are internal. They are said to *relate to nature, to means, to time, and to luck*. The first is, when a person understands what nature is, its being with or without qualities, and thence knows a principle (of existence) to be a product of nature; but knows this only, and is satisfied: he does not obtain liberation: this is acquiescence in regard to *nature*. The second is, when a person, ignorant of the principles (of existence), depends upon external means, such as the triple staff, the water-pot, and other implements (used by ascetics): liberation is not for him: this is acquiescence in regard to *means*. Acquiescence in regard to *time* is when a person satisfies himself that liberation must occur in time, and that it is unnecessary to study first principles: such a one does not obtain liberation. And in the same way acquiescence as relates to *luck* is when a person is content to think that by good luck liberation will be attained. These are four kinds of acquiescence. *Five external, relative to abstinence from (enjoyment of objects)*.—The external sorts of acquiescence are five; from abstinence from enjoyment of (five) objects of sense; that is, when a person abstains from gratification through sound, touch, form, flavour, and smell; such abstinence proceeding from observation of (the evils of) acquiring, preserving, waste, attachment (to sensual pleasures), and injuriousness. Acquiring is pain (or trouble), for the sake of increase, by the pasturage of cattle, trade, acceptance of gifts, and servitude. There is pain in the preservation of what has been acquired; and if they be enjoyed, they are wasted; and waste, again, is vexation. When attachment to sensual pleasures prevails, the organs have no repose: this is the fault of such attachment. Without detriment to created things there is no enjoyment (of sensible objects); and this is the defect of injuriousness. From observing then the evil consequences of acquiring and the rest, abstinence from enjoyment of the five objects of sense is practised; and these are the five sorts of external acquiescence. From the variety of these internal and external kinds proceed the nine sorts of acquiescence. Their names are differently enumerated in other works, or *ambhas, salilam, ogha, vrishti, sutamas, pāram, sunetram, nārikam, and amuttemāmbhasikam*: and from

the reverse of these kinds of acquiescence, constituting the varieties of disability, injuries of the intellect arise, named (according to the last mentioned nomenclature) *anambhas*, *asolilam*, and so on. From the contrariety of these, therefore, are inferred the injuries of the intellect.

Perfectness is next described.

COMMENT.

The different kinds of acquiescence, apathy, or indifference, are specified in this verse.

The kinds of acquiescence, content, or complacency, *tushī*, are of two descriptions; internal or spiritual, *ādhyātmika*, and external or sensible, *bahya*. GAURAPĀDA explains the former, 'being in self or spirit *.' VĀCHEPĀTI defines them, 'Those kinds of acquiescence are called *internal* which proceed from discrimination of self, as different from nature †.' According to VIJNĀNA BHŪKSHU, they are those principles or sentiments which preside over collected or composed soul ‡. Of the different species, the first, or that which relates to nature, acknowledges it as the radical principle of all things, but expects that as every thing is but a modification of nature, so nature will effect all that is necessary, even liberation, for example, and the individual *I* remains passive and complete §. Another person, as the means of liberation, adopts a religious or mendicant order, or at least bears the emblems, as the staff, the water-pot, and the like: the term *vividikā* used in the *Bhdshya* is of doubtful import, and is perhaps an error. Others suppose that liberation must come in time, or at least by a long continued course of meditation. Others imagine it may come by good luck; and contenting themselves with these notions or practices, omit the only means of being freed from existence, discriminative meditation. The five

* आत्मनि भवाः । † प्रकृतिं अतिरिक्तमात्मानमधिकृत्य यस्मात् तासु द्यस्तस्मादाद्यात्मिकाः । ‡ आत्मानं संघातमधिकृत्य वर्तन्ते । ॥ साक्षात्कारपर्यन्तः परिणामः संबोधपि प्रकृतेरेव तं (मोक्षं) च प्रकृतेरेव करोत्यहं तु कृत्स्यः पूर्णं इति ।

external kinds of acquiescence are self-denial, or abstinence from the five objects of sensual gratification; not from any philosophic appreciation of them, but from dread of the trouble and anxiety which attends the means of procuring and enjoying worldly pleasures; such as acquiring wealth, preserving it, spending it, incessant excitement and injury or cruelty to others. Besides the terms ordinarily significant of these divisions of acquiescence, the Scholiasts specify other words, the usual sense of which is quite different, and which may therefore be regarded as the slang or mystical nomenclature of the followers of the *Yoga*. There is some difference in the precise expressions, but they are of a similar purport in general. The first four, the synonymes of the internal modes of acquiescence, are alike in all the authorities; or, *ambhas**, 'water'; *salila*†, also 'water'; *ogha*‡, 'quantity'; and *vrishti*§, 'rain.' GAURAPĀDA then has for the five exterior modes, *sutamas*§, 'great darkness'; *pára*¶, 'shore'; *sunétra***, 'a beautiful eye'; *nárika*††, 'feminine'; and *anuttamámbhisiha*††, 'unsurpassed water.' VÁCHESPATI makes them, *páram*, *supáram*||, 'good shore'; *apáram*||, 'shoreless'; *anuttamámbhas*¶¶, 'unsurpassed water'; and *uttamámbhas****, 'excellent water.' The *Chandriká* has the same, except in the third place, where the term is *párápára*†††, 'both shores'; with which the *S. Prav. Bh.* agrees. No explanation of the words is any where given, nor is any reason assigned for their adoption.

LI.

REASONING, hearing, study, prevention of pain of three sorts, intercourse of friends, and purity (or gift) are perfections (or means thereof). The fore-mentioned three are curbs of perfectness.

* अभस् । † सलिलं । ‡ लोपः । || वृष्टिः । § सुतमम् ।
 * पारं । ** सुनेत्रं । †† नारीकं । †† अनुत्तमाभसिकः ।
 || सुपारं । †† अपारं । †† अनुत्तमाभस् । *** उत्तमाभस् ।
 ††† पारापारं ।

BHĀSHYA.

Reasoning ; as when a person always reasons, What here is truth ? What is the future ? What is final felicity ? How may I attain the object (of my existence) ? and from reflecting in this manner, the knowledge is acquired that soul is different from nature ; that intellect, egotism, the rudiments, the senses, the elements, are several and distinct. In this manner knowledge of the (twenty-five) principles is attained, by which liberation is accomplished. This is the first kind of perfectness, called *reasoning*. Next, from knowledge acquired by *hearing* proceeds knowledge of nature, intellect, egotism, the rudiments, the senses, and the elements ; whence liberation ensues : this is perfectness by hearing. When from *study*, or the perusal of the Vēdas and other (sacred) writings, knowledge of the twenty-five principles is acquired ; that is the third kind of perfectness. *Prevention of the three kinds of pain*.—When, for the purpose of preventing the three kinds of pain, internal, external, and superhuman, a holy teacher has been attended, and liberation is derived from his counsel ; then this constitutes the fourth kind of perfectness. This is threefold, with reference to the three different sorts of pain, and makes, with the three preceding, six varieties of perfectness. Next, *intercourse of friends* ; as when a friend, having acquired knowledge, obtains liberation : this is the seventh kind of perfectness. *Gift* ; as when a person assists holy men, by donations of a dwelling, of herbs, of a staff, a wallet, food, or clothing ; and (in requital) receives from them knowledge, and thus obtains liberation : this is the eighth sort of perfectness. In other books these eight kinds of perfectness are termed *tāram*, *sutāram*, *tāratāram*, *pramodam*, *pramoditam*, *pramodamānam*, *ramyakam*, and *sadā-pramuditam*.—From contrariety to these, the injuries of intellect which occur, or causes of disability, are termed *atāram*, *asutarām*, &c. ; thus completing the twenty-eight kinds of disability, as in the text (ver. 49), "Depravity of the eleven organs, together with injuries of the intellect," &c. Thus the contraries of the sorts of acquiescence being nine, and the contraries of the kinds of perfectness being eight, they form seventeen injuries of intellect ; and these, with the eleven defects of the organs, constitute twenty-eight kinds of disability, as previously stated.

In this way the various kinds of obstruction, disability, acquiescence, and perfectness, have been affirmatively and negatively described. Again, *the aforementioned three are curbs of perfectness*.—*Forementioned*; that is, obstruction, disability, and acquiescence; they are curbs of perfectness: threefold curbs from their severity. As an elephant is kept in check when restrained by a goad (or curb), so, impeded by obstruction, disability, and acquiescence, the world suffers ignorance: therefore abandoning them, perfectness alone is to be pursued; for by a person having perfectness knowledge is attained, and thence liberation.*

It was stated (ver. 40) that "subtile body migrates, invested with dispositions;" those dispositions were previously said to be virtue and the rest, eight in number, modifications (or faculties) of intellect; which again have been described as modified by obstruction, disability, acquiescence, and perfectness. These (together) constitute intellectual creation, also called dispositional (or conditional); but subtile body is called a rudimental (or personal) creation, extending throughout the fourteen sorts of created things. (See v. 53.) It then becomes a question, whether soul's purpose is accomplished by one kind of creation, or by both? This is next explained.

COMMENT.

The different kinds of perfectness are here specified.

By 'perfectness,' *siddhi**, is here to be understood the means of perfecting or fulfilling the purpose of soul, or the conditions essential to its attainment; the circumstances productive of knowledge; the necessary consequence of which is exemption from future transmigration. † Reasoning, hearing, study, intercourse of friends, and gift, are secondary kinds of perfectness, as subsidiary to the prevention of the three kinds of pain,

* सिद्धिः । † विहन्यमानस्य दुःखस्य चित्तात्तिविधातास्त्रय इति । इमा मुख्यास्त्रियः सिद्धयस्त्रुपायतयान्वितरा गीरणः पञ्च सिद्धयः । ताम्भा अपि हेतुहेतुमत्त्वाथवस्थिताः ।

which constitutes a triple principal class: they are respectively distinguished as objects, and the means of effecting those objects.' *S. Tatva Kaumudi*. *Reasoning*, according to VĀCHESPATI, is 'investigation of scriptural authority by dialectics which are not contrary to the scriptures'; and *investigation* is defined, 'refutation of dubious doctrine, and establishment of positive conclusions*.' 'Hearing' is oral instruction, or rather the knowledge thence derived, or knowledge derived either from hearing another person read, or from expounding a work †. *S. Pr. Bh. Intercourse of friends* ‡ is explained in the *S. Tatva Kaumudi* to signify 'dissatisfaction with solitary inquiry, and discussion with a teacher, a pupil, or a fellow-student ||.' VIJNĀNA BHIKSHU defines it, 'acquirement of knowledge from a benevolent visitor, who comes to give instruction §.' VĀCHESPATI and NĀRĀYANA agree in rendering *dāna* *—which GAURĀPĀDA explains by 'gift, liberality,' particularly to religious characters — by *suddhi* **, 'purity,' meaning the purity of discriminative knowledge; deriving it from the root *daip* ††, 'to purify,' and not from *dā* ‡‡, 'to give.' The former cites the authority of PATANJALI for this sense of one kind of perfectness: 'Undisturbedness of discriminative knowledge, that is, purity; which is not attained except through long repeated and uninterrupted practice of veneration. That is also comprehended in discrimination by the term *dāna* |||.' He also observes that others interpret it 'gift,' by which a sage, being propitiated, imparts

* आगमाविरोधन्यायेनागमार्थं परीक्षणं । परीक्षणं च संशयपूर्वप्रक्षन्नि
राकरणेनोक्तरप्रक्षब्यवस्थापनं । † अन्यदीयपाठमाकरणं स्वयंवा शास्त्र
माकल्प्य यज्ञानं जायते तदिति । ‡ सुहृत्प्राप्तिः । † सुहृदां गुरु
शिष्यसबस्त्रारिणां सम्बादकानां प्राप्तिः । १ स्वयम्भुपदेशार्थं गृहागतात्
परमकालस्त्रिकाज्ञानलाभः । २ दानं । ** शुद्धिः । †† दैप्,
शोधने । ३ दा, दाने । ४ विवेकख्यातेरविभ्रवः । अविभ्रवः शुद्धिः
— सा च नविनादरनैरन्तर्यार्थदीर्घकालसेविताभ्यासपरिपाकाभ्यवतीति दा
नेन विवेकख्यात्यां कार्येण सोपि संगृहीतः ।

knowledge*.) The *S. Prav. Bk.* gives this interpretation only †. The term for 'curb,' *ankuśa*‡, is the goad or iron hook used to guide an elephant; it is here explained by *nivārana*, 'hindering'; and 'as obstruction, disability, and acquiescence hinder perfectness, they are to be shunned'§.'

LII.

WITHOUT dispositions there would be no subtile person: without person there would be no pause of dispositions: wherefore a twofold creation is presented, one termed *personal*, the other *intellectual*.

BHĀSHYA.

Without dispositions, without intellectual creations, there would be no subtile person, no rudimental creation; from the non-assumption of repeated successive bodily forms, without the necessary influence of anterior conditions (or dispositions). Without person, without rudimental creation, there would be no pause of dispositions; from the indispensability of virtue or vice for the attainment of either subtile or gross body, and from the non-priority of either creation, they being mutually initiative, like the seed and the germ. There is no fault in this, for (the relation) is that of species, it does not imply the mutual relation of individuals. Thence proceeds a twofold creation, one termed conditional (or intellectual), the other rudimental (or personal). Further—

COMMENT.

It is here explained that a double condition of existence, a twofold creation, necessarily prevails; one proceeding from the intellectual facul-

* धनादिदानेनाराधितो ज्ञानी ज्ञानं प्रयच्छति । † दानं च यथा धनादिदानेन परितोषिताज्ज्ञानलाभ इति । ‡ अंकुशः । ॥ सिद्धि यदिपन्थसादिपर्यागक्षितुहयो हेया इत्यर्थः ।

ties, the other from the rudimental elements; each being indispensable to the other.

It was stated (ver. 40) that subtle body migrates, invested with dispositions: and it was then explained (ver. 43, et seq.) what those dispositions or conditions were, viz. the conditions of the intellect (described in ver. 23), or virtue, vice, knowledge, ignorance, passion, dispassion, power, and debility. These were said (v. 46) to constitute an intellectual creation, or a series of conditions originating in affections of *buddhi*, or the intellectual principle. But the effects of these dispositions, the consequences of virtue or vice and the rest, can only be manifested in a bodily state, and therefore require necessarily a creation of a different character, personal or rudimental creation, such as subtle body, investing the imperceptible products of nature; intellect and its faculties included. Nor is such a creation indispensable for the existence or exercise of the intellectual conditions or sentiments alone, but it is equally necessary for their occasional cessation: thus virtue, vice, and the rest necessarily imply and occasion bodily condition; bodily condition is productive of acts of vice and virtue; vice and virtue, again, occasion bodily condition; and so on: like the seed and the tree, each mutually generative of the other; the tree bears the seed; from the seed springs the tree, again to put forth seed; and so on for ever; neither being initiative, neither being final. But one result of bodily condition is knowledge; knowledge is liberation, when soul is disengaged: subtle body then resolves into its rudiments, and the dispositions or conditions of the intellect terminate. In this way there are two creations, the *bhāvākhyā**, that termed 'conditional' or 'intellectual'; and the *lingākhyā*†, that called 'rudimental' or 'personal.' Both these seem to be considered by the text, as well as by GAURAPĀDA and VĀCHESPAṬI, as varieties of one species of the *Pratyaya sarga*, or 'intellectual creation.' The commentator on the *S. Pravachana* so far agrees with them, but he seems to restrict the two kinds more closely to a creation of intellect, regarding the *linga* as *buddhi* itself, and the *bhāva*

* भावाक्ष्यः ।

† लिंगाक्ष्यः ।

as its conditions or dispositions. Thus, commenting on this verse of the *Kdriká*, he observes, ' *Bháva* signifies the modes of the apprehension (or the faculties) of intelligence, as the properties knowledge, virtue, and the rest. *Linga* is the great principle, or intelligence *.' He calls them both *saṁśāri sargu*, 'a collective or generic creation.' By the other commentators, however, the *linga* is also called the *taamátra*, or 'rudimentary creation †'; and it further seems to imply 'gross body'; for 'fruition, which is one of soul's objects, cannot be accomplished without both bodies; without the receptacle that enjoys, and the objects to be enjoyed ‡.' The author of the *Chandriká* has accordingly adopted a totally different version of this passage, understanding by *bhávákhya*, not any reference to intellectual creation, but the creation of sensible objects, the objects to be enjoyed; *lingákhya*, or 'personal creation,' being the enjoyer: 'Without the *bhávas*, or present objects of sense, the *linga*, or aggregate of imperceptible principles, intelligence and the rest, could not be means of fruition; whilst without intelligence and the rest there could be no pause, no cessation, of the means of enjoying sensible objects. This is the purport of the text ||.' And he defines *lingu* to be 'that which is only indicated, which is actually not visible, as intellect and the rest; and *bháva*, 'that object which is perceived or apprehended by the senses, the class of sensible objects §.'

The succession of the two kinds of creation, as mutually cause and effect, is said by VÁCHESPATI to be eternal, and without a beginning, as

* भावो यासनारूपा तु ज्ञानादिगुणा लिंगं महत्त्वं वुच्चिरिति ।
 † लिंगमिति तन्मापसर्गमुपलक्षयति । ‡ भोगः पुरुषस्तो न भोग्यान्
 गच्छादीन् भोगायतनं च शरीरब्यमन्तरेण सम्भवतीति । || भावेः
 प्रत्यर्थ्येवं वर्येविना लिंगं महदाद्यतीन्द्रियवृत्तं न भोगसापनमित्यर्थः । लिंगेन
 महदाद्यना विना न भावानां विषयानां निवृत्तिनेभोगसापनत्वमयमभि
 प्रायः । † लिंगारूपो लिंग्यत एव न तु साक्षात् क्रियत इति लिंगं
 महदाद्यतीन्द्रियवर्गः । भावारूपो भूयते प्राप्यते इष्टादिन्द्रियेणेति विषयवर्गः ।

even in the commencement of a *kalpa* bodily existence results from the conditions of similar existence in a former *kalpa**.

LIH.

The divine kind is of eight sorts; the grovelling is fivefold; mankind is single in its class. This, briefly, is the world of living beings.

BHĀSHYA.

Divine, of eight sorts; Brāhma, Prājapatya, Saumya, Aindra, Gāndherba, Yāksha, Rākshasa, and Paiśācha. Animals, deer, birds, reptiles, and immovable substances are the five *grovelling* kinds. *Mankind is single*. In this way there are fourteen sorts of creatures, therē being three classes in the three worlds. Which is supreme in each is next explained.

COMMENT.

The intellectual or rudimental creation hitherto described has been that of creation generally; we now have an account of specific or individual creation, composed of fourteen classes of beings.

The fourteen classes of beings are, first, eight superhuman, or *Brāhma*, that of *BRAHMĀ* and other supreme gods; 2. *Prājapatya*, that of progenitors, the *Menus*, the *Rishis*, or divine sages; 3. *Saumya*, lunar or planetary; 4. *Aindra*, that of *INDRA* and divinities of the second order; 5. *Gāndherba*, that of the demigods attendant on *INDRA*, and of similar beings; 6. *Rākshasa*, that of demons, foes of the gods; 7. *Yāksha*, that of the attendants of *KUVĒRA*; 8. *Paiśācha*, that of mischievous and cruel fiends. These are divine or superhuman beings. The ninth class is that of man, which contains but one species. We have then five classes of

* जस्यादावपि प्राचीनकल्पोत्पन्नभावलिङ्गसंस्कारवशान्नावलिङ्गयोहत्य
तिनानुपमन्नेति सर्वमवदात् ।

inferior beings; or, counting from the preceding, 10. Animals, or domestic animals, *paśu*; 11. Wild animals, as deer and the like, *mriga*; 12. Birds; 13. Reptiles, or creeping things, including fish *sarisripa*; and 14. *Sthārura*, fixed things, such as vegetables and minerals. These constitute the *ryashii sarga**, specific or individual creation; or, as denominated in the text, the *bhautika sarga*, the creation of *bhūtas*, 'beings'; or elemental creation; the forms of things requiring the combination of the gross elements.

LIV.

ABOVE, there is prevalence of goodness: below, the creation is full of darkness: in the midst, is the predominance of foulness, from BRAHMĀ to a stock.

BHĀSHYA.

Above: in the eight divine regions. *Prevalence of goodness*: the extensiveness or predominance of the quality of goodness. *Above* is goodness predominant, but there are foulness and darkness also. *Below, the creation is full of darkness*.—In animals and insensible things the whole creation is pervaded by darkness in excess, but there are goodness and foulness. *In the midst*, in man, *foulness predominates*, although goodness and darkness exist; and hence men for the most part suffer pain. Such is the world, *from BRAHMĀ to a stock*; *from BRAHMĀ to immovable things*. Thus non-elemental creation, rudimental creation, conditional and elemental creation, in beings of divine, mortal, brutal, and (immovable) origin, are the sixteen sorts of creation effected by nature. .

COMMENT.

The various qualities dominating in the different orders of beings are specified in this stanza.

* अष्टसर्गः ।

The coexistence of the several qualities, with the predominance of one or other of them, in different beings, has been previously explained (p. 54), as well as the different orders or states of existent beings; constituting, according to GAURAPĀDA, sixteen forms or kinds of creation: that is, apparently, each of the four classes of beings proceeds from four modifications of nature; or, from the invisible principles, from the subtle rudiments, from the conditions or dispositions of intellect, and from the gross elements.

LV.

THERE does sentient soul experience pain, arising from decay and death, until it be released from its person: wherefore pain is of the essence (of bodily existence).

BHĀSHYA.

There: in the bodies of gods, men, and animals. *Pain* produced by decay, and produced by death. *Sentient soul*: soul having sensibility. *Experiences*: soul experiences; not nature, nor intellect, nor egotism, nor the rudiments, senses, nor gross elements. How long does it suffer pain? this (the text) discusses. *Until it be released from its person*. As long as it is in subtile body, composed of intellect and the rest, it is discrete (or individualized); and as long as migratory body does not rest, so long, in brief, soul suffers pain, arising from decay and death, in the three worlds. *Until it be released from its person*: until the discontinuance of subtile person. In the cessation of subtile body consists liberation; and when liberation is obtained, there is no more pain. By what means, then, can liberation be effected? Whenever knowledge of the twenty-five principles, the characteristic of which is knowledge of the distinctness of soul and body, is attained; or whenever a person knows that this is nature, this intellect, this egotism, these are the five rudiments, these the eleven senses, these the five elements, and this is soul, separate and dissimilar

from them all; then from such knowledge proceeds cessation of subtle person, and thence liberation.

The object of the activity (or development of nature) is next explained,

COMMENT.

The presence of soul in these creations, and for what period, is here specified.

Having defined the different objects which form the twenty-five categories or *tattwas* of the Sāṅkhyā philosophy, the text now comes to the main object of that and of all Hindu systems, the final dissolution of the connection between soul and body. The rest of the *Kārikā* is devoted to the illustration of this topic. In this verse it is said that soul experiences pain in the different stages of existence, until its corporeal frame is discontinued; for soul itself is not susceptible of pain, or of decay, or death; the site of these things is nature, but nature is unconscious, insensible; and the consciousness that pain exists is restricted to soul, though soul is not the actual seat of pain; its experience of pain depends upon its connexion with rudimental person, of the material constituents of which, decay, death, and pain are concomitants. Pain and the rest are from nature, they are properties of intelligence. How do they become connected with sense? Soul (*purusha*) is that which reposes (*séte*) in body (*puri*): subtile body is immediately connected with it, and becomes thereby connected with sense*. *S. Tattva Kaumudi*. When soul is released from body, its susceptibility of pain ceases: pain is therefore of the essence † of its own nature; that is, it is the inseparable concomitant of bodily creation, according to PATANJALI, as quoted in the *S. Chandrikā*: 'All is pain to the wise, through the conflict of opposite qualities, and by the sufferings arising from afflicting vicissitudes †; that is, from the

* दुःखादयः प्राकृता बुद्धिगुणाभृत् कथमेते चेतनसम्बन्धिनो भवतीति ।
पुरुष इति पुरि लिंगे शेते पुरुषः । लिंगं च तत्सम्बन्धीति चेतनोऽपि तत्सम्बन्धी भवतीत्यर्थः । † स्वभावेन । † परिणामतापसंस्कारदुःखेगुणवृत्तिविरोधाच्च दुःखमेवं संबंधितेकिनां ।

dread of death and the reiteration of birth ; to which even the conditions of spirits, sages, and gods are subject. Thus the Sūtra of KĀPILA : 'The pain of death, decay, and the rest is universal * ;' as explained in the *S. Prav. Bhāshya* ; 'The pain of death, decay, and the rest is the common portion of all beings, whether above or below, from BRAHMĀ to immovable things †.' So also another Sūtra : 'It is to be shunned, from the connection of successive birth by the thread of regeneration ‡ ;' that is, according to the commentator, 'since regeneration is unavoidable, even after ascent to the regions above ; and in consequence of the succession of births, that regeneration must be in an inferior condition ; even the world above is to be shunned ‡.' GAURAPĀDA and VĀCHESPATI take no notice of the expression, 'Pain is of the essence.' The *S. Chandrikā* explains it, 'Creation is essentially of the nature of pain §.' RĀMA KRISHNA calls it, 'Former acts ;' the acts of a former life ¶.'

LVI.

THIS evolution of nature, from intellect to the special elements, is performed for the deliverance of each soul respectively ; done for another's sake as for self.

BHĀSHYA.

This (or 'thus, this,' *ityēsha*) implies conclusiveness and limitation (that is, in this way all that has been hitherto described). *Evolution of nature* : in the instrumentality or act of nature. Whatever *evolution of*

* समानं जरामरणादिजं दुःखं । † ऊर्ध्वधोगतानां ब्रह्मादिस्त्वाव
राज्ञानां सर्वेषामेव जरामरणादिदुःखं साधारणं । ‡ आवृत्तिमूच्छायुह
रयोनियोगाद्येयः । § तत्त्वापि तृष्णगतावपि सत्यामावृत्तिरस्ति अत उत्त
रोत्तरयोनि योगाद्योयोनिसत्त्वात् सोऽपिलोको हेय इत्यर्थः । ¶ स्वत
एव सर्वो दुःखस्थपः । § स्वभावं प्राक्कनकम् ।

nature, from intellect to the special elements: that is, (the evolution) of intellect from nature; of egotism from intellect; of the rudiments and senses from egotism; and of the gross elements from the subtle. *Is performed for the deliverance of each soul respectively.*—This evolution is effected for the liberation of each individual soul which has assumed body, whether brute, human, or divine. How (is it effected)? It is done *for another's sake as for self:* as, for instance, a person neglecting his own objects transacts those of a friend, so does nature; soul makes no return to nature. *As for self:* not for self: for the sake, in fact, of another is the apprehension of sound and the other objects of sense, or knowledge of the difference between soul and qualities; for souls are to be provided (by nature), in the three worlds, with objects of sense, and at last with liberation: such is the agency of nature; as it is said, "Nature is like a utensil, having fulfilled soul's object it ceases."

It is here objected, Nature is irrational, Soul is rational; then how can nature, like a rational thing, understand that by me, soul is to be provided in the three worlds with the objects of sense, and at last with liberation? This is true; but action and cessation of action are both observed in irrational things; whence it is said—

COMMENT.

The object of nature's activity is here said to be the final liberation of individual soul.

Nature is properly inert, and its activity, its "motion" or evolution, takes place only for the purpose of soul, not for any object of its own. The term is *ārambha*, 'commencement,' 'successive origin or beginning,' as detailed in former passages: that is, of intellect from crude nature; of egotism from intellect; and so on. This is the spontaneous act of nature: it is not influenced by any external intelligent principle, such as the Supreme Being or a subordinate agent; as BRAHMĀ, it is without (external) cause*.' But it is objected, Nature being eternal, her works

* प्रकृत्येव कृती नेत्रेरेण न ब्रह्मोपादानेनाप्यकारणः ।

should be so too; and forms once evolved should therefore endure for ever. To this it is replied, The work is done for a special purpose, the liberation of individual soul; and that when this is accomplished, nature ceases with regard to that individual, as a man boiling rice for a meal desists when it is dressed †.' *S. Tattva Kaumudi*. According to GAURAPĀDA, and to the text of the following stanza, nature so acts spontaneously; but the incompetency of nature, an irrational principle, to institute a course of action for a definite purpose, and the unfitness of rational soul to regulate the acts of an agent whose character it imperfectly apprehends, constitute a principal argument with the theistical Sāṅkhyas for the necessity of a Providence, to whom the ends of existence are known, and by whom nature is guided, as stated by VĀCHESPATI: 'But whether this (evolution) be for its own purpose or that of another, it is a rational principle that acts. Nature cannot act without rationality, and therefore there must be a reason which directs nature. Embodied souls, though rational, cannot direct nature, as they are ignorant of its character; therefore there is an omniscient Being, the director of nature, which is *Iswara*, or God †.' This is not inconsistent with the previous doctrine, that creation is the evolution of nature: it is so, but under the guidance of a ruling Power. The atheistical Sāṅkhyas, on the other hand, contend that there is no occasion for a guiding Providence, but that the activity of nature, for the purpose of accomplishing soul's object, is an intuitive necessity, as illustrated in the ensuing passage.

* यद्योदनकाम ओदनस्य पाके प्रवृत्तिरोदनसिद्धी निवर्तत एवं प्रवेक्ष पुरुषान् मोचयितुंप्रवृत्ता प्रकृतिर्य पुरुषं मोचयति तं प्रति न पुनर्प्रवर्तते । † स्यादेतत् स्वार्थं परार्थं वा चेतनः प्रवर्तते । न च प्रकृतिरचेतनैव भवि तु मर्हति तस्मादस्ति प्रकृतेरपिष्ठाता चेतनः । न च स्वेच्छाश्च चेतना अपि प्रकृतिमधिष्ठातु मर्हनि तेषां प्रकृतिस्वरूपानभिज्ञत्वात् । तस्मादस्ति सर्वार्थं दर्शि प्रकृतेरपिष्ठाता चेत्वा इति ।

LVII.

As it is a function of milk, an unintelligent (substance), to nourish the calf, so it is the office of the chief (principle) to liberate the soul.

BHĀSHYA.

As grass and water taken by the cow become eliminated into milk, and nourish the calf; and as (the secretion ceases) when the calf is grown; so nature (acts spontaneously) for the liberation of soul. This is the agency of an unintelligent thing.

COMMENT.

The intuitive or spontaneous evolution of nature, for soul's purpose, is here illustrated.

As the breast secretes milk for a purpose of which it is unconscious, and unconsciously stops when that purpose, the nutriment of the young animal, is effected; so nature, though irrational, constructs bodily forms for the fruition and liberation of soul; and when the latter is accomplished, ceases to evolve. The illustration is from KĀPILA, as in the Sūtra, 'From irrationality the activity of nature is like (the secretion of) milk *.'

LVIII.

As people engage in acts to relieve desires, so does the undiscrete (principle) to liberate the soul.

BHĀSHYA.

As mankind, being influenced by desire, engage in acts of various kinds for its gratification or fulfilment, and desist when the object is

* अचेतनते शीरवद्वेष्टितं प्रधानस्य ।

accomplished, so the Chief one, active for the purpose of liberating soul, desists, after having effected the twofold purpose of soul ; one, cognizance of enjoyment of the objects of sense ; the other, cognizance of the difference between soul and qualities.

COMMENT.

Another illustration is here given of the activity of nature.

According to VĀCHESPATI, this verse is an explanation of the phrase (in ver. 50), 'For another's sake as for self * ;' assigning, in fact, an object to nature, the accomplishment of its own wish ; *autsukya* being rendered by *ichchhā*, ' wish : ' and this wish, which is, 'the liberation of soul, being gratified, nature desists †.'

LIX.

As a dancer, having exhibited herself to the spectator, desists from the dance, so does nature desist, having manifested herself to soul.

BHĀSHYA.

As a dancer (or actress), having exhibited her performances on the stage in dramatic representations, rendered interesting by the display of love and other passions, in situations drawn from history or tradition, and accompanied by music and singing, desists from acting when her part is finished, so nature, having exhibited itself to soul, in the various characters of intellect, egotism, the rudiments, senses, and elements, desists.

What the cause of such cessation is, is next described.

COMMENT.

An illustration is here given of the discontinuance of nature's activity. *Rāga*, properly a stage or theatre, is said in the *S. Tatva Kaumudi*

* स्वार्थ इव परार्थ ।

† सा सत्त्वायमात्माप्री निवृत्ते ।

to imply also the audience*. A dancer is equally an actress, *naritaki*, at least was so in ancient times. The dancing girls of Hindustan are rather singers, than either actresses or dancers.

LX.

GENEROUS nature, endued with qualities, does by manifold means accomplish, without benefit (to herself) the wish of ungrateful soul, devoid as he is of qualities.

BHĀSHYA.

By manifold means.—Nature is the benefactress of soul, of unrequiting soul. How? By the characters of men, gods, and animals; by circumstances, involving pain, pleasure, and insensibility; by the properties of the objects of sense: in this way having by various means exhibited herself to soul, and shewn that 'I am one; thou art another'; having done this, nature desists. Thus she *accomplishes the wish* of that (soul) which is eternal, *without benefit* (to herself): as a benevolent man gives assistance to all, and seeks no return for himself, so nature pursues or effects the purpose of soul, without deriving from it any advantage.

It was said above (ver. 59), "Having manifested herself, nature desists." It is next shewn what she does, having desisted.

COMMENT.

This verse may be considered as a further explanation of the expression in ver. 56, "Nature labours for the benefit of soul as if for self, but not for any advantage."

* Generous, benevolent †; 'Not expecting a return; for it is not true generosity to do good to another with the expectation of requital †.'

* रक्षेति स्थानेन स्थायिनः पारिषदानुपलद्धयति । † उपका
रिणी । परार्थं मनुपकारसम्बन्धेनेव प्रवृत्तिरिति न नियमः ।

S. Chandrikā. 'Soul being devoid of qualities (ver. 19), is consequently devoid of action, and can therefore do nothing by way of return *.' Nature 'accomplishes, goes to,' *charati* or *ācharati*, or 'effects,' *karutē*. The last word of the verse is differently read,

LXI.

NOTHING, in my opinion, is more gentle than nature: once aware of having been seen, she does not again expose herself to the gaze of soul.

BHASHYA.

There is nothing in the world more soft (gentle, timid) than nature, in my opinion: for which reason (nature's) opinion consults another's advantage. Wherefore nature says to herself, "I have been beheld by that soul," and does not again present herself to the view of that soul; that is, she disappears from the presence of soul. That indicates what the text means by *gentle*.

It (the text?) declares *Iswara* (God) to be the cause of the world: thus; "Let this ignorant, brute, godless (soul), for its own pleasure or pain, go to heaven or hell, sent (thither) by *Iswara*." Others say, spontaneity is cause: "By what (or whom) the swan is created white, the peacock of many colours;" that is, they are so naturally (or spontaneously). Here, therefore, the Sāṅkhya teachers have said, How can beings endowed with qualities proceed from *Iswara*, who is devoid of qualities? or how from soul, equally devoid of qualities? Therefore (the causality) of nature is rendered probable. Thus; from white threads white cloth is fabricated; from black threads black cloth: and in the same manner, from nature, endowed with the three qualities, the three worlds, endowed with the three qualities also, are produced. This is determined. *Iswara* is without qualities: the origin of the three worlds endowed with qualities, from

* पुरुषस्य गुणातीतस्यात् एवानुपकारिण उपकारासमर्थस्य ।

him, would therefore be an inconsistency. By this (same reason) soul also cannot be cause. According to some, time is cause: "Time is the five elements; time destroys the world; time watches, when all things sleep; time is not to be surpassed." There are but three categories, the discrete principle, the undiscrete principle, and soul; and by one of them time must be comprehended. Time, then, is a discrete principle; for nature, from its universal creative power, is the cause of time; spontaneity merges into it (nature): and time, therefore, is not cause; neither is spontaneity. Nature alone, therefore, is cause; and there is no cause of nature. *She does not again expose herself to the gaze of soul.* Therefore it is my opinion that there is no cause more gentle, more enjoyable, than nature, such as *Iswara* and the rest.

It is said familiarly in the stanzas of the text, "Soul is liberated; soul migrates;" on this it is observed—

COMMENT.

Nature being once properly understood by soul ceases to act.

Nature being once fully seen—that is, known or understood—by soul: disappears, goes no more into its sight; it ceases to be, with respect to that individual soul. Why is this? Because it is the most soft, the most gentle or timid, *sukumáratara*, of all things. The term *kumára*, properly implying 'soft' or 'young,' is explained by the Scholiasts to signify 'bashful, modest, unable to bear the gaze of soul'. VÁCHESPATI, *Sukumáratara salaja* †, NÁRÁYANA and RÁMA KRISHNA. In the *S. Bháshya* it is rendered by *subhagyatara* ‡, 'more fit to be enjoyed'; but this refers less to the metaphorical illustration, than to the doctrine, of the text, and might be rendered, 'more plastic'; there being nothing so suitable as nature (matter) for the cause or origin of sensible objects. The *S. Tattva Kaumudi* amplifies and explains the illustration: 'Nature is like a woman of virtue and family: such a one, of retired habits and modest looks, may be, by

* सुकुमारतरमतिपेशलता पुस्पदर्शनासहिष्णुता । † सुकुमारतरं
सलज्जं । ‡ सुभोग्यतरं ।

some inadvertence, surprised in disabille by a strange man, but she takes good care that another shall not behold her off her guard. Nature being once fully seen by discrimination, has too much matronly decorum to allow herself to be looked at a second time*. The *S. Chandrikā* has a similar exposition†. The *S. Pravachana Bh.* cites this verse in explanation of the *Sūtra*, "Upon the detection of her faults, there is no further approach of nature (to soul); like a woman of family ‡; that is, 'When nature finds that soul has discovered it is to her that the distress, &c. of migration are owing, she is put to shame by the detection, and ventures no more near soul; as a woman of family keeps aloof from a husband by whom she knows her faults to have been found out. And this is considered as an additional reason for the discontinuance of the activity of nature||.' *This is my opinion* § refers to what has preceded, *there is nothing more gentle*, as is shewn by the term *iti*; also by the *Bhāshya* of GAURAPĀDA. It is clear, therefore, that the expression refers to the author; such is his opinion; that is, he does not here dogmatise, and say that nature is actually more timid or soft than any thing else—for the phrase is merely a figure of speech, a metaphorical illustration—but that it seems so to him; the words having the force of 'methinks, it seems.' 'Nature,

* अमूर्यमश्या हि कुलबधूतिभन्दाक्षमन्यरा प्रमादादिगलितसिचया
अला चेदालोक्यते परपुरुषेण तदसी तथा प्रयत्न अप्रमत्तां यथनां पुर-
षान्तराणि न पश्यन्तीति । एवं प्रकृतिरपि कुलबधूतोऽप्यधिका हृषा वि-
वेकेन न पुनर्दृश्यत इत्यर्थः । † प्रकृतिः परमात्मना पुरुषेण यदा ज्ञान-
चक्षुषा हृषा सा पीडायमाना कुलस्तीवत् पुनर्दृश्यनं नोपेति । ‡ दोष-
बोधेऽपि नोपसर्पणं प्रधानस्य । कुलबधूवत् । † पुरुषेण प्रकृतेः परि-
शामितदुःखात्मकत्वादिदोषदर्शनादधिलज्जितायाः प्रकृतेः पुनर्नपुरुषं प्रत्यु-
पसर्पणं कुलबधूवत् यथा स्वामिना मे दोषो हृषा इत्यवधारणे लज्जिता कुल-
बधूने स्वामिनमुपसर्पति तद्विद्यर्थः । निवृत्तौ हेतन्तरमिति । † इति
मे मतिः ।

it seems to me, or methinks, is the most soft, timid, retiring, of all things, and cannot bear to be stared at rudely: once seen, therefore, as she is, she takes care, like a truly modest matron, to be seen no more.' Such is the obvious purport of the text, which is merely a further illustration of the idea conveyed in ver. 59. GAURAPĀDA has gone out of his way rather to discuss the character of a first cause; giving to *sukumāratara* a peculiar import, that of 'enjoyable, perceptible,' which nature eminently is, and is therefore, according to him, the most appropriate source of all perceptible objects, or, in other words, of creation.

LXII.

VERILY not any soul is bound, nor is released, nor migrates; but nature alone, in relation to various beings, is bound, is released, and migrates.

BHĀSHYA.

Therefore, from that cause, soul is not bound, nor indeed is loosed, nor migrates; for, because, nature, *in relation to various beings*—in relation (or connection) with celestial, human, or brute forms, in the character of intellect, egotism, the rudiments, senses, and gross elements—is bound, is liberated, or migrates. For soul is of its own nature loosed, and goes every where, and how therefore should it migrate? migration being for the purpose of obtaining something not previously obtained. The phrases, therefore, Soul is bound, Soul is loosed or migrates, originate in ignorance of the nature of migration. From knowledge, the end of soul and existence, the real nature of soul is attained. That being manifest, soul is single, pure, free, fixed in its own nature. Consequently if there is no bondage there can be no liberation of soul. It is therefore said (see next verse), "Nature hinds and liberates herself;" for where subtile body, composed of the rudiments, and having a triple cause, exists, such body is bound with triple bonds; as it is said, "He who is bound by the bonds of nature," of nature's products or of works, "cannot by any other be

"loosed" (see Comment, ver. 45). Such a subtle body is affected by virtue, vice, &c.

Nature is bound, is loosed, and migrates. *How* is next described.

COMMENT.

The subjection of nature, not of soul, to the accidents of bondage, liberation, and migration is asserted in this verse.

The doctrine here laid down seems at variance with what has preceded, and with the usual purport of the notions that attach the accidents of bondage and liberation to soul. Apparently, however, the difference is one of words only.

Soul is incapable of action, consequently is not liable to change. It cannot be bound, as the consequence of acts which it does not perform; and as it is never in bondage, it cannot be set free. The application of these terms to soul, therefore, is to be understood in a relative, not in a positive sense; and their positive signification is properly restricted to nature. It is nature that is bound, nature that is liberated, nature that undergoes change or migration. When nature attaches herself to soul, when she separates from it, the converse is equally true, soul is attached to, or is separated from, nature; and is consequently said to be bound, to be set free, to undergo change. But soul is passive in all these things; it is nature that is active, that binds, loosens, or changes form. GAURAPĀDA's explanation of these subtleties is not very clear, but such appears to be his understanding of the text. So also VĀCHESPATI: 'Soul is without qualities, and exempt from vicissitude. How then can it be liberated? To soul, not liable to change, there could apply none of the circumstances termed *bondage*, arising from acts, sufferings, or consciousness: nor could worldly change or migration, another name for which is *death*, affect soul, incapable of action.' The same commentator adds, 'These circum-

पुरुषेदगुणोऽपरिणामी कथमस्य मोक्षः । सवासनक्रेत्रकर्माशयानां च वन्धुसज्जितानां पुरुषेऽपरिणामिन्यसम्भवात् अत एव अस्य पुरुषस्य न संसारः प्रेत्यभावापरनामात्मा निष्क्रियत्वात् ।

stances, which are in truth the acts and conditions of nature, are ascribed to and affect soul as the superior, in the same manner that victory and defeat are attributed and relate to a king, although actually occurring to his generals; for they are his servants, and the gain or loss is his, not theirs*. So NĀRĀYANA explains the text: 'Binding is the confinement of nature, in the various forms of intellect, &c.; and bondage and liberation are attributed to soul only through the contiguity of intellect, to which they belong, and not to soul †.' It is from ignorance only that bondage and liberation are ascribed to soul; as by the Sūtra ‡, as explained by the Scholiast, 'Binding and liberation, or endurance of, and exemption from pain, are not (conditions) of soul in reality or absolutely, but (are considered as such) from ignorance; for the binding and liberation mentioned are (conditions) of nature ||.' So also the Sūtra §, 'From actual pain suffered by nature proceed binding and liberation, and from its attachments; that is, from its being affected by virtue and the rest, which are the causes of pain; like an animal; that is, as an animal may be bound or loosed, when entangled in a rope ||.' The distinction, after all, is little more than nominal, except as it is the necessary consequence of the inactivity attributed to the soul.

* प्रकृतेरेव तु नानाश्रया सती वध्यते च संसरति च मुच्यते च बन्धमोद्धा संसाराः पुरुष उपचर्यन्ते यथा जयपराजयी भृत्यगतावपि स्वामिन्युपचर्यते तदाश्रयेण भृत्यानां तदभागित्वात्त्वकलस्य शोकंलाभादेः स्वामिसम्बन्धात् ।

† प्रकृतेरेव नानाश्रया बुद्धादिवारा तादृशी तथा च बन्धादिकं बुद्धिनिष्ठ मेव पुरुषे तत्सम्पर्कात् तद्रत्नमारोप्त एव केवलं न तु तदप्यस्तीति भावः ।

‡ नेकान्ततो बन्धमोद्धारी पुरुषस्याविवेकाहते । || दुःखयोगवियोगरूपी बन्धमोद्धारी पुरुषस्य नेकान्ततस्त्वतः किन्तविवेकात् परमार्थतस्तु यद्योक्ती बन्धमोद्धारी प्रकृतेरेव । || प्रकृतेरांजस्यात् ससंगत्वात् पशुवत् । || प्रकृतेरवांजस्येन तततो दुःखेन बन्धमोद्धारी ससंगत्वाहुःखसाधनैर्परमोदिभिर्लिङ्ग त्वात् पशुवद्वाया पशुरज्वालिन्नतया बन्धमोद्धारभागी तददित्यर्थः ।

LXIII.

By seven modes nature binds herself by herself: by one, she releases (herself), for the soul's wish.

BHĀSHYA.

By seven modes.—These seven have been specified, as virtue, dispassion, power, vice, ignorance, passion, and weakness. These are the seven modes (or conditions) of nature by which she binds herself, of herself. And that same nature, having ascertained that soul's object is to be accomplished, liberates herself by one mode, or by knowledge.

How is that knowledge produced?

COMMENT.

Nature is bound by seven modes, and liberated by one.

Nature binds herself by acts of whatever kind, especially by the faculties of intellect, enumerated above (ver. 23). She binds herself of her own accord. She frees herself by one mode, by the acquisition of philosophical knowledge. 'Nature binds herself (in her own work), like a silkworm in its cocoon*.' *Sūtra.* *Ātman* is here uniformly explained by *swa*, 'own self.'

LXIV.

So, through study of principles, the conclusive, incontrovertible, one only knowledge is attained, that neither I AM, nor is aught mine, nor do I exist.

BHĀSHYA.

So, by the order explained, the study of the twenty-five principles, knowledge of soul, or the discriminative knowledge, 'this is nature, this

* आत्मानं बधाति प्रथानं कोषकारवत् ।

is soul, these are the rudiments, senses, and elements,' is acquired. *Neither I am: I am not. Not mine: not my body; that is, I am one (thing), body is another. Nor do I exist: that is, exempt from egotism.* This is *conclusive, incontrovertible*; free from doubt. *Viparyaya* means 'doubt, with the negative prefixed, 'absence of doubt'; and *visuddha*, 'pure; pure through absence of doubt. Single.—There is no other (true knowledge). In this way the cause of liberation is produced, is manifested (individually). Knowledge means knowledge of the twenty-five principles, or of soul.

Knowledge being attained, what does soul?

COMMENT.

The knowledge that is essential to liberation is here described.

It is acquired through study of the twenty-five principles, *tatwābhyaṣa*; familiarity with them; frequent recurrence to them: it is finite or conclusive, *aparisēsha*; it leaves nothing to be learned: it is perfect, as being without doubt, *aviparyayavisiṣuddha*: and single, the one thing needful, *ekāvala*. What sort of knowledge is this? or what is the result it teaches? The absence of individuality; the notion of the abstract existence of soul. *Neither I am, nor is aught mine, nor do I exist: that is, there is no activity, nor property, nor individual agency. I am not precludes action only**. Indeed *As*, the root, together with *bhū* and *kri*, are said to signify action in general †. *Nāsmi* therefore signifies, not 'I am not,' but 'I do not.' The *S. Tatwa Kaumudi* then proceeds: 'Thus all acts whatever, whether external or internal, ascertainment, consciousness, reflection, perception, and all others, are denied as acts of soul: consequently, there being no active functions in soul, it follows that neither do I (as an individual agent) exist. *Aham* here denotes "agent;" as, I know, I sacrifice, I give, I enjoy—or so on, implying uniformly the notion of an agent—nor is aught mine: an agent implies mastership; if there be no agent

* नासीद्यात्मनि क्रियामाचं निषेधति ।

† कृभस्तयः क्रियात्मा

मात्यवचना इति ।

there can be no abstract mastership (or possession)*. The same authority gives also a different reading of the first expression, *nāsmi*, explaining it *nā asmi*, 'I am male'; or *purusha*, 'unproductive of progeny' of acts †. The *S. Prav. Bh.*, commenting on this verse of the *Kārikā*, has, 'Neither I am, denies the agency of soul; nor (is aught mine), denies its attachment (to any objects); nor do I exist, denies its appropriation (of faculties)‡.' The *Sūtra* is to the same effect: 'From relinquishment (consequent on) study of principles; this is not, this is not!'; that is, of all the objects proceeding from *prakriti*, not one is soul. The phraseology is ascribed to the *Vēdas*, and a similar passage is thence cited: 'Hence comes the conclusion, it is not, it is not (soul), it is not (soul is not), from it: such is not so; it is different, it is supreme, it is that very thing (that it is). It is not, it is not, (means) soul. Such is (the phrase), It is not §,' &c. And the *Chandrikā* explains the terms similarly: 'I am not means I am not agent; therefore I am distinct from the principle of intelligence. Not mine is pain: exemption from being the seat of pain and the rest is thence determined. Nor do I exist: by this, difference from egotism is expressed'. RĀMA KRISHNA repeats the words of the

* तथा चाध्यवसायाभिमानसंकल्पालोचनानि चान्तराणि वाद्याष्वसर्वे व्यापारा ज्ञात्मनि प्रतिविष्टानि बोहव्यानि यतश्चात्मनि व्यापारावेशो ना स्वयतो नाहम् । अहमिति कर्तृपदं । अहं जानाम्यहं जुहोम्यहं देदहं भुज इति सर्वेष कर्तुः परामर्थात् । अत एव न मे । कर्त्ताहि स्वामितां लभते तदभावात् कुतो भाविकी स्वामितेवर्थः । । अथवा नास्मीति पुरुषो स्मि न प्रसंबद्धम्नो । । नास्मीत्यात्मनः कर्तृत्वनिषेधो न मे इति संग निषेधः नाहं तादाम्यनिषेधः । । तत्वाभ्यासात्मेति नेति त्यागात् । । तथा च श्रुतिः । अथादेशो नेति नेति नसेत्यात्मादिति नेत्यन्यत्परमत्वात् स एप नेति नेत्यात्मा नेत्यादिरिति । । नास्मीत्यस्य न कर्त्तास्मीत्यर्थस्तेज बुद्धिभिन्नोहमिति प्राप्तं न मे दुःखमितिशेषस्तेज दुःखाद्यारोपभावो लब्धो नाहमित्यनेनाहंकारभेदयहः ।

Chandrikā. By these expressions therefore, however quaint or questionable, we are not to understand negation of soul. This would be a direct contradiction to its specification as one of the categories of the system, one of the twenty-five essential and existent principles. It is merely intended as a negation of the soul's having any active participation, any individual interest or property, in human pains, possessions, or feelings. *I am, I do, I suffer*, mean that material nature, or some of her products, (substantially,) is, does, or suffers; and not soul, which is unalterable and indifferent, susceptible of neither pleasure nor pain, and only reflecting them, as it were, or seemingly sharing them, from the proximity of nature, by whom they are really experienced*: for soul, according to the Védas, is absolutely existent, eternal, wise, true, free, unaffected by passion, universal †. This verse, therefore, does not amount, as M. Cousin has supposed, to "le nihilisme absolu, dernier fruit du scepticisme."

LXV.

POSSESSED of this (self-knowledge), soul contemplates at leisure and at ease nature, (thereby) debarred from prolific change, and consequently precluded from those seven forms.

BHÁSHYA.

By that pure (absolute), single knowledge soul beholds nature, like a spectator, *at leisure and composed*; as a spectator seated at a play beholds an actress. *Composed*: who stays (or is involved) in self; or staying or abiding in one's own place. How is *Prakriti*; *debarred from prolific change*? Not producing intellect, egotism, and the other effects. *Consequently precluded from those seven forms*: desisting from the seven forms

* प्रतिविद्धपेण पुरुषेऽपि सुखदुःखे स्त्रः ।
युद्धो वृद्धः सत्यो मुक्तो निरञ्जनो विभुः ।

† सन्माचो नित्यः

or modes by which she binds herself, or virtue, vice, and the rest, and which are no longer required for the use of soul, both whose objects (fruition and liberation) are effected.

COMMENT.

Soul, possessed of the knowledge described in the preceding stanza, or divested of all individuality, becomes indifferent to, and independent of, nature, which therefore ceases to act.

Soul contemplates nature, like a spectator, *prēkshaka*, one who beholds a dancer or actress; at leisure, *avasthita*, or without action, *nishkriya*; and at ease, *swastha*. This is also read *swastha*, 'calm, collected in self'; or *nirākula*, 'unagitated.' Nature consequently has nothing more to do. The objects of soul, fruition and liberation, having been effected, by knowledge, the other faculties of intellect are needless.

LXVI.

He desists, because he has seen her; she does so, because she has been seen. In their (mere) union there is no motive for creation.

BHĀSHYA.

One present at a play, as a spectator, (ceases to behold;) so one, single, pure soul desists. One (nature), knowing I have been seen by him, stops, ceases. Nature is the one, chief cause of the three worlds; there is no second. Although form have terminated, yet from specific difference there is, even in the cessation of (the cooperation of) nature and soul, union, as a generic characteristic. For, if there be not union, whence is creation? *There being union of these two*; that is, of nature and soul; there being union from their universal diffusion: yet *there is*

* स्वस्थः स्वस्मिन् तिष्ठति ।

no further occasion for the world; from the object of creation being terminated. The necessity for nature is twofold; apprehension of the objects of sense, as sound, &c.; and apprehension of the difference between qualities and soul; when both these have been effected there is no further use for creation; that is, of further creation (of future regeneration); as in the case of a settlement of accounts between debtor and creditor, consequent on accepting what is given, when such a union is effected there is no further connection of object: so there is no further occasion for nature and soul.

If upon soul's acquiring knowledge liberation takes place, why does not my liberation (immediately) occur? To this it is observed—

COMMENT.

The final separation of soul from nature is here indicated, as no further purpose is answered by their continued union.

The first part of this stanza repeats the illustrations given in preceding verses (61 and 65): "Nature, having been fully seen or understood, ceases to act.—Soul, having seen or understood, ceases to consider;" becomes regardless, *upékshaka*. Consequently there can be no future reunion, no future creation. For mere union of soul and nature is not the cause of the development of the latter, constituting worldly existence: the motive is, the fulfilment of the objects of soul. The activity of nature is the consequence of her subserviency to soul's purposes; and when they are accomplished, all motive for action, all inducement to repeat worldly creation, ceases. "The two objects of soul, fruition and discrimination, are the excitements to the activity of nature; if they do not exist, they do not stimulate nature. In the text the term *motive* implies that by which nature is excited in creation (to evolve the world): which cannot be in the nonentity of the objects of soul*." VÁCHESPATI. So also NÁ-

* पुरुषार्थी च भोगविवेकी प्रकृत्यारभमप्रयोजकाविद्यपुरुषार्थी सत्त्वी
नं प्रकृतिं प्रयोजयतः । अत्र प्रयुज्यते सर्वं प्रकृतिरनेनेति प्रयोजनं तदपुरु
षार्थते नास्तीतिं ।

RÁYANA: 'In the (mere) union of these two there is no motive for the production of the world *.' With the accomplishment, therefore, of the objects of soul, individual existence must cease for ever.

LXVII.

By attainment of perfect knowledge, virtue and the rest become causeless; yet soul remains a while invested with body, as the potter's wheel continues whirling from the effect of the impulse previously given to it.

BHÁSHYA.

Though *perfect knowledge*, that is, knowledge of the twenty-five principles, be attained, yet, from the effect of previous impulse, the sage continues in a bodily condition. How? *Like the whirling of a wheel*; as a potter, having set his wheel whirling, puts on it a lump of clay, fabricates a vessel, and takes it off, and leaves the wheel continuing to turn round. It does so from the effect of previous impulse.—From the attainment of perfect knowledge, virtue and the rest have no influence upon one who is possessed of such knowledge. These seven kinds of bonds are consumed by perfect knowledge: as seeds that have been scorched by fire are not able to germinate, so virtue and the rest are not able to fetter soul. These then, virtue and the rest, not being (in the case of the *yogi*) the causes (of continued bodily existence), body continues from the effects of previous impulse. Why is there not from knowledge destruction of present virtue and vice? Although they may be present, yet they perish the next moment, and knowledge destroys all future acts, as well as those which a man does in his present body by following instituted observances. With the cessation of the impulse the body perishes, and then liberation occurs.

What liberation, is next specified.

* तयोः संयोगेऽपि सर्वास्य जनने प्रयोजनं नास्तीति ।

COMMENT.

A reason is assigned why pure soul is not at once set free from body. This stanza may be considered partly as an illustration of the preceding, explaining the continued union of soul and body even after knowledge is attained. It is also a kind of apology for the human forms of KAPILA and other teachers of the Sāṅkhya doctrines, who, although in possession of perfect knowledge, lived and died as men. The sage, or *Yogi*, is no longer susceptible of the accidents of virtue, vice, passion, dispassion, and the rest, which are the proximate causes of bodily existence; and his continuance in the bodily form arises from the effects of virtue, &c. lasting after the cause has ceased; like the whirl of a wheel after the impulse that set it going has been withdrawn. 'As, when the potter's work is done, the wheel, in consequence of the impulse or *momentum* given to it, continues revolving, but stops when the period under such influence has expired; so virtue and vice, incident to body initiative and mature, constitute impulse*.' The effects of former acts of virtue and vice, then, cease when the impulse derived from them is worn out; and the possession of knowledge prevents all future acts. GAURAPĀDA apparently suggests a difficulty with respect to acts done in the present body; such as the observance of the Yoga, or performance of prescribed rites. These acts may be performed by a sage possessing perfect knowledge, and should therefore produce certain consequences. They lead, however, to no results; for as far as they are themselves concerned, they are but of brief duration, perishing as soon as performed; and with regard to any future effects, they are anticipated, prevented, or destroyed, by the possession of knowledge. Such seems to be the purport of the passage, but it is not very perspicuous.

* यथोपरतेऽपि कुलालब्यापारे चक्रं वेगाख्यसंस्कारवशाङ्गमन् स्तिष्ठति कालपरिपाकवशानुपरते संस्कारे निष्क्रियं भवति । शरीरस्थिती च प्रारब्धपरिपाकी धर्मोपांमो संस्कारः ।

LXVIII.

WHEN separation of the informed soul from its corporeal frame at length takes place, and nature in respect of it ceases, then is absolute and final deliverance accomplished.

BHĀSHYA.

When bodily separation is accomplished, by destruction of the effects of virtue, vice, and the rest. *In respect of it*, having accomplished its object, *nature ceases*: then *absolute*, certain—*final*, unimpeded—*deliverance*, liberation, consequent upon the condition of singleness. Soul obtains singleness (separation), which is both absolute and final.

COMMENT.

This verse refers to the first stanza, and announces the accomplishment of what was there stated to be the object of inquiry, absolute and final liberation.

When the consequences of acts cease, and body, both gross and subtle, dissolves, nature, in respect to individual soul, no longer exists; and soul is one, single, free, *kévala*, or obtains the condition called *kaivalyam*. This, according to VĀCHESPATI and NĀRĀYANA, means 'exemption from the three kinds of pain*.' GAURAPĀDA gives no definition of the term, except that it is the abstract of *kévala*†. What the condition of pure separated soul may be in its liberated state, the Sāṅkhyā philosophy does not seem to hold it necessary to inquire.

* दुःखचरितगमं दुःखविनाशं ।

† केवल भावात् केवल्यं ।

LXIX.

THIS abstruse knowledge, adapted to the liberation of soul, wherein the origin, duration, and termination of beings are considered, has been thoroughly expounded by the mighty saint.

BHĀSHYA.

Soul's object is liberation : for that (purpose) this *abstruse*, secret, knowledge (has been expounded) by the mighty saint, by the divine sage KĀPILA. Wherein, in which knowledge, the origin, duration, and termination, the manifestation, continuance, and disappearance, of beings, of the products (or developments) of nature, are considered, are discussed. From which investigation perfect knowledge, which is the same as knowledge of the twenty-five principles, is produced.

This is the *Bhāshya* of GAURAPĀDA on the Sāṅkhyā doctrines, propounded, for the sake of liberation from migration, by the *Muni* KĀPILA ; in which there are these seventy stanzas.

COMMENT.

This verse specifies by whom the doctrines of the text were originally taught.

The commentary of GAURAPĀDA closes here in the only copy of the MSS. procurable ; and consequently omits all notice of ISWĀRA KRISHNA, to whom a subsequent stanza of the text attributes the Kārikā. In the *Bhāshya* it is said that the work commented on is the Sāṅkhyā declared by KĀPILA ; but that the Kārikā is not the work of KĀPILA, the other Scholiasts agree. It is also different from the Sūtras of that teacher, as given in the *Sāṅkhyā Pravachana*, although it follows their purport, and sometimes uses the same or similar expressions. GAURAPĀDA may therefore probably only mean to intimate that its substance is conformable to the doctrines of the Sūtras, not that it is the work of the *Muni*. These doctrines, he adds, are contained in seventy stanzas ; of which, however, our copy has but sixty-nine. The verses of the Kārikā, as usually met with, are seventy-two ; but there also reference occurs to seventy verses,

as comprising apparently the doctrinal and traditional part of the text, derived from older authorities. Either GAURAPĀDA thought it unnecessary to explain the concluding three verses of the *Kārikā*, or there is some omission in the copy, or they do not belong to the work. The concluding verse is evidently inaccurate, the metre of the third line of the stanza being defective.

The KĀPILA to whom the Sāṅkhyā philosophy is attributed is variously described by different authorities. In a verse quoted by GAURAPĀDA, in his comment upon the first stanza of the text, he is enumerated amongst the sons of BRAHMĀ. VIJÑĀNA BHIKSHU asserts him to have been an incarnation of VISHNU*. He refers also to the opinion of a Vēdānta writer, that KĀPILA was an incarnation of AGNI, or 'fire,' upon the authority of the Smṛiti†; but denies their identity. There does not appear to be any good authority for the notion. *Kapila* is a synonyme of fire, as it is of a brown, dusky, or tawny colour; and this may have given rise to the idea of AGNI and the sage being the same. The identification with VISHNU rests on better grounds. The popular belief of the Vaishnavas is, that there have been twenty-four *Avatārās* of VISHNU, and KĀPILA is one of them. The earliest authority for this specification is no doubt the *Rāmāyaṇa*, in which VĀSUDEVĀ or VISHNU is said by BRAHMĀ to assume the form of KĀPILA, to protect the earth against the violence of the sons of SAGARA, searching for the lost steed intended for their father's *aswamedha*. 'BRAHMĀ having heard the words of the gods, who were bewildered with the dread of destruction, replied to them, and said, VĀSUDEVĀ

* तदिदं शास्त्रं कपिलसूत्त्या भगवान् विष्णुरस्तिललोकहिताय प्रकाशि
तवान् । † ऋग्विनः स कपिलो नाम सांख्यशास्त्रं प्रवर्त्तक इति स्मृतेः ।
देवतानां वचः श्रुत्वा भगवान् वै पितामहः
प्रत्युवाच सुसंचस्तान् कृतान्तवलभोहितान्
यस्येयं वसुधा कृत्स्ना वासुदेवस्य धीमतः
महिषी माधवस्येषा स एष भगवान् प्रभुः
कपिलं रूपमास्याय धारयत्यनिशं परां ।

is the Lord, he is *Mádhava*, of whom the whole earth is the cherished bride; he, assuming the form of **KAPILA**, sustains continually the world.' So also the *Mahábhárata*: 'Then spake incensed, **KAPILA**, the best of sages; that **VÁSUDEVA**, indeed, whom the holy *Munis* call **KAPILA***.' According to the *Bhágavat*, he was the fifth incarnation of **VISHNU**: 'The fifth *Avatára* was named **KAPILA**, the chief of saints, who revealed to **Ásuri** the *Sánkhya* explanation of first principles, which has been impaired by time†.' Book I. s. 12. The latter half of the third book describes him also as an *Avatár* of **VÁSUDEVA**, but as the son of **DEVAHÚTI**, the daughter of **SÁYAMBHUVA Menu**, married to the *Prajapati* **KERDDAMA**.

LXX.

'This great purifying (doctrine) the sage compassionately imparted to **Ásuri**, **Ásuri** taught it to **PANCHASIKHA**, by whom it was extensively propagated.

COMMENT.

Purifying; that which purifies from the defects which are the cause of pain; *pávana* or *pavitra*. *Great*, chief, principal, *agryam*, *mukhyam*. This verse anticipates an objection that may be made to the authority of the text; as it may be said, Although the words of **KAPILA** must command attention, of what weight are the lessons of an uninspired teacher? The answer is, that they are the same which were originally taught by **KAPILA** himself to his pupil **Ásuri**. According to the passage cited by

* ततः कुद्दो महाराज कपिलो मुनिसत्तमः
जामुदेवेति यं प्राहुः कपिलं मुनिपुंगवाः ॥

† पञ्चमः कपिलो नाम सिद्धेशः कालविष्टतं
प्रोवाचासुरे सांख्यं तत्त्वामविनिर्णयं ॥

GAURAPĀDA, in his notes on the first stanza (p. 1), ĀSURĪ is also a son of BRAHMĀ. He is mentioned elsewhere as the pupil of KĀPILA, and preceptor of PANCHASIKHA, but there are no details of his history. Of PANCHASIKHA there is some account in the *Mahābhārata*, on occasion of his visiting JANAKA, king of *Mithilā*, and imparting to him the Sāṅkhyā philosophy. He is there also said to be named likewise KĀPILA*; which the commentator explains to mean that he was like KĀPILA, being the disciple of his disciple †, as the text proceeds to call him; 'He, the long-lived, whom they term the first disciple of ĀSURĪ ‡.' He is also called KĀPILEYA, from his being, it is said, the son of a Brāhmaṇī named KĀPILĀ. 'ĀSURĪ went to the sphere in which that which is *Brahme*, the mystic-named, and multiforja, and eternal, is beheld. His disciple was PANCHASIKHA, nourished with human milk: for there was a certain Brahman matron, named KĀPILĀ, of whom he became the son, and at whose bosom he was fed; thence he obtained the denomination of KĀPILEYA, and divine imperishable knowledge.' †

LXXI.

RECEIVED by tradition of pupils, it has been compendiously written in *Arya* metre by the piously disposed ISWĀRA KRISHNA, having thoroughly investigated demonstrated truth.

* यमाहुः कपिलं सांख्याः प्ररमर्थिप्रजापतिं । † सः कपिलस्तत्र
शिष्यात्तत्त्वत्पत्तं । ‡ आसुरेः प्रथमं चित्यं यमाहुश्चिरजीविनं ।
यत्तदेकाक्षरं ब्रह्म नानारूपं प्रहशयते
चासुरिर्भैरवाङ्गले तस्मिन् प्रतिपेदे तदव्ययं
तस्य पञ्चशिसः शिष्यो मानुषपयसाभृतः
ब्राह्मणी कपिलानाम काचिदासीकुटुम्बिनी
तस्याः पुञ्चत्तमागम्य स्त्रियाः स पितृति स्त्री
ततः स कपिलेयत्वं लेभे बुद्धिं च नैषिकीं ।

COMMENT.

‘Succession or tradition of pupils,’ *śishyaparamparā*: each pupil becoming teacher in his turn, as is the case with the Pandits to the present day. It rarely, if ever, happens that any branch of Sanscrit literature is acquired by independent study: every science is studied under some teacher of eminence, who can, not unfrequently, trace his traditional instruction upwards for several generations. The interval between PANCHASIKHA and ISWARA KRISHNA is not particularized, but was probably considerable, as no allusion to the author of the *Kārikā* occurs in the older writings. If his commentator GAURAPĀDA be, as is not unlikely, the preceptor of SĀNKARA ĀCHĀRYA, ISWARA KRISHNA must date anterior to the eighth century.

LXXII.

THE subjects which are treated in seventy couplets are those of the whole science, comprising sixty topics, exclusive of illustrative tales, and omitting controversial questions.

COMMENT.

We have here in the text reference to seventy stanzas, as comprising the doctrinal part of the Sāṅkhya. In fact, however, there are but sixty-nine, unless the verse containing the notice of KĀPILA be included in the enumeration; and in that case it might be asked, why should not the next stanza at least, making mention of the reputed author, be also comprehended, when there would be seventy-one verses. The Scholiasts offer no explanation of this difficulty.

The sixty topics alluded to in the text are, according to the *Rāja Vārttika*, as cited by VĀCHESPATI, 1. the existence of soul; 2. the existence of nature; 3. the singleness, 4. the objectiveness, and 5. the subservience, of nature; and 6. the multifariousness, 7. the distinctness, and 8. the inertness, of soul; 9. the duration of subtle, and 10. that of gross,

body. These are the ten radical categories. To them are to be added, the five kinds of obstruction, nine of acquiescence, twenty-eight of disability, and eight of perfectness; making altogether sixty. Another enumeration specifies the sixty categories or objects: 1. soul; 2. nature; 3. intellect; 4. egotism; 5—7. the three qualities; 8. the class of the five rudiments; 9. that of the eleven senses or organs; 10. that of the five elements. These are the ten radical *padórthas*, or categories. The remaining fifty are the same as those previously enumerated. In consequence of comprehending all these topics, the *Káriká* is a system, a *sástra*; not a partial tract or treatise, or *prakarana**; although it omits the illustrative anecdotes and controversial arguments. The *Káriká* must consequently refer to the collection of KAPILA's aphorisms, called *Sánkhya Pravachana*. This work is divided into six chapters, or *adhyáyas*; in the three first of which are contained all the dogmas of the system furnishing the materials of the *Káriká*; the fourth chapter is made up of short tales or anecdotes, *ákhyáyikás*, illustrative of the Sánkhya tenets; and the fifth is appropriated to the refutation, *paraváda*, of the doctrines of different schools. Exclusive of these two subjects, ISWARA KRISHNA professes, therefore, to give the substance of the *S. Pravachana*, or of the Sútras of KAPILA assembled in that collection.

The *Ákhyáyikás* are in general very brief and uninteresting. The Sútras, in fact, supply only a subject for a story, which the Scholiasts may expand much after their own fancies. Thus the Sútra, 'From instruction in truth, like the king's son †.' On which VIJNÁNA BHIKSHU narrates, that 'there was a king's son, who, being expelled in infancy from his native city, was brought up by a forester, and growing up to maturity in that state imagined himself to belong to the barbarous race with which he lived. One of his father's ministers having discovered him, revealed to him what he was, and the misconception of his character was removed, and he knew himself to be a prince. So soul, from

* सकलगांस्त्वार्थकथनान्वेदं प्रकरणमपितु शास्त्रमेवेति सिद्धं ।

† राजपुत्रवत्त्वोपदेशात् ।

the circumstances in which it is placed, mistakes its own character, until the truth is revealed to it by some holy teacher, and then it knows itself to be *Brahme**.

The controversial portion of the original Sútras is as brief as the narrative, and, from the nature of the subject, much more obscure. The argument is suggested, rather than advanced, and it remains for the Scholiast to amplify and explain it. A specimen of the mode in which this is effected will best exemplify the darkness and difficulty of this part of our subject. Some modern followers of the Védanta assert that liberation is the attainment of (pure) felicity. To this it is replied: 'Manifestation of felicity is not liberation, from its not being a property †.' Thus explained by the Scholiast: 'The condition of happiness, or that of attainment (or manifestation), is not a property of soul. The nature (of soul) is eternal, and is neither an object to be attained, nor the means of attainment. Therefore the attainment of happiness cannot be liberation. This is the meaning (of the Sútra †).' 'Attainment of happiness in the region of BRAHMĀ and the rest is a secondary (or inferior) sort of liberation; as to maintain the contrary would be in opposition to the text of the Véda, which says that a wise man abandons both joy and sorrow ‡.'

* अनेयमाख्यायिका कश्चिद्राजपुत्रो जन्मपुरान्निसारितः शवरेण केन चित् पोषितो हूं श्वर इत्यभिमन्यमानस्तं द्विजं ज्ञात्वा कश्चिद्मात्यः प्रवोध यति न तं श्वरोऽपिराजपुत्रस्तथा राजासीति स च भृतिस्येव चारदालाभि मानं त्यक्ता सात्विकमेवराजभावमालस्ते राजाहमस्मीति । एवमेवादिपुरुषात् परिपूर्णयिन्माचत्वेनाभिमत्य नित्यशुद्धादिरूपब्रह्मभावमेवालस्ते ब्रह्म हमस्मीति । † नौनन्दाभिष्यक्तिर्मुक्तिर्निधम्मंत्वात् । ‡ आमनि आनन्दरूपोऽभिष्यक्तिरूपश्च धर्ममो नास्ति स्वरूपं च नित्यमेवेति न सा पनसाध्यमतो नानन्दाभिष्यक्तिर्मीष्टा इत्यर्थः । || आनन्दाभिष्यक्तिश्च ब्रह्मलोकादृ गौणी मुक्तिरेवेति भावः । अन्यथा विज्ञान् हर्षशोकौ जहाती ति शुतिविरोधात् ।

Further; if attainment be a faculty of soul, what sort of faculty is it? Is it constant or temporary. In the first case, there may be, even in the state of accomplishment, still the existence of the object of soul; in the last, inasmuch as there is perishableness of all that is engendered (or, that which has a beginning must have an end), then eternal liberation is subject to termination: therefore the attainment (or manifestation) of felicity is not chief or real liberation; and the assertion that it is so, is a false conclusion of the modern Védántis: this is undeniable*!

* किंचाभिष्वक्त्वेरामधम्नेवे पि सा किं नित्या अनित्या वा आत्मे सिद्धने वा पुरुषार्थत्वं । अन्ये जन्यभावस्य विनाशितया मोक्षस्य नाशप्रतिस्थापादा नन्दाभिष्वक्त्वमुख्यमोक्ष इति नवीन वेदान्तिनामपसिद्धान्त एवेति धिक् ।

सांख्यकारिका

दुःखवाभियाताज्ज्ञासा तदभियातके हेतौ
हेते सापार्थाचेन्नेकानात्यन्ततोऽभावात् । १।

सांख्यकारिका भाष्य

कपिलाय नमस्तस्मै येनाविद्योदधी जगति मग्ने
कास्त्रयात् सांख्यमयी नौरिव विहिता प्रतरणाम ।
आत्पर्यन्थं स्पष्टं प्रभाणसिद्धान्तहेतुभिर्युक्तं
शास्त्रं शिष्यहिताय समाप्तोऽहं प्रवक्ष्यामि ॥

दुःखयेति । अस्या चार्याया उपोद्घातः क्रियते ॥ इह भगवान् ब्रह्मसुतः
कपिलो नाम तथा । सनकश्चसनन्दनश्च तृतीयश्च सनातनः
आमुरिः कपिलश्चेव वोदुः पञ्चशिष्यस्तथा ।

इत्येते ब्रह्मणः पुच्छः सप्त प्रोक्ता महर्षयः ॥

कपिलस्य सहोत्पत्त्वा धर्मो ज्ञानं वैराग्यमैश्चर्यच्छेति । एवं स उत्पन्नः
सच्चन्यतमसि भजज्जगदालोक्य संसारपारम्पर्येण सक्तास्त्रयो जिज्ञास
मानाय चामुरिसगोचाय ब्राह्मणायेदं पञ्चविंशतितत्त्वानां ज्ञानमुक्त्वान्
यस्य ज्ञानादुःखाशयो भवति ।

पञ्चविंशतितत्त्वज्ञो यत्र तत्त्वाद्यमे वसेत्

जटी मुखडी शिखी वापि मुद्यते नाच संशयः ।

तदिदमाहुः । दुःखवाभियाताज्ज्ञासेति । तत्र दुःखयं । चाध्यात्मिकं ।
आधिभौतिकं । आधिदेविकंचेति ॥ तत्राध्यात्मिकं द्विविधं शारीरं मा
नसं चेति । शारीरं वातपित्तश्चेष्टाविपर्ययकृतं ज्वरातीक्षारादि । मानसं
प्रियवियोगाप्रियसंयोगादि ॥ आधिभौतिकं चतुर्विधं भूतयामनिमित्तं
भनुष्पशुमृगपश्चिमरीमृपदंशमणक्यूकामलुणमत्स्यमकरयोहस्यावेष्यो ज

रायुजाराइन्सेद्जोऽिज्ञेभ्यः सकाशादुपजायते ॥ आधिदेविकं । देवाना भिदं देविकं । दिवः प्रभवतीति वा देवं तदधिकृत्य बदुषजायते भीतो अवातवर्णाशनिपातादिकं ॥ एवं यथा दुःखचयाभिधाताजिज्ञासा कार्या क । तदभिधातके हेतौ । तस्य दुःखचयस्य अभिधातको योऽसौ हेतु स्तुचेति ॥ हेते सापार्थाचेत् । हेते हेतौ दुःखचयाभिधातके सा जिज्ञा साऽपार्था चेत्यदि । तथाध्यात्मिकस्य डिविधस्यापि आव्युर्वदशास्त्रक्रियया प्रियसमागमाप्रियपरिहारकद्विक्तकवायादिकाषादिभिर्हेष्ट एव आध्यात्मि कोपायः । आधिभीतिकस्य रक्षादिनाऽभिधातो हेष्टः । हेष्टे साऽपार्था चेदेवं मन्यसे न । एकान्तात्मनातोऽभावात् । यत एकान्ततोऽवश्यं अत्यन्ततो नित्यं हेष्टेन हेतुनाऽभिधातो न भवति तस्मादन्यत्र एकान्तात्मनाभिधातके हेतौ जिज्ञासा विविदिषा कोर्यते ।

हस्तवदानुश्चविकः सत्यविशुद्धिद्वयातिशययुक्तः
तद्विपरीतः अयान् व्याकाशकद्विज्ञानात् । २।

यदि हस्तात्मजिज्ञासा कार्या ततोऽपि नैव यत आनुश्चविको हेतुः दुःख चयाभिधातकः । अनुश्चवतीत्यनुश्चवस्तुचभवः आनुश्चविकः स च आगमा त्विष्टः । यथा

आपाम सोमममृता अभूमागनमज्योतिरविदाम देवान्
किञ्चूनमस्मान् कृष्णवदरातिः किमु धूर्जिरमृतमत्येष्य ॥
कदाचिदिद्वादीनां देवानां कल्प आसीत् । कथं वयममृता अभूमेति विचार्यामुंयस्माहयमपाम सोमं पीतवन्तः सोमं तस्मादमृता अभूम अमरा भूतवन्त इत्यर्थः किंच अगम्म ज्योतिः गतवतो लब्धवतो ज्योतिः स्तंगेभिति । अविदाम देवान् दिव्यान् विदितवन्तः । एवं च किञ्चून मस्मान् कृष्णवदरातिः नूनं निश्चितं किं त्वरातिः शब्दुरस्मान् कृष्णवत्

कर्त्तंति किमु धूर्तिरमृतमर्त्यस्य धूर्तिर्जरा हिंसा वा किं करिष्यति चाग्रात्
मर्त्यस्य ॥ अन्यच्चवेदे शूष्टे आत्मनिकं फलं पशुबधेन । सर्वाल्लोकां
जयति मृत्युं तरति पापानं तरति ब्रह्महत्यां तरति यो बोऽस्वभेदेन यजते
इति । एकान्तात्मनिके एव वेदोक्ते अपीर्थविज्ञासा इति न । उच्यते ।
हृष्टवदानुश्रविक इति हृषेन तुत्यो हृष्टवत् । कोऽस्मौ आनुश्रविकः कस्मात्स
यस्मादविशुद्धिद्यातिशययुक्तः । अविशुद्धियुक्तः पशुयात्मात् तथाचोक्तं
पद शतानि निरुत्यन्ते पश्चनां भृष्टमेऽहनि

अवृष्टमेपस्य वचनादूनानि पशुभिस्त्रिभिः ॥

यथपि शुतिस्मृतिविहितो धर्मस्तथापि मिथीभावादविशुद्धियुक्तइति । यथा
वहूनीद्रसहस्राणि देवानां च युगे युगे
कालेन समतीतानि जालो हि दुरन्तिक्रमः ॥

एवमिन्द्रादिनाशात्यययुक्तः । तथाऽतिशयो विशेषस्तेन युक्तः । विशेष
गुणदर्शनादितरस्य दुःखं स्यादिति । एवमानुश्रविकोऽपि हेतुर्दृष्टवत् ॥ क
स्त्रहि श्रेयानितिचेत् । उच्यते । तद्विपरीतः श्रेयान् तात्यां हृष्टानुश्रविका
भ्यां विपरीतः श्रेयान् प्रशस्यतर इति । अविशुद्धिद्यातिशयायुक्तत्वात् ।
स कथमित्याह । अकाव्यक्तज्ञविज्ञानात् तत्र व्यक्तं भहदादिवुद्धिरहंकारः पश्च
तन्माचाणि एकादशेन्द्रियाणि पश्चमहाभूतानि । अव्यक्तं प्रधानं । इः पु
रुषः । एवमेतानि पश्चविंशति तत्वानि अकाव्यक्तज्ञानि कथन्ते एतद्विज्ञा
नाच्छ्रेय इन्युक्तं च पश्चविंशति तत्वज्ञ इति ॥ अथ व्यक्ताव्यक्तज्ञानां को वि
शेष इत्युच्यते ।

मूलप्रकृतिरविकृतिर्भवदाद्याः प्रकृतिविकृतयः सप्त
योऽस्तकस्तुविक्तारो न प्रकृतिर्भवति विकृतिः पुरुषः । ३ ।

मूलप्रकृतिः प्रधानं । प्रकृतिविकृतिसप्तकस्य मूलभूतत्वात् । मूलं च सा
प्रकृतिश्च मूलप्रकृतिरविकृतिः । अन्यस्माक्षोत्पद्यते तेन प्रकृतिः कस्मच्च

विकारो न भवति । महदाद्याः प्रकृतिविकृतयः सप्त । महाभूतादिति चुद्धिः
कुद्याद्याः सप्त चुद्धि १ अहंकारः २ पञ्चतन्माचारिणि ५ एतानि सप्तप्रकृतिः
विकृतयः । तद्यथा । प्रधानाद्युद्धिस्त्वयते तेनविकृतिः प्रधानस्य विकार
इति । सेवाहंकारमुन्पादयति आतः प्रकृतिः । अहंकारोऽपि वुद्धेस्त्वयते
इति विकृतिः स च पञ्चतन्माचारमुन्पादयतीति प्रकृतिः । तत्र गच्छतन्मा
चमहंकारादुत्पद्यते इति विकृतिस्त्वमादाकाशमुन्पद्यते इति प्रकृतिः । तथा
स्पर्शतन्माचमहंकारादुत्पद्यते इति विकृतिस्त्वदेवं वायुमुन्पादयतीति प्रकृ
तिः । गच्छतन्माचमहंकारादुत्पद्यते इति विकृतिस्त्वदेवं पृथिवीमुन्पादयती
ति प्रकृतिः । रूपतन्माचमहंकारादुत्पद्यते इति विकृतिस्त्वदेवं तेज उत्पादय
तीति प्रकृतिः । रसतन्माचमहंकारादुत्पद्यते इति विकृतिस्त्वदेवं आप उत्पा
दयतीति प्रकृतिः । एवं महदाद्याः सप्त प्रकृतयो विकृतयस्य ॥ वोऽशक्तव्य
विकारः पञ्चवुद्धेन्द्रियाणि पञ्चकर्मेन्द्रियाणि एकादशं भनः पञ्चमंहाभूता
नि एष षोडशको गणो विकृतिरेव । विकारो विकृतिः ॥ न प्रकृतिने विकृ
तिः पुरुषः ॥ एवमेषां व्यक्ताव्यक्तज्ञानां चयात्मां पदार्थानां कैः किञ्चिद्द्विः
प्रमाणैः केन यस्य वा प्रमाणेन सिद्धिभवेति । इह लोके प्रमेय वस्तु प्रमा
णेन साध्यते यथा प्रस्यादिभिर्वीहमस्तुतया चन्दनादि । तस्मात् प्रमाण
मनिधेयं ।

हृष्टमनुमानसाप्तवचनं च सर्वप्रमाणसिद्धत्वात्
त्रिविधं प्रमाणसिद्धं प्रमेयसिद्धिः प्रमाणादि । ४ ।

इति यथा श्रीब्रह्म लक्ष्मीजिह्वा ग्राणमिति पञ्चवुद्धेन्द्रियाणि शब्दस्पर्शरूप
रसगन्धा श्वासां पञ्चानां पञ्चेवविदया यथासंख्यं गन्धं श्रीब्रह्म गृह्णति लक्ष्मी
स्थानं चक्षु रूपं जिह्वा रसं ग्राणं गन्धमिति । एतदृष्टमित्युच्यते प्रमाणं ।
प्रत्यक्षेणानुभावेन वा योष्ठो न गृह्णते स आप्तवचनाद् याज्ञाः । अथेन्द्रो देव

राजः उत्तरः कुरवः स्वर्गेऽप्सरस इत्यादि । प्रत्यक्षानुमानायाद्यनवाप्तव
चनामृताते । ज्ञपि चोक्तं ।

आगमो त्याप्तवचनमाप्तं दोपक्षयाद्वितुः
क्षीणदोषोऽनृतं वाच्यं न ब्रूयादेवसम्भवात्
स्वकर्मसंशयभियुक्तो यः सङ्गुदेवविषयनिर्णीतः
पूजितस्तदिपैर्निर्वाप्तो ज्ञेयः स तादृशः ॥

एतेषु प्रमाणेषु सर्वप्रमाणानि सिद्धानि भवन्ति । यद् प्रमाणानि जैमिनिः ।
आथ वानि तात्प्रमाणानि । अर्थापत्तिः सम्भवः अभावः प्रतिभा ऐतिसं उप
मानं चेति यद् प्रमाणानि । तत्त्वार्थापत्तिः द्विविपा हृषा श्रुता च । तत्त्वदृष्टा ।
एकस्मिन् पक्षे आत्मभावो गृहीतचेदन्यस्मिन्नथात्मभावो गृह्यते एव ।
श्रुता यथा । दिवा देवदत्तो न भुक्ते आथ च पीनो हृष्यते शतोऽवगम्यते
रात्रो भुक्ते इति ॥ सम्भवो यथा । प्रस्तु इयुक्ते चत्वारः कुडवाः सम्भाव्यन्ते ।
अभावो नाम । प्रागितरेतरात्प्रत्यक्षसर्वाभावलक्षणः । प्रागभावो यथा देव
दसः कीमारयोवनादिषु । इतरेतराभावः पटे षटाभावः । अत्यन्ताभावः
सरविपाणवन्धासुतस्तुपुण्यवदिति । सर्वाभावः प्रधंसाभावोदधपटवदिति ।
यथा शुष्कधात्पदर्शनादृष्टेरभावोऽवगम्यते । एवमभावोऽनेकधा ॥ प्रतिभा
यथा । दक्षिणेन विन्ध्यस्य सहस्र्य च यदुहरं । पृष्ठिष्वामासमुद्रायां स प्रदें
शो मनोरमः । एवमुक्ते तस्मिन् प्रदेशे शेषभनाः गुणाः सक्तीति प्रतिभोत्प
च्छते प्रतिज्ञान्वाससंज्ञानमिति ॥ ऐतिसं यथा । वरीति लोको यथाच
वटे यक्षिशरी प्रवसतीति एव ऐतिसं ॥ उपमानं यथा । गौरित्र गवयः
समुद्र इत तदागं । एतानि यद् प्रमाणानि चिषु हृषादिष्वन्तर्भूतानि ।
तत्त्वानुमाने तावदर्थापत्तिरन्तर्भूता । सम्भवाभावप्रतिभेतिस्त्रोपमाणवाप्तव
चने । तस्मान्निष्वेव सर्वप्रमाणसिद्धात् विविधं प्रमाणमिति तदाह तेन
विविधेन प्रमाणेन प्रमाणसिद्धिभवतीति वाक्यगेषः । प्रमेयसिद्धिः प्रमा-
णादि । प्रमेयं प्रधानं वुद्धिरहंकारं पक्षतन्माचाणि एकादशेत्रियाणि पक्ष-
महाभूतानि पुरुष इति एतानिपक्षविंशति तत्वानि अकाव्यतज्ञान्युत्पन्ने ।

तत्र किञ्चित् प्रत्यष्ठेण साध्यं किञ्चिदनुभानेन किञ्चिदागमेनेति चिदिधं प्रमाणमुक्तं तस्य किं लक्षणमेतदाह ।

प्रतिविषयाभ्यवसायो हृष्टं चिदिधमनुभानमारव्यातं
तज्ज्ञलिङ्गपूर्वकमाप्नुतिराप्नवचनन्तु । ५ ।

प्रतिविषयेषु ओचादीनां शक्तादिविषयेषु अभ्यवसायो हृष्टं प्रत्यक्षानित्यवैः । चिदिधमनुभानमारव्यातं गेषवत् पूर्ववत् सामान्यतो हृष्टं चेति । पूर्वस्त्या क्षीति पूर्ववद् यथा भेषोच्चत्या वृद्धिं साधयति पूर्ववृद्धिलात् । गेषवद्यथा समुद्रादेकं जलपलं लवणमासाद्य गेषस्यायस्ति लवणभाव इति । सा नान्यतो हृष्टं । देशान्तराहेशान्तरं प्राप्तं हृष्टं । गतिमहन्तारकं चैवयत् । यथा चैतनामानं देशान्तराहेशान्तरं प्राप्नमयलोकम् गतिमानयनिति तद्वद्वतारकमिति तथा पुष्पिताशदर्शनादन्यत्पुष्पिताशा इति सामान्यतो हृषेन साधयति । एतासामान्यहृष्टं ॥ किञ्च तहिङ्गलिङ्गपूर्वकमिति तदनुभानं लिङ्गपूर्वकं यत्तिलिङ्गेन लिङ्गी अनुभीयते यथा दण्डेन यतिः । लिङ्गपूर्वकं च यत्ति लिङ्गिना लिङ्गमनुभीयते यथा हस्ता यतिमस्येदं चिदणमिति ॥ आप्नश्चुतिराप्नवचनं च । आप्ना आचार्या ब्रह्मादयः । श्रुतिर्वेदः । आप्नश्चुतिर्व आप्नश्चुती तदुक्तमाप्नवचनमिति ॥ एवं चिदिधं प्रमाणमुक्तं तत्र केन प्रमाणेन किं साध्यमुच्यते ।

सामान्यतस्यहादतीन्द्रियाणां प्रतीतिरनुभानात्
तस्मादपिचासिद्धं परोक्षमाप्नागमात् सिद्धं । ६ ।

सामान्यतो हृषादनुभानादतीन्द्रियाणांभिन्द्रियाश्यतीत्यवर्त्तमानानां सिद्धिः

प्रधानपुरुषावतीन्द्रियो सामान्यतो हेनानुमानेन साध्येते यस्मान्महदादि
लिङ्गं चिगुणं । यस्येदं चिगुणं कार्यं तत्त्वाधानमिति । यत्त्वाचेतनं चेतनमि
वाभाति अतोऽन्योऽपिष्ठाता पुरुष इति । यत्कं प्रत्यद्वासाध्यं । तस्मादपि
चासिदं परोद्धमाभागमात् सिदं यथेन्द्रो देवराजः उत्तराःकुरवः स्वर्गोऽप्स
रस इति परोद्धमाभवचनात् सिदं ॥ अच काञ्चिदाह प्रधानः पुरुषो वा नोप
लभ्यते यश्च नोपलभ्यते लौकिक तत्त्वास्ति तस्मात्तावपि न.स्तः । यथा चि
त्तीयं शिरस्तृतीयो वाहुरिति । तदुच्च्यते । अच सत्तामप्यर्थानामष्टधोपल
विनं भवति तद्यथा ।

अनिदूरात् सामीषादिन्द्रिययात्तान्मनोऽनवस्थानात्
सीहस्याद्यवयानादभिभवात् समानाभिहाराच्च । ७ ।

इह सत्तामप्यर्थानामतिदूरादनुपलब्धिर्दृष्टा । यथां देशान्तरस्थानां चेत्व भैष
चिष्णुमिवाशां । सामीषाद्यया चत्युषोऽन्ननानुपलब्धिः । इन्द्रियाभिधा
ताद्यथा बधिराम्ययोः शब्दरूपानुपलब्धिः । मनोऽनवस्थानाद्यथा व्यय
चित्तः सम्यक्षयितमपि नावधारयति । सीहस्याद्यया धूमोऽप्सजलनीहारप
रमाणवो गगनगता नोपलभ्यन्ते । व्यवधानाद्यया कुडनेन पित्तिं च सु
नोपलभ्यते । अभिभवाद्यया सूर्यतेजसाभिभूता यहनद्वयतारकादयो नो
पलभ्यन्ते । समानाभिहाराद्यया मुक्तराणी मुक्तः श्लिष्टः कुवद्वयामलकमध्ये
सुवलयामलके श्लिष्टे कपोतमध्ये कपोतो नोपलभ्यते समानद्वयमध्याह्
तत्वात् । एवमष्टधानुपलब्धिः सत्तामर्थानामिह दृष्टा । एवं चास्ति किम
भ्युपगम्यते प्रधानपुरुषयोरयेतयोर्वानुपलब्धिः केनहेतुना केन चोपल
विष्णुतुच्यते ।

सौक्रम्यात्तदनुपलभिनोभावात् कार्यतस्तुपलभिः
महदादि तत्त्वकार्यं प्रकृतिभिरूपं सरूपं च । ८ ।

सौक्रम्यात्तदनुपलभिः प्रधानस्येत्यर्थः । प्रधानं सौक्रम्यात्तोपलभ्यते यथा
कार्ये धूमोपजूलनीहारपरमाणवः सन्तोऽपि नोपलभ्यन्ते । कर्यं तर्हि
त्तदुपलभिः । कार्यतस्तुपलभिः । कार्यं दृष्टा कारणमनुभवीयते । अस्ति
प्रधानं कारणं यस्येदं कार्यं । बुद्धिरहंकारपञ्चतन्माचार्णि एकादशेन्द्रियाणि
पञ्चमहानृतानि एव तत्त्वार्थं । तत्त्वकार्यं प्रकृति विरूपं । प्रकृतिः प्रधानं
तस्य विरूपं प्रकृतेरसहर्षं सरूपं च समानरूपं च यथा लोकेऽपि पितृ
सुख्य इय पुत्रो भवत्यतुख्यश्च । येनहेतुना तुख्यमतुख्यन्तदुपरिष्ठाद्वक्षामः ।
बदिर्द भहदादिकार्यं तस्मिं प्रधाने सदुताहोस्तिदसदांचार्यविप्रतिपत्तिर्येंसं
शयः । यतोऽयं सांख्यदर्शने सत्त्वार्थं वौदादीनामसत्त्वार्थं । बदि सर्वस
व्यभवत्यथासत्त्वव्यभवतीतिविप्रतिपत्तिर्येपलभावः ।

असदकरणादुपादानयहशात् सर्वसम्भवाभावात्
शक्तस्य शक्तकरणात् कारणभावात् सत्त्वार्थं । ९ ।

असदकरणाद्यसदसदतोऽकरणं तस्मासत्त्वार्थं इहलोकेऽसत्त्वकरणं नास्ति
यथा चिकित्तार्थस्तिलोक्यनिस्त्रेस्मात्तः करणादस्ति प्रागुपेः । प्रधानेच
कर्मतः सत्त्वार्थं । किं चार्यदुपादानयहशादुपादानं कारणं तस्ययहशा
दिहलोके यो येनार्थी स तदुपादानयहशं करतीति दत्त्वार्थी द्वीरस्व न तु
जलस्य तस्मात् सत्त्वार्थं । इत्थ शक्तसम्भवाभावात् सर्वस्य तर्वत्वसम्भवो
नास्ति यथा सुवर्णस्य रजतादी तृणपांशुसिक्तामुं तस्मात् सर्वसम्भवाभा
वात् सत्त्वार्थं । इत्थ शक्तस्य शक्तकरणात् । इह कुलात्मः शक्ती मृद्गुरु

चक्रचीवररञ्जुनीरादिकरणोपकरणं वा शक्यमेव घटं मृत्युरडादुत्पादयति
तस्मात् सत्कार्यं । इतश्च कारणभावाच्च सत्कार्यं । कारणं यज्ञाक्षयं तज्ज्ञात्य
णमेव कार्यमेव यथा यवेष्योऽपि यवाः वीहीभ्यो व्रीहयः यदाऽसत्कार्यं
स्वात्मतः कोद्रवेष्यः शालयः स्वर्णं च सन्तीति तस्मात् सत्कार्यं । एवं
पञ्चभिर्हेतुभिः प्रधाने महदादिलङ्घमस्ति तस्मात्सत उत्पत्तिर्नासत इति ॥
प्रकृतिविरूपं सर्वं च बदुर्लं तत् कथमित्युच्यते ।

हेतुमदनित्यमयापि सक्रियमनेकमाश्रितं लिङ्गं
सांवययं परतत्त्वं व्यक्तं विपरीतमव्यक्तं । १० ।

व्यक्तं अहदादिकार्यं हेतुमदिति हेतुरस्यास्ति हेतुमत् । उपादानं हेतुः कारणं
निमित्तमिति पर्यायाः । व्यक्तस्य प्रधानं हेतुरस्ति अतो हेतुमद्वाक्तं भूतपर्यन्तं
हेतुमद्वितत्वं प्रधानेन हेतुमानहंकारो बुद्धा पञ्चतन्माचार्याणि एकादशेन्द्रि-
याणि हेतुमन्यहंकारण । आकारं शश्त्रतन्माचेण हेतुमत् । वायुः स्पर्शत
न्माचेण हेतुमान् । तेजो रूपतन्माचेण हेतुमत् । आपो रसतन्माचेण हेतु
मन्यः । पृथिवी गन्धतन्माचेण हेतुमती । एवं भूतपर्यन्तं व्यक्तं हेतुमत् ॥
किं चान्यदनित्यं यस्मादन्यस्मादुत्पत्तयते यथा मृत्युरडादुत्पद्यते घटः स चा
नित्यः ॥ किं चाव्याप्यसर्वगमित्यर्थः यथा प्रधानपुरुषौ सर्वगती नैव व्यक्तं ॥
किंचान्यत् सक्रियं संसारफाले संसरति चयोदयविधेन करणेन संयुक्तं
सूक्ष्मं शरीरमाश्रित्य संसरति तस्मात् सक्रियं ॥ किंचान्यदनेकं चुद्धिरहं
कारः पञ्चतन्माचारयेकादशेन्द्रियाणि च पञ्चमहाभूतानि तन्माचाश्रितानि ॥
किंच लिङ्गं लययुक्तं लयफाले पञ्चमहाभूतानि तन्माचेषु लीयन्ते ता
त्येकादशेन्द्रियैः सहाहंकारे स च बुद्धौ सा च प्रधाने लयं यातीति ॥ तथा
सावद्यवं अवद्यवाः शब्दस्पर्शरसद्वपन्याः तैः सह ॥ किंच परतत्त्वं ना
त्वनः प्रभवति यथा प्रधानतन्मा बुद्धिः चुद्धितन्योऽहंकारः अहंकारतन्माचार्याणि

तन्माचार्यीन्द्रियाणि च तन्माचतन्वाणि पञ्चमहाभूतानिच । एवं परतन्त्रं
मरायत्तं व्याख्यातं व्यक्तं ॥ अथोऽव्यक्तं व्याख्यामः । विपरीतमव्यक्तं । एतैरेव
गुणीर्थोऽकेविपरीतमव्यक्तं हेतुमध्यक्तमुक्तं । नहिप्रधानात् परं किञ्चिदस्ति
यतः प्रधानस्यानुत्पत्तिः तस्मादेतुमदव्यक्तं । तथानित्यं च व्यक्तं नित्यमव्य
क्तमनुत्पादनात् नहि भूतानि कुतश्चिदुत्पद्यनेति प्रधानं ॥ किं चाव्यापि व्यक्तं
व्यापि प्रधानं सर्वैरगतत्वात् ॥ सक्रियं व्यक्तमक्रियमव्यक्तं सर्वैरगतत्वादेव ॥
तथाऽनेकं व्यक्तमेकं प्रधानं कारणत्वात् चयाणां लोकानां प्रधानमेकं कारणं
तस्मादेकं प्रधानं ॥ तथाश्रितं व्यक्तमनाश्रितमव्यक्तमकार्यत्वाच्चाहि प्रधाना
किञ्चिदस्ति परं यस्य प्रधानं कार्यं स्यात् ॥ तथा व्यक्तं लिङ्गमलिङ्गमव्यक्तं
नित्यतान्महदादि लिङ्गं प्रलयकाले परस्परं प्रलीयते नैवं प्रधानं तस्मा
दलिङ्गं प्रधानं ॥ तथा सावयवं व्यक्तं निरवयवमव्यक्तं नहि शब्दस्पर्शरसह
प्रगत्याः प्रधाने सञ्जित ॥ तथा परतन्त्रं व्यक्तं स्वतन्त्रमव्यक्तं प्रभवत्यात्मनः ॥
एवं व्यक्ताव्यक्तयोर्विपर्यम्यमुक्तं सापम्यमुच्यते यदुक्तं सहस्रं च ।

चिगुणमविवेकि विषयः सामान्यमचेतनं प्रसवधमिर्मि
व्यक्तं तथा प्रधानं तत्त्वपरीतस्तथा च पुमान् । ११ ।

चिगुणं व्यक्तं सत्तरजस्तमांसि चयो गुणा यस्येति । अविवेकि व्यक्तं नवि
वेकोऽस्यास्तीति । इदं व्यक्तमिसे गुणा इति न विवेकर्त्तुं याति अयं गौ
रव्यमव्य इति यथा ये गुणास्तद्वारां यद्वारां ते च गुणा इति । तथा विषयो
व्यक्तं भीज्यमित्यर्थः सर्वपुरुषाणां विषयभूतत्वात् । तस्मा सामान्यं व्यक्तं
मूल्यदासीवत् सर्वसाधारणत्वात् ॥ अचेतनं व्यक्तं मुखदुःखमीहान्त चेतयती
त्यर्थः ॥ तथा प्रसवधमिर्मि व्यक्तं तदथा बुद्धरहंकारः प्रसूयते तस्मात् पञ्चत
न्माचार्यो एकादशेन्द्रियाणि च प्रसूयन्ते तन्माचेत्यः पञ्चमहाभूतानि ॥ एव

भेते व्यक्तधर्माः प्रसवपर्मान्ता उक्ता एवसेभिरयकं सहपं यथा व्यक्तं
 तथा प्रधानमिति । तच्चिगुणं व्यक्तमव्यक्तमपि चिगुणं पर्यातन्महदादि
 कार्यं चिगुणं । इह यदात्मकं कारणं तदात्मकं कार्यमिति यथा कृष्णतनु
 कृतः कृष्ण एव पटो भवति ॥ तथाविवेकि व्यक्तं प्रधानमपि गुणेनभिद्यते
 अन्येगुणा अन्यत् प्रधानमेव विवेकुं न बाति तदविवेकि प्रधानं ॥ तथा
 विषयो व्यक्तं प्रधानमपि सर्वपुरुषविषयभूतत्वाद्विषय इति ॥ तथा सामान्यं
 व्यक्तं प्रधानमपि सर्वसाधारणतात् ॥ तथाऽचेतनं व्यक्तं प्रधानमपि सुखदुः
 समोहाचेतयतीति कथमनुभीयत इह द्वचेतनान्मृदिपरादचेतनी यदृ उत्प
 होते ॥ एवं प्रधानमपि व्याख्यातं ॥ इदानीन्दिपरीतस्तथा पुमानिवेत
 व्याख्यायते । तदिपरीतस्ताभ्यां व्यक्ताव्यक्ताभ्यां विपरीतः पुमान् । तदथा
 चिगुणं व्यक्तमव्यक्तं चागुणः पुरुषः । अविवेकि व्यक्तमव्यक्तं च विवेकी
 पुरुषः ॥ तथा विषयो व्यक्तमव्यक्तं चाविषयः पुरुषः । तथा सामान्यं व्यक्तं
 मव्यक्तं चासामान्यः पुरुषः । अचेतनं व्यक्तमव्यक्तं च चेतनः पुरुषः सुखदुः
 समोहाचेतयति संज्ञानीते तस्माचेतनः पुरुष इति । प्रसवधर्मिं व्यक्तं
 प्रधानं चाप्रसवधर्मी पुरुषी नहि किञ्चित् पुरुषात् प्रसूयते । तस्मादुक्तं
 तदिपरीतः पुमानिति ॥ तदुक्तं तथा च पुमानिति । तत् पूर्वस्यामार्यायां
 प्रधानमहेतुमव्यथा व्याख्यातं तथा च पुमान् तदथा हेतुमदनित्यमित्यादि
 व्यक्तं तदिपरीतमव्यक्तं तच्चहेतुमद्यक्तमहेतुमत् प्रधानं तथा च पुमानहेतु
 माननुत्पाद्यतात् । अनित्यं व्यक्तं नित्यं प्रधानं तथा च नित्यः पुमान् ।
 अक्रियः सर्वगतत्वादेव । अनेकं व्यक्तमेकमव्यक्तं तथा पुमानयेकः । आ
 श्रितं व्यक्तमनाश्रितमव्यक्तं तथा च पुमाननाश्रितः । लिङ्गं व्यक्तमलिङ्गं
 प्रधानं तथा च पुमानप्यलिङ्गः । न क्वचिज्जीयत इति । सावयवं व्यक्तं नि
 रवयवमव्यक्तं तथा च पुमान् निरवयवः । नहि पुरुषे शक्तादयोऽवयवाः
 सन्ति । किंच परतत्वं व्यक्तं स्वतत्वमव्यक्तं तथा च पुमानपि स्वतत्वः ।
 आत्मनः प्रभर्यतीत्यर्थः । एवमेतदव्यक्तपुरुषयोः साधमर्यं व्याख्यातं पूर्व
 स्यामार्यायां । व्यक्तप्रधानयोः साधमर्यं पुरुषस्य वैधमर्यं च चिगुणमविष

अथिवेक्षादिः सिद्धस्त्वं गुण्यात्तिष्ठर्यं याभावात्
कारणं गुणात्मकत्वात् कार्यस्याव्यक्तमपि सिद्धं । १४ ।

योऽयमविवेक्यादिर्गुणः स चैगुण्यान्नहदादीऽथकेनामं सिद्धति । अत्रो
त्यते तद्विषयं याभावात्तस्य विषयस्तद्विषयस्तस्याभावस्तद्विषयं याभाव
स्तस्मात् सिद्धत्वक्त्वं । यथा यच्चिवतत्त्वस्त्रिव पटः इत्येतत्त्वादेवः पटो
न कुतस्तद्विषयं याभावात् । एवं व्यक्ताव्यक्तसम्पन्नो भवति दूरं प्रधानमा
सत्रं व्यक्तं यो व्यक्तं पश्यति स प्रधानमपि पश्यति तद्विषयं याभावात् । इति
शाव्यक्तं सिद्धं कारणं गुणात्मकत्वात् कार्यस्य । लोके यदात्मकं कारणं तदा
त्मकं कार्यमपि तथा कृष्णेभ्यस्तनुभ्यः कृष्ण एव पटो भवति । एवं महदा
दिलङ्गमविवेकिविषयः सामान्यमवेतनं प्रसवयमिमि यदात्मकं लिङ्गं तदा
त्मकमव्यक्तमपि सिद्धं । चैगुण्यादविवेक्यादिव्यक्ते सिद्धस्तद्विषयं याभावात्
एवं कारणं गुणात्मकत्वात् कार्यस्याव्यक्तमपि सिद्धमित्येतन्मिष्या लोके
यन्मोपलभ्यते तत्त्वात्मा एवं प्रधानमप्यस्ति किं तु नोपलभ्यते ।

भेदानां परिमाणात् समन्वयाद्वक्तिः प्रवृत्तेष्व
कारणकार्यविभागादविभागाद्वैश्वर्यपस्य । १५ ।

कारणमस्त्वं व्यक्तनितिक्रियाकारकस्तद्व्यः । भेदानां परिमाणात्मोके वचक
तत्त्वात्मा तस्य परिमाणं हृष्टं यथा कुलालः परिमितैर्मृत्यिरण्डः परिमिताने
वपटान् करोति एवं महदपि महदादिलङ्गं परिमितं भेदतः प्रधानकार्यं
भेदका शुद्धिरक्षोऽहंकारः पञ्च तन्मात्रात्मा एकादशेन्द्रियाणि पञ्चमहाभूता
नीतिवेत्त भेदानां परिमाणादस्ति प्रधानं कारणं व्यक्तस्तं परिमितमुत्पादयति ।
यदि प्रधानं न स्यात्तदा निःपरिमाणमिदं व्यक्तमपि न स्यात् परिमाणा

क्षमेदानामस्ति प्रधानं यस्माद्यक्तमुत्पन्नं । तथा समन्वयादिहलीके प्रति छिर्णेषा यथा वत्थारिणं वदुं हृष्टा समन्वयति नूनमस्य पितरौ धारणा विति एवमिदं चिगुणं महदादिलिङ्गं हृष्टा साधयामोऽस्य यत् कारणं भवि प्यतीति अतः समन्वयादस्ति प्रधानं । तथा शक्तिः प्रवृत्तेष्व इह यो यस्मिन् शक्तः स तस्मिन्बेवार्थं प्रवर्तते यथा कुलालो षटस्य करणे समर्थो षटमेव करोति न षट् रथं वा । तथास्ति प्रधानं कारणं कुतः कारणकार्यविभागात् । करोतीतिकारणं । क्रियत इति कार्यं । कारणस्य कार्यस्य च यि भागो यथा घटो दधिमपूर्दकपथसां धारणे समर्थो न तथा तत्कारणं मृत्पि रहः । मृत्पिराङ्गो वा षट् निष्पादयति न चेवं घटो मृत्पिरहः । एवं महदादि लिङ्गं हृष्टानुंभवीयते । अस्ति विभक्तं तत् कारणं यस्य विभाग इदं व्यक्त मिति । इतथा अविभागात्मेष्वरूपस्य विश्वं जगत् तस्य रूपं व्यक्तिः । विश्वरूपस्य भावो वैश्वरूपं तस्याविभागादस्ति प्रधानं यस्माच्चैलीक्यस्य पञ्चानां पृथिव्यादीनां महाभूतानां परस्परं विभागी नास्ति महाभूतेष्वनार्भूता स्त्रयो लोकाः इति पृथिव्यापस्त्रेजोवायुराकाशमिति एतानि पञ्चमहाभूता नि प्रलयकाले सृष्टिक्रमेष्वाविभागं वानि तन्मात्रेषु परिणामिषु तन्माचार्णेकादशेन्द्रियाणि चाहंकारे चाहंकारो वुद्धो वुद्धिः प्रधाने एवं चयीलोकाः प्रलयकाले प्रकृतावविभागं गच्छन्ति तस्मादविभागात् क्षीरदधि वद्यस्ताव्यक्तयोरस्यव्यक्तं कारणं । अतथा ।

कारणमस्यव्यक्तं प्रवर्तते चिगुणतः समुदयाच्च
परिणामतः सलिलवत् प्रतिप्रतिगुणाश्चयविशेषात् । १६ ।

अव्यक्तं प्रख्यातं कारणमस्ति यस्मान्महदादिलिङ्गं प्रवर्तते । चिगुणतः चिगुणात् सत्त्वरजस्त्वमोगुणा यस्मिन् तत्त्विगुणं तत्किमुक्तं भवति सत्त्वरजस्त्वमसां साम्यावस्था प्रधानं । तथा समुदयात् यथा गंगाश्चोत्तांसि नीरि हृद

मूर्खनि पतितानि एकं श्रोतो जनयन्ति एव चिगुणमव्यक्तमेकं व्यक्तं जनयति तथा का तत्त्वः समुदितः परं जनयन्ति एवमव्यक्तं गुणसमुदयान्म हदादि जनयतीति चिगुणतः समुदयाच्च व्यक्तं चर्गत् प्रवर्तते । यस्मादेक स्मात् प्रधानाद्यक्तं तस्मादेकस्त्वयेषादेकस्मात् प्रधानात् चयो लोकाः समुत्पन्नासुख्यभावा न भवन्ति देवाः सुखेनयुक्ता मनुष्या दुःखेन तिर्यक्तो मोहेन एकस्मात् प्रधानात् प्रवृत्तं व्यक्तं प्रतिप्रतिगुणाद्यविशेषात् परिणामतः सात्त्विलब्दवत्ति । प्रतिप्रतीति वीप्सा । गुणानामात्रयो गुणाद्यविशेषस्तु गुणाद्यविशेषं प्रतिनिधाय प्रतिप्रतिगुणाद्यविशेषं परिणामात् प्रवर्तते व्यक्तं यथा आकाशादेकरसं सलिलं पतितं नानास्त्रपात्मस्त्रेषांज्ञिते तद् सात्त्वरेवमेकस्मात् प्रधानात् प्रवृत्तास्त्रयो लोका नैकस्त्रभावा भवन्ति देवेषु सत्त्वमुक्तं रजस्तमसी उदासीने तेन तेऽत्यन्तसुखिनो मनुष्येषु रजं उक्तं भवति सत्त्वरजसी उदासीने तेन तेऽत्यन्तमृदाः ॥ एवमार्याहयेन प्रधानस्थास्तित्वमवमुपगम्यते इतश्चोहरं पुरुषास्त्रित्वप्रतिपादनार्थमाह ।

सद्गतपरार्थतात् चिगुणादिविपर्यादधिष्ठानात्
पुरुषोऽस्त्रिभोक्त्रभावात् केवल्यार्थं प्रवृत्तेष्व । १७ ।

ददुरुक्तं व्यक्ताद्यक्तविज्ञानान्मात्रः प्राप्तत इति तत्त्वक्तादनन्तरमव्यक्तं पञ्चभिः चारणेरधिगतमव्यक्तवत् पुरुषोऽपि मूलमस्त्व्याऽधुनानुभितास्त्रित्वं प्रति क्रियते । अस्त्रिपुरुषः रस्मात् संयातपरार्थतात् । योऽयं महदादि संप्रातः सपुरुषार्थं इत्यनुभीयते अवेतनत्वात् पर्यद्वयत् । यथा यज्ञः प्रत्येकं गाचोत्पलकपादयटनूलीप्रदादनपटोपधानसद्वातः परार्थो नहि स्वार्थः पर्यद्वयस्य नहि किञ्चिदपि गाचोत्पलाच्चयवानां परस्परं कृत्यमस्ति ।

आतोऽवगम्यते॒ऽस्ति पुरुषो यः पर्यन्ते॑ शेते यस्यां॒र्थे पर्यन्तस्त्वं रार्थमिदं
शरीरं पञ्चानां महाभूतानां सङ्गातो वर्तते॒ऽस्ति पुरुषो यस्येदं भोग्यशरीरं
भोग्यं महदादिसङ्कातरूपं समुत्पन्नमिति । इतच्चात्मा॒ऽस्ति चिगुणादिविषयम्
यात् । यदुकं पूर्वस्यामार्थायां चिगुणमविवेकिविषय इत्यादि । तस्माद्वि
पर्ययाद्येनोक्तं तद्विपरीतस्या युमान् । अधिष्ठानाद्यषेह लक्ष्मनप्रवन्धाव
नसमर्थेरश्वयुक्तो रथः सारंधिनाऽधिष्ठितः प्रवर्तते तथात्माऽधिष्ठानाच्छ्री
रमिति । तथा चोक्तं पष्ठितन्ते पुरुषाधिष्ठितं प्रधानं प्रवर्तते । आतोऽस्यामा
भोकृत्यात् । यथा मधुरामूलवर्णकटुतिक्कपायपद्रसोपचृहितस्य संयुक्तस्या
जस्य साध्यते एवं महदादिलक्ष्मस्य भोकृत्याभावादस्ति स आत्मा यस्येदं
भोग्यं शरीरमिति । इतश्च केवल्यार्थं प्रवृत्तेश्च केवलस्य भावः केवल्यं
तद्विमित्तं या च प्रवृत्तिस्त्वाः स्वकेवल्यार्थं प्रवृत्तेः सकाशादनुभीयते
अंस्यात्मेति यतो सद्वा विद्वानविद्वांश्च संसारसन्तानद्वयमिच्छति । एव
मेनिर्हेतुनिरस्त्वामा शरीराद्यतिरिक्तः । आथ सः किमेवः सर्वशरीर॒धि
ष्टाता मणिरसनात्मकसूचयत् आहोस्तिवृहय आत्मानः प्रतिशरीरमधिष्ठा
तार इत्यचोद्यते ।

जननमरणकरणानां प्रतिनियमादयुगपत् प्रवृत्तेश्च
पुरुषवहुलं सिद्धं चिगुणविषयाच्चैव । १८ ।

जन्म च मरणं च करणानि च जन्ममरणकरणानि तेषां प्रतिनियमात्
प्रत्येकनियमादित्यर्थः । यद्येक एव आत्मा स्यात्तत एकस्य जन्मनि सर्व एव
जायेन् एकस्य मरणे सर्वैऽपि चियेन् एकस्य करणवैकल्ये वाधियान्तर्याम्
मूकत्वकुणिलखंजततद्वाणे सर्वैऽपि बधिरान्यकुणिलंजाः स्युर्न चेवं भवति
तस्माच्चन्ममरणकरणानां प्रतिनियमात् पुरुषवहुलं सिद्धं । इतच्चायुगपत्
प्रवृत्तेश्च युगपदेककालं न युगपदयुगपत् प्रवर्तनं यस्मादयुगपदम्भादिपु-
प्रवृत्तिर्हात्यते एके धर्मे प्रवृत्ता अन्येऽधर्मे विरागयेऽन्ये ज्ञानेऽन्ये प्रवृत्ताः

तस्माद्युगपत् प्रवृत्तेष्व वहव इति सिद्धं ॥ किञ्चान्यत्तिगुण्यविपर्ययाद्येव
चिगुणाभावविपर्ययात् पुरुषवहुत्वं सिद्धं । यथा सामान्ये जन्मनि एकः सा
त्विकः भुक्ती । अन्यो राजसो दुःखी । अन्यस्तामसो भोहवान् । एवं चेगु
रणविपर्ययाद्युत्त्वं सिद्धमिति । अकर्त्ता पुरुष इत्येतदुच्यते ।

तस्माद्यविपर्यासात् सिद्धं साधित्वमस्य पुरुषस्य
केवल्यं माध्यस्थं द्रष्टव्यमकर्त्तुभावश्च । १६ ।

तस्माद्यविपर्यासात्तस्मात् यथोक्तचेगुण्यविपर्यासाद्विपर्ययानिर्गुणः पुरु
षो विषेषो भोक्तेन्यादिगुणानां पुरुषस्य यो विपर्यास उक्तस्तस्मात् सत्त्वं र
जस्तमःसु कर्त्तुभूतेषु साधित्वं सिद्धं पुरुषस्येति योऽयमधिकृतो वहुत्वं प्रति ।
गुणा एव कर्त्तारः प्रवर्त्तने साक्षी न प्रवर्त्तते नापि निवर्त्तते एव । किं
चान्यत् केवल्यं केवलभावः केवल्यमन्यत्वमित्यर्थः । चिगुणेभ्यः केवलः ।
अन्यन्माध्यस्थं मध्यस्थभावः परिवाजकवत् मध्यस्थः पुरुषः । यथा कस्ति
परिवाजको यामीर्णेषु कर्त्तव्येषु प्रवृत्तेषु केवलो मध्यस्थः पुरुषोऽयेवं
गुणेषु वर्तमानेषु न प्रवर्त्तते । तस्माद्द्रष्टव्यमकर्त्तुभावश्च यस्मान्मध्यस्थस्तस्मा
द्रष्टा तस्मादकर्त्ता पुरुषस्तेषां कर्मणाभिति सत्त्वरजस्तमांसि चयो गुणाः
कर्मणकर्त्तुभावेन प्रवर्त्तने न पुरुष एवं पुरुषस्यास्ति च सिद्धं । यस्माद्
कर्त्ता पुरुषस्तत्परमध्यवसायं करोति यन्मेकरिष्याम्यपमें न करिष्यामीत्यतः
कर्त्ता भवति न च कर्त्ता पुरुष एवमुभयथा दोषः स्यादिति । अत उच्यते ।

तस्मात्तत् संयोगादचेतनं चेतनावदिव लिङ्गं
गुणकर्तृत्वे च तथा कर्त्तव भवतीत्युदासीनः । २० ।

इह पुरुषेतनाकृत् तेन चेतनावभासं युक्तं महदादिलिङ्गं चेतनावदिवभवति यथा लोके घटः शीतसंयुक्तः शीतः उत्तरसंयुक्त उष्ण एवं महदादिलिङ्गं तस्य संयोगात् पुरुषसंयोगचेतनावदिवभवति तस्माद्गुणा अध्यवसायं कुर्वन्ति न पुरुषः । यद्यपि लोके पुरुषः कर्त्तागतेत्यादि प्रयुज्यते तथाप्यकर्त्ता पुरुषः कर्त्तव गुणकर्तृत्वे च तथा कर्त्तव भवति न कर्त्ता । अत इष्टान्तो भवति यथाऽचौरक्षीरैः सह गृहीतश्चौर इत्यवगम्यत एवं तयो गुणाः कर्त्ता रस्तः संयुक्तः पुरुषोऽकर्त्ताऽपि कर्त्ता भवति कर्त्तुंसंयोगात् । एवं व्यक्तात्प्रक्षालनां विभागो विख्यातो यद्यिभागान्मोक्षप्राप्निरिति । अर्थात्मोः प्रधानपुरुषयोः किं हेतुः संघात उच्यते ।

पुरुषस्य दर्शनार्थं कैवल्यार्थं तथा प्रधानस्य
पक्षत्ववदुभयोरपि संयोगस्तत् कृतः सर्गः । २१ ।

पुरुषस्य प्रधानेन सह संयोगो दर्शनार्थं प्रकृतिं महदादिकार्यभूतपर्यन्तं पुरुषः पश्यति एतदर्थं प्रधानस्यापि पुरुषेण संयोगः । कैवल्यार्थं स च संयोगः पंगुञ्चवदुभयोरपि द्रष्टव्यः यथा एकः पंगुरेकश्चाच्य एतीश्वावपि गच्छन्ती महतासामर्थ्येनाटवां सार्थस्य स्तेनकृतादुपमवात् स्ववन्मुपरित्यक्ती देवादित्योहश्चस्वगत्या च ती संयोगमुपयाती पुनस्तयोः स्ववचस्त्रो विश्वस्तत्वेन संयोगो गर्भनार्थं दर्शनार्थं च भवत्यनेन पंगुः स्फूर्त्यमारोपितः एव शरीराहृष्टपंगुदर्शितेन मार्गेण्यान्यो याति पंगुञ्चान्धस्त्राहृष्टः । एवं पुरुषे दर्श

नशक्तिरस्ति पंगुवन्नक्तिया प्रधाने क्रियाशक्तिरस्त्वन्नदर्शनशक्तिः । यथा वानयोः पंगवन्धयोः कृतार्थयोर्विभागी भविष्यतीप्सितस्यानप्राप्तयोरेवं प्रधा नमपि पुरुषस्य मीदां कृता निवर्तते पुरुषोऽपि प्रधानं दृष्टा केवल्यं गच्छ ति तयोः कृतार्थयोर्विभागी भविष्यति । किं चान्यत् तत्कृतः सर्गस्तेन संयो गेन कृतस्तत्कृतः सर्गस्त्वृदिः । यथा स्त्रीपुरुषसंयोगात् सुतोत्पत्तिस्तथा प्रधा नपुरुषसंयोगात् सर्गस्योत्पत्तिः । इदानीं सर्वविभागदर्शनार्थमाह ।

प्रकृतेर्भवान्ततोऽहंकारस्त्वमान्तरश्चपोडशकः
तस्मादपि पोडशकात् यज्ञभ्यः पञ्चभूतानि । २२ ।

प्रकृतिः प्रधानं अस्ति अव्यक्तं वहुधानकं मायेति पर्यायाः । अलिङ्गस्य प्रकृ तेः सकाशान्महानुत्पद्यते महान् बुद्धिरामुरी मतिः रूपातिर्ज्ञानं प्रज्ञापर्या यैत्युपद्यते तस्मान्तरश्चपोडशकः तस्मादहंकाराच्छोडशकःपोडशस्त रूपेणगण्ण उत्पद्यते । स यथा । पञ्चतन्मात्राणि शब्दतन्माचं स्पर्शतन्माचं रूप तन्माचं रसतन्माचं गन्धतन्माचमिति । तन्माचमूलपर्यायवाच्यानि । तत् एकादशेन्द्रियाणि ओत्रं तकु चक्षुषी जिज्ञा ग्राणमिति पञ्च नुद्धीन्द्रियाणि । वाक् पाणिपादयायूपस्थाः पञ्चकर्मेन्द्रियाशयुभवात्मकमेकादशं मन एषः पोडशको गणोऽहंकारादुत्पद्यते । किंच पञ्चभ्यः पञ्चभूतानि तस्माच्छोडश कान्तरात् पञ्चभ्यस्तन्मात्रेभ्यः सकाशात् पञ्च वै महाभूतान्युत्पद्यन्ते । यदुक्तं शब्दतन्मात्रादाकाशं स्पर्शतन्मात्रानाहायुः रूपतन्मात्रातेजः रसतन्मात्रादायः गन्धतन्मात्रात् पृथिवी एवं पञ्चभ्यः परमाणुभ्यः पञ्चमहाभूतान्युत्पद्यन्ते । यदुक्तं व्याख्यात्यक्तज्ञविज्ञानान्मोक्ष इति तत्र भहदादिभूतान्तं तयोर्विंशतिभेदं व्याख्यात्यन्यक्तस्यपि भेदानां परिमाणादित्यादिना व्याख्यातं पुरुषोऽपि संशातपरायन्वादिल्लादिभिर्हेतुभिर्याख्यातः । एवमेतानि पञ्चविंशति तत्त्वा

नि यस्त्वैलोक्यं व्याप्तं जानाति तस्य भावोऽस्तित्वं तत्रं प्रतीक्षं । पञ्चविंशति
तत्त्वज्ञो यच्चत्तचाश्रमेरतः । जटी मुख्यी शिखी वाऽपि मुच्यते नाच संशयः ।
तानि यथा प्रकृतिः पुरुषो वुद्धिरहंकारः पञ्चतन्मात्रा एकादणेन्द्रियाणि
पञ्चमहाभूतानि इत्येतानि पञ्चविंशति तत्वानि । तत्रोक्षं प्रकृतेन्महानुत्पद्धते
तस्य महतः किं लक्षणमित्येतदाह ।

आध्यवसायो वुद्धिर्दर्म्मो ज्ञानं विराग ऐश्वर्यं
सात्त्विकमेतदूपं तामसमस्तमादिपर्याप्तं । २३ ।

आध्यवसायो वुद्धिलक्षणं । आध्यवसन्मध्यवसायः यथा वीजे भविष्यदृष्टिः
कोऽकुरुत्तदृष्ट्यवसायोऽयं घटोऽयं पट इत्येवं स्यति या सा वुद्धिरितिलक्ष्यते
सा च वुद्धिरएषाङ्गिका सात्त्विकतामसह्यमेदात् तत्र वुद्धेः सात्त्विकं रूपं चतु
विंश्च भवति धर्मो ज्ञानं वैराग्यमैश्वर्यं चेति तत्र धर्मो नाम दया दान
यम नियमलक्षणस्तत्त्वयमानियमाश्च पातञ्जलेऽभिहिता अहिंसा सत्यास्तेय
ब्रह्मचर्योपरियहा यमाः शौचसंतोषतयः स्वाध्यायेश्वरप्रणिधानियमाः ।
ज्ञानं प्रकाशोऽवगमो भानमिति पर्यायास्त्रिविविधं बात्यमाभ्यन्तरं चेति ।
तत्र बात्यं नाम वेदाः शिक्षा कल्पो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं द्वन्दोज्योतिषाख्यप
दञ्जसहिताः पुराणानि न्यायमीमांसाधर्ममंजासासाणि चेति । आभ्यन्तरं प्रकृ
तिपुरुषज्ञानमियं प्रकृतिः सत्त्वरजस्तमसां साम्यावस्थाद्यं पुरुषः सिद्धो नि
र्गुणोव्यापी चेतन इति । तत्र बात्यज्ञानेन लोकपर्किर्लोकानुराग इत्यर्थः ।
आभ्यन्तरेण ज्ञानेन मोक्ष इत्यर्थः । वैराग्यमपि हिविधं बात्यमाभ्यन्तरं च
बाध्यं हृषिविषयं तृष्ण्यमर्जनरक्षणस्थायसंगमहिंसादोषदर्जनात् विरक्तस्याभ्य
न्तरं प्रधानमप्यन्त्वेन्द्रजालसहगमिति विरक्तस्य मोक्षेषोर्युत्पद्धते तदा
भ्यन्तरं वैराग्यं । ऐश्वर्यमीश्वरभावस्त्रिविविधं गरिमा ल
यिमा प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यमीश्वरं विशितं यज्ञकामावसायित्वं चेति । अर्णीभां

बोऽशिमा मूल्मो भूता जगति विचरतीति । महिमा महान् भूता विचरतीति । लघिमा भृणालीतूलाबयवादपि लघुतया पुष्पकेसरायेष्वपि तिष्ठति । प्राप्तिरभिमतं वस्तु यत्त तत्त्वायस्मितः प्राप्नोति । प्राकात्म्यं प्रकामतो यदेवेष्यति तदेव विदधाति । ईशितं प्रभुतया चैलोक्यमपीषे । वशितं सर्वं वशीभवति । यत्कामावसायिलं ग्राहादिस्तत्पर्यन्तं यत्त कामस्तत्त्वात्य स्वेच्छया स्थानामनविहारानाचरतीति । चतारं एतानि तुद्देः सात्त्विकानि दृष्टिः यदा सत्येन रजस्तमसी अभिभूते तदा पुमान् वुद्धिगुणान् धर्मां दीनाप्नोति । किंचाच्यत् तामसमस्माहिपर्यस्तमस्माद्मांदेविपरीतं तामसं वुद्धिरूपं तत्त धर्माद्विपरीतोऽधर्मं एवमज्ञानमविराग्यमनैश्चर्यमिति । एवं सात्त्विकेस्तामसै स्वरूपैरणांगा वुद्धिस्तिगुणादत्यक्तादुत्पष्टते । एवं वुद्धिलक्षणमुक्तमहंकारलक्षणमुच्यते ।

अभिमानोऽहंकारस्तमाहित्रिविभः प्रवर्तते सर्गः
एकादशकथगणस्तन्मात्रः पञ्चकथैव । २४ ।

एकादशकथगण एकादशेन्द्रियाणि तथा तन्मात्रो गत्तः पञ्चकः पञ्चलक्षणोपेतः शन्दतन्मात्र स्पर्शतन्मात्रहृष्टतन्मात्रसतन्मात्रगन्धतन्मात्रलक्षणोपेतः किं लक्षणात् सर्गं इत्येतदाह ।

सात्त्विक एकादशकः प्रवर्तते चैकृतादहंकारात्
भूतादेस्तन्मात्रः सत्तामसस्तैजसादुभयं । २५ ।

सत्येनाभिभूते यदा रजस्तमसी अंहकारे भवतस्तदा सोऽहंकारः सात्त्विकस्त्वय च पूर्वाचार्यं संज्ञा कृता चैकृत इति तस्माहिकृतादहंकारादेकादशक इन्द्र

यगश उत्पद्यते । तस्मात् सात्त्विकानि विशुद्धानीन्द्रियाणि स्वविषयसम
योनि तस्मादुच्यते सात्त्विक एकादशक इति । किंचान्यदूतादिस्तम्भाचः स
तामसः तमसाभिभूते सत्त्वरजसी अहंकारे यदा भवतः सोहंकारस्तामस
उच्यते तस्य पूर्वाचार्यकृता सज्जा भूतादिस्तस्माद्दूतादेरहंकारात्माचः
पञ्चको गण उत्पद्यते भूतानामादिभूतस्तमोवदुलस्तेनोऽङ्गः स तामस
इति । तस्माद्दूतादेः पञ्चतन्माचको गणः किंच तैजसादुभयं यदा रजसा
भिभूते सत्ततमसी भवतस्तदा तस्मात् सोऽहंकारस्तैजस इति संज्ञां लभते
तस्मातैजसादुभयमुत्पद्यते । उभयमिति एकादशो गणस्तम्भाचः पञ्चकः ।
योऽयं सात्त्विकोऽहंकारो वैकृतिकोः वैकृतो भूता एकादशेन्द्रियाण्युत्पादयति
स तैजसमहंकारं सहायं गृह्णाति सात्त्विको निःक्रियः स तैजसयुक्त इच्छि
योत्पत्ती समर्थः तथा तामसोऽहंकारो भूतादिः सद्गितो निःक्रियत्वातैजसेना
हंकारेण क्रियावता युक्तस्तम्भाचारण्युत्पादयति तेनोक्तं तैजसादुभयमिति
एवं तैजसेनाहंकारेण्यन्द्रियाण्येकादशं पञ्चतन्माचाणि कृतानि भवन्ति सा
त्त्विक एकादशक इत्युक्तः यो वैकृतात् सात्त्विकादहंकारादुत्पद्यते तस्य का
सज्जेत्याह ।

वुद्धीन्द्रियाणि चक्षुः श्रीचत्वारशत्सनस्पर्शनकानि
वाक्पाणिपादपायूपस्थान् कर्मेन्द्रियारथाहुः । २६ ।

चक्षुरादीनि स्पर्शनपर्वत्तानि वुद्धीन्द्रियारण्युच्यन्ते । स्पृश्यत अनेनेति स्पर्शनं
तगिन्द्रियं तदाचो सिद्धः स्पर्शनशब्दोऽस्ति तेनेदं पठ्यते स्पर्शनकानीति
गच्छस्पर्शंहपरसगच्छान् पञ्चविषयान् वुद्ध्यन्त अवगच्छनीति पञ्च वुद्धी
न्द्रियाणि । वाक्पाणिपादपायूपस्थान् कर्मेन्द्रियारथाहुः कर्म कुर्वन्तीति
कर्मेन्द्रियाणि । तत्र वाग्वदति हस्तौ नानाव्यापारं कुरुतः पादौ गमना
गमनं पायूलसंगं करोति उपस्थ आनन्दं प्रजोत्पत्त्वा । एवं वुद्धीन्द्रियकर्मे

निद्रियभेदेन दशेन्द्रियाणि व्याख्यातानि मन एकादशकं किमात्मकं किं स्तरपं
चेति तदुप्यते ।

उभयात्मकमनमनः संकल्पकमिन्द्रियं च साधम्यात्
गुणपरिणामविशेषानानां वास्त्रभेदात् । २७ ।

अथेन्द्रियवर्गे मन उभयात्मकं बुद्धीन्द्रियेषु बुद्धीन्द्रियवत् कर्मेन्द्रियेषु कर्मेन्द्रियवत् कर्माद्बुद्धीन्द्रियाणां प्रवृत्तिं कल्पयति कर्मेन्द्रियाणां च तस्मादुभयात्मकं मनः संकल्पयतीति संकल्पकं । किंचात्यदिन्द्रियं च साधम्यात् समानपरम्भावात् सात्त्विकाद्बुद्धीन्द्रियाणि कर्मेन्द्रियाणि मनसा सहोन्पद्मानानि मनसः साधम्यं प्रति तस्मात्साधम्यान्मनोऽपीन्द्रियमेवमेतान्ये कादशेन्द्रियाणि सात्त्विकाद्बुद्धादहंकारादुत्पद्मानि । तत्र मनसः का वृत्तिरिति । संकल्पो वृत्तिः । बुद्धीन्द्रियाणां शब्दादयो वृत्तयः कर्मेन्द्रियाणां वचनादयोऽर्थेतानीन्द्रियाणि भिन्नानि भिन्नार्थयाहकाणि किमीश्वरेणोत्त स्वभावेन कृतानि यतः प्रधानबुद्ध्यंकारा अचेतना पुरुषोऽर्थकर्त्तव्यचाह । इह सांख्यानां साभावो नाम कश्चित्कारणमस्ति । अत्रोऽर्थते गुणपरिणामविशेषानानानां वास्त्रभेदात् । इमान्येकादशेन्द्रियाणि शब्दस्पर्शंहृपरसगन्धाः पश्चानां वचनादानविहरणोत्सर्वानन्दात् पश्चानां संकल्पश्च मनस एवमेते भिन्नानामवेन्द्रियाणामर्थाः गुणपरिणामविशेषात् गुणानां परिणामो गुणपरिणामस्तस्य विशेषादिन्द्रियाणां नानात्म वास्त्रार्थभेदात् । अर्थेतनानानां नेष्वरेण नाहंकरेण न बुद्ध्या नप्रधानेन नपुरुषेण स्वभावात् कृतगुणपरिणामेनेति । गुणानामचेतननान्मप्रवर्तते प्रवर्तते एव ऊर्ध्वं वक्ष्यतीहैववत्सविवृद्धिनिमित्तं श्वीरस्य यथा प्रवृत्तिरज्ञस्य पुरुषस्य विमोक्षार्थं तथा प्रवृत्तिः प्रपानस्य । एवमचेतना गुणा एकादशेन्द्रियभावेन प्रवर्तते विशेषाऽपि तत्कृत एव येनोच्चिः प्रदेशे चक्षु सलोकनायस्थितं तथा द्वाणं तथा औंतं तथा शिरो त्वदशे स्वार्थप्रहणाय । एवं कर्मेन्द्रियारथपि यथार्थं

स्वार्थसमर्थानि स्वदेशावस्थितानि स्वभावतो गुणपरिणामविशेषादेव न तदथो अपि यत उक्तं शास्त्रान्तरे । गुणा गुणेषु वर्तन्ते गुणानां या वृत्तिः सा गुणविषया एवेति वाच्यार्थां विज्ञेया गुणकृता एवेत्यर्थः । प्रधानं यस्य कारणमिति । अधेन्द्रियस्य कस्य का वृत्तिरित्युच्यते ।

शब्दादिषु पञ्चानामालोचनमानमित्यते वृत्तिः
वचनादानविहरणोत्सर्गानन्दाद्यपञ्चानाम् । २६ ।

मात्रशब्दो विशेषार्थः । अविशेषव्यावृत्यर्थो यथा भिक्षा मात्रं लभ्यते नात्यो विशेष इति । तथा चक्षु रूपमात्रे न रसादिषु एवं शेषाण्यपि तद्यथा चक्षुपों रूपं जिह्वाया रसो ग्राणस्य गत्यः श्रोतुस्य शब्दः त्वचः स्पर्शः । एव मेषां नुदीन्द्रियाणां वृत्तिः कथिता कर्मेन्द्रियाणां वृत्तिः कथ्यते वचनादा नविहरणोत्सर्गानन्दाद्यपञ्चानां कर्मेन्द्रियाणामित्यर्थः । वाचो वचनं हस्त योरादानं पादयोर्विहरणं पायोर्मुक्तस्थाहारस्यपरिणतो मलोत्सर्गः उपस्थित्यानन्दः सुतोत्पत्तिविषया वृत्तिरिति सत्यवः । अधुना बुद्ध्यहंकारमन सामुच्यते ।

स्वालक्षण्यं वृत्तिस्वयस्य सैवा भवत्यसामान्या
सामान्यकरणवृत्तिः प्राणाद्या वायवः पञ्च । २७ ।

स्वलक्षणस्वभावा स्वालक्षण्या । अध्यवसायो यो वृद्धिरितिलक्षणमुक्तं सैव बुद्धिवृत्तिः । तथाऽभिमानोऽहंकार इत्यभिमानलक्षणोऽभिमानवृत्तिः । संकल्पकं मन इति लक्षणमुक्तं तेन संकल्प एव मनसो वृत्तिः । चयस्य बुद्ध्यहंकारमनसां स्वालक्षण्या वृत्तिरसामान्या या प्रागभिहिता नुदीन्द्रियाणां च वृत्तिः साऽप्यसामान्येति । इदानीं सामान्या वृत्तिरात्मायते । सा

वुद्धीन्द्रियाशि । कतिविधं कार्यं तस्येति तदुच्यते । कार्यं च तस्य दशधा
तस्य करणस्य कार्यं कर्त्तव्यमिति दशधा दशप्रकारं भावस्पर्शस्तपरसगन्याख्यं
वचनादानविहरणोत्तरानन्दाख्यमेतद्विधिं कार्यं वुद्धीन्द्रियैः प्रकाशितं
कर्मन्द्रियारथाहरन्ति धारयन्ति चेति ।

अनाः करणं चिविधं दशधा वाद्यं च यस्य विषयाख्यं
साम्यतकालं वाद्यं चिकालमाध्यनारं करणं । ३३ ।

अनाः करणमिति वुद्धाहंकारमनांसि चिविधं महदादिभेदात् । दशधा वाद्यं
च वुद्धीन्द्रियाशि पञ्च कर्मन्द्रियाशि पञ्च दशविधमेतत्करणं वाद्यं तचय
स्यान्तः करणस्य विषयाख्यं वुद्धाहंकारमनसां भोग्यं साम्यतकालं श्रोर्खं
वर्तमानमेव शब्दं गृशोति नातीतं न च भविष्यतं चक्षुरपि वर्तमानं रूपं
पथ्यति नातीतं नानागतं लग्यवर्तमानं स्थर्णं जिह्वा वर्तमानं रसं नासिका
वर्तमानं गन्धं नातीतानागतं चेति । एवं कर्मन्द्रियाशि वानवर्तमानं शब्द
मुक्तारथति नातीतम् नानागतं पाशी वर्तमानं घटमाददाते नातीतमना
गतं च पादी वर्तमानं पन्थानं विहरतो नातीतं नाप्यनागतं पायूपस्थी च
वर्तमानावुसर्गानन्दी कुरुतो नातीती नानागती । एवं वाद्यं करणं साम्य
तकालमुक्तं चिकालमाध्यनारं करणं वुद्धाहंकारमनांसि चिकालविषयाशि
वुद्धिवर्तमानं घटं युद्धत ऋतीतमनागतं चेति । अहंकारो वर्तमानेऽभि
नानं करोत्यतीतेऽनागते च । तथा मनो वर्तमाने संकल्पं कुरुत अतीतेऽ
नागते च शब्दं चिकालमाध्यनारं करणमिति । इदानीमिन्द्रियाशि कति
सविशेषं विषयं गृह्णति कानि निर्विशेषमिति तदुच्यते ।

बुद्धीन्द्रियाणि तेषां पञ्च विशेषाविशेषविषयाणि
वाग्भवति शब्दविषया शेषाणि तु पञ्चविषयाणि । ३४ ।

बुद्धीन्द्रियाणि तानि सविशेषं विषयं गुह्यन्ति सविशेषविषयं सानुपाणां
शब्दस्पर्शरूपरसगच्छान् सुखदुःखमोहविषयमुक्तान् बुद्धीन्द्रियाणि प्रकाशा
यन्ति देवानां निर्विशेषान्विषयान् प्रकाशयन्ति तथा कर्मन्द्रियाणां भव्ये
वाग्भवति शब्दविषया देवानां मानुषाणां च वाग्वदति स्थोकादीनुचारयति
तस्मादेवानां मानुषाणां च चागिन्द्रियं तु स्वं शेषाख्यपि वाग्वतिरिक्तानि
पाणिपादपायूपस्थसङ्गितानि पञ्चविषयाणि पञ्चविषयाः शब्दादयो येषां
तानि पञ्चविषयाणि शब्दस्पर्शरूपरसनन्वाः पाणीं सन्ति पञ्चशब्दादिल
द्याणायां भुवि पादो विहरति पायिन्द्रियं पंचकूपमुलसंगे करोति तथोपस्थे
न्द्रियं पञ्चलक्षणं गुक्रमानन्दयति ।

सान्तःकरणा बुद्धि सर्वे विषयमवगाहते यस्मात्
तस्मात् चिविधं करणं द्वारि द्वाराणि शेषाणि । ३५ ।

सान्तःकरणा बुद्धिरहंकारमनः सहितेत्यर्थः यस्मात् सर्वे विषयमवगाहते
गुह्याति चिष्वपि कालेषु शब्दादीन् गुह्याति तस्माच्चिविधं करणं द्वारि
द्वाराणि शेषाणि करणानीति काक्षयेषः । चिंचान्यत् ।

एते प्रदीपकल्पाः परस्परविलक्षणा गुणविशेषाः
कृत्वं धुरुषस्यार्थं प्रकाश्य बुद्धीं प्रयच्छन्ति । ३६ ।

यानि करणान्वक्तानि एते गुणविशेषाः किं चिशिष्टाः प्रदीपकल्पाः प्रदीप

विद्विष्यप्रकाशकाः परम्परविलक्षणा असदृशा भिन्नविषया इत्यर्थः । गुणविषया इत्यर्थः । गुणविषया गुणेभ्यो जाताः । कृत्वं पुरुषस्यार्थं वुद्धीन्द्रिया शिं कर्मन्द्रियाग्राय हंकारो मनस्तेतानि स्वं स्वर्थं पुरुषस्य प्रकाशय तु उद्दी प्रयन्त्रन्ति चुद्धिस्यं कुर्वन्तीत्यर्थः । यतो वुद्धिस्यं सर्वं विषयं सुखादिकं पुरुष उपलभ्यते । इदं चान्यत् ।

सर्वं प्रत्युपभोगं यस्मात् पुरुषस्य साधयति वुद्धिः
सेव च विशिनेष्टि पुनः प्रधानपुरुषान्तरं सूक्ष्मं । ३९ ।

सर्वेन्द्रियगतं चिन्वपि कालेषु सर्वं प्रत्युपभोगमुपभोगं प्रतिं देवमनुष्ण तिर्थं वुद्धीन्द्रियकर्मन्द्रियवारेण सान्तः करणा वुद्धिः साधयति सम्यादयति यस्मात् तस्मात् सेव च विशिनेष्टि प्रधानपुरुषयोर्विषयविभागं करोति प्रधानपुरुषान्तरं नानात्मभित्यर्थः । सूक्ष्मनित्यनिधिकृततपश्चरणैरप्राप्य इवं प्रकृतिः सत्वरजस्तमसां साम्यावस्था इवं वुद्धिरयमहंकार एतानि पञ्च तन्माचारायेकादशेन्द्रियाणि पञ्चमहाभूतान्ययमन्यः पुरुष एव्यो व्यतिरिक्त इत्येव वोधयति वुद्धिर्यस्यावापादपवर्गो भवति । पूर्वमुक्तं विशेषाविशेषविषयाणि तत् के विषयास्तु उदर्शयति ।

तन्माचारायविशेषास्तेभ्यो भूतानि पञ्च पञ्चभ्यः
एते स्मृता विशेषाः शान्ता योरात्म मूढात्म । ३८ ।

यानि पञ्च तन्माचारायहंकारादुन्पद्यते ते शक्ततन्माचं स्पर्शतन्माचं रूपतन्माचं रसतन्माचं गन्धतन्माचमेतान्यविशेषा उच्यते देवानामेते सुखलक्षणा विषया दुःखमोहरहितास्तेभ्यः पञ्चभ्यस्तन्माचेभ्यः पञ्चमंहाभूतानि पृथिव्यप्रजोवायाकाशसद्वानि यान्युत्पद्यते । एते स्मृता विशेषाः । गन्धतन्मा

आत् पृथिवी रसगन्नाचादापो रूपतन्माचातेजः स्यर्गतन्माचादामुः शक्त
तन्माचादाचाशमित्वेवमुत्पन्नान्येतानि महाभूतान्येते विशेषा मानुषाणां वि
षयाः शान्ताः सुखलक्षणा घोरा दुःखलक्षणा मूढा मोहजनका यथाकाणं
कस्यचित्तनवकाशादनागृहादेनिर्गतस्य सुखात्मकं शान्तां भवति तदेव श्री
तोष्णवात्तव्याभिभूतस्य दुःखात्मकं घोरं भवति तदेव प्रन्थानं गच्छतो वन
मार्गाद् भृत्य दिश् मोहाम्मूढं भवति। एवं वायुर्भूर्भार्तस्य शान्तो भवति
शीतार्द्दस्य घोरो धूलीशङ्करायिमिश्रोऽतिवान् मूढ इति। एवं तेजः प्रभृ
तिपु दृष्ट्यं। अथाऽन्ये विशेषाः।

सूक्ष्मा मातापितृजाः सहप्रभूतेस्त्रिधा विशेषा: स्युः
सूक्ष्मास्तेषां नियता मातापितृजा निवर्त्तन्ते । ३६।

सूक्ष्मास्तन्माचाणि यस्तंगृहीतं तन्माचिकं सूक्ष्मशरीरं भद्रादिलिङ्गं सदा
तिष्ठति संसरतिच ते सूक्ष्मास्ताचामातापितृजा स्थूलशरीरोपचायका कर्तु
काले मातापितृसंयोगे शोणितशुक्रमिश्रीभावेनोदरातः सूक्ष्मशरीरस्योप
चयं कुर्वति तत् सूक्ष्मशरीरं पुनर्भूतुरशितपीतनानाविधरसेन नाभीनि
चन्येनाप्यायते तथायारव्यं शरीरं सूक्ष्मीर्मातापितृजैश्च सहस्रहाभूतेस्त्रिधायि
गेषः पृष्ठोदरजंयाकल्युरः शिरः प्रभृतिं याद् कौशिकं पञ्चभौतिकं रूपिरमांस
जायुभूक्तास्यमज्जसंभूतमाकाशोऽवकाशदानादायुर्देनात् तेजः पाकादापः
संयहान्पृथिवी धारणात् समस्तावयवोपेतं मातुरुदराद्विर्भवति। एवमेते
विविधा विशेषा स्युः। अथाह के निया: के वाऽनिया: सूक्ष्मास्तेषांनियता:
सूक्ष्मास्तन्माचसज्जकास्तेषांमध्ये नियता नियास्त्रिरारव्यं शरीरं कर्मवशात्
पशुमृगपश्चिसरीमृपस्यावरजातिपु मंसरति पर्मीवशादिन्द्रकादिलोकेषु वमेत
वियतं सूक्ष्मशरीरं सरति यावत् ज्ञानमुत्पद्धते उत्पन्ने ज्ञाने विद्वांच्छरीरं
त्यक्ता मोक्षं गच्छति तस्मादेते विशेषा सूक्ष्मा निया इति मातापितृजा

निवर्त्तते तत् सूक्ष्मशरीरं परित्यज्येहै प्राणत्यागवेलायां मातापितृजा नि
वर्त्तते मरणकाले मातापितृजं शरीरमिहेवनिवर्त्ये भूम्यादियु प्रलीयते
यथा तत्त्वं सूक्ष्मं च कथं संसरति तदाह ।

पूर्वोत्पत्तमसर्कं नियतं महदादिसूक्ष्मपर्यन्तं
संसरति निरूपभोगं भावैरधिवासितं लिंगं । ४० ।

यदा लोकाऽनुप्यन्नाः प्रधानादिसर्गे तदा सूक्ष्मशरीरमुत्पद्धमिति । किंचान्य
दमक्तं न संयुक्तं तिर्थ्यायोनिटेवमानुषस्थानेषु सूक्ष्मतात् कुवचिंदसर्कं पर्वता
दिषुप्रतिहतप्रसरं सरति गच्छति । नियं यावद्ब्रान्तमुत्पद्धते तावत् संसरति
तत्त्वं महदादिसूक्ष्मपर्यन्तं महानादौ यस्य तन्महदादि नुदिरहकारी मन
इति पञ्च तन्मात्राणि सूक्ष्मपर्यन्तं तन्मात्रपर्यन्तं संसरति शूलमहपिपीलि
का तत् चीनपि लोकान् । निरूपभोगं भोगरहितं तत् सूक्ष्मशरीरं पितृना
तुलेन वायेनोपचयेन क्रियापर्ममयहणाद् भोगेषु समर्थं भवतीत्यर्थः । भावै
रधिवासितं पुरस्ताद्वावान् धर्मादीन् वस्थामस्तैरधिवासितभुपरजितं लि
गमिति । प्रलयकाले महदासूक्ष्मपर्यन्तं करणोपेतं प्रधाने त्रीयत असंम
युक्तं सदासर्गकालमयवहते प्रकृतिमोहवन्धनवर्द्धं सत् संसरणादिक्रियासूक्ष्म
मर्थमिति पुनः सर्गकाले संसरति तस्माद्विंगं सूक्ष्मं । किं प्रयोजनेन चयो
दणविधं करणं संसरतीत्येवं चोदिते सत्याह ।

किं यथा अथयमृते स्थासादिभ्यो यथा विना द्वाया
तद्विना विशेषेन तिष्ठति निराश्रयं लिंगं । ४१ ।

चित्तं यथा कुट्टाशयमृते न तिष्ठति स्थासादिभ्यः कीलकादिभ्यो विना

द्राया न तिष्ठति तैर्विना न भवन्यादियहणाद्यथा शैत्यं विना नापो भवन्ति
शैत्यं वाऽन्निर्विना । अग्निरुषं विना वायुः स्पर्शविना आकाशभवकामं
विना पृथिवी गच्छं विना तदेतेन हष्टान्तेन न्यायेन विना विशेषरविशेषे
स्तम्भाचैर्विना न तिष्ठति । अथ विशेषभूतान्युच्यते शरीरं पञ्चभूतमयं
विशेषिणा शरीरेण विना कृ लिङ्गस्थानं चेति क एकदेहमुभूतिं तदेवान्यं
माश्रयति निराश्रयमाश्रयरहितं लिङ्गं चयोद्ग विधं करणमित्युर्थः । किं
मध्यं तदुच्यते ।

पुरुषार्थहेतुक्तमिदं निमित्तनैमित्तिकप्रसंगेन
प्रकृतेर्विभुतयोगान्नट्याचतिष्ठते लिंगं । ४२ ।

पुरुषार्थः कर्तव्य इति प्रथानं प्रवर्तते स च हिविधः शद्वायुपलविलक्षणे
गुणपुरुषान्तरोपलविर्मोक्ष इति तस्मादुक्तं पुरुषार्थहेतुक्तमिदं सूक्ष्मशरीरं
प्रवर्तते इति । निमित्तनैमित्तिकप्रसंगेन निमित्तं धर्मादि नैमित्तिकमूर्द्धं
मनादि पुरस्तादेव वक्ष्यामः प्रसंगेन प्रसंक्षया प्रकृतेः प्रधानस्य विभुतयो
गाद्यथा राजा स्वराष्ट्रे विभुताद्यदित्तति तत्तत् करोतीति तथा प्रकृतेः
सर्वचिभिरुतयोगान्निमित्तनैमित्तिकप्रसंगेन व्यवतिष्ठते पृथक् पृथग्देहधारणे
लिङ्गस्य व्यवस्थां करोति । लिंगं सूक्ष्मः परमाणुभिस्तम्भाचैरुपचितं शरीरं
चयोद्गविधकरणोपेतं मानुषदेवतिर्थं योनिषु व्यवतिष्ठते कर्त्तव्य न ट्यत् यथा
नटः पटान्तरण प्रविश्य देवो भूला निर्गीच्छति पुनर्मानुषः पुनर्विदुषकः ।
एवं लिंगं निमित्तनैमित्तिकप्रसंगेनोदरान्तः प्रविश्य हस्ती स्त्री पुमान् भवति ।
भावैरधिवासितं लिंगं संसरतीत्युक्तं तत् के भावा इत्याह ।

सांसिद्धिकाश्चभावाः प्राकृतिका वैकृतिकाश्चपर्माद्याः
दृष्टाः करणाश्चयिणः कार्याश्चयिणश्च कललाद्याः । ४३ ।

भावात्त्रिविधाश्चिंत्यन्ते सांसिद्धिकाः प्राकृता वैकृताश्च । तत्र सांसिद्धिका
दृष्टा भगवतः कपिलस्यादिसर्गे उत्पद्यमानस्य चत्वारो भावाः सहोत्पद्यना
धर्मो ज्ञानं वैराग्यमैश्चर्यमिति । प्राकृताः कथ्यन्ते व्रद्धणश्चत्वारः पुचाः
सनकसनंदनसनातनसनकुमारा च भूत्वः तेषामुत्पद्यकार्यकारणानां शरीरि
णां पीडश्चवर्धाणामेते भावाश्चत्वारसमुत्पद्यास्तस्मादेते प्राकृताः । तथा
वैकृता यथा आचार्यमूर्हिनिमित्तं कृत्वाऽस्मदादीनां ज्ञानमुत्पद्यते ज्ञानादै
राग्यं वैराग्याद्धर्मो धर्मोदैश्चर्यमिति । आचार्यमूर्हिरपि विकृतिरिति
तस्मादैकृता एते भावा उच्यन्ते वैरधिवासितं लिङं संसरयेते चत्वारो
भावाः सानिकास्तामसाविपरीताः सानिकमेतदूपं तामसमस्माहिपर्यन्ते
मित्येव व्याख्याता एवमर्हो धर्मो ज्ञानं वैराग्यमैश्चर्यमधर्मोऽज्ञानमवैरा
ग्यमनेश्चर्यमित्यर्हो भावाः । क वर्तन्ते दृष्टाः करणाश्चयिणो वुद्धिः करणं
तदाश्चयिणः । एतदुक्तमध्यवसायो वुद्धिः धर्मो ज्ञानमिति कार्यं देहलदा
श्चाभाः कललाद्या ये मातृजा इत्युक्ताः शुक्लशोणितसंबोगे विवृद्धिहेतुकाः
कललाद्या तु दमांसपेशीप्रभृतयः तथा कौमारयोवनस्यविरत्वादयो भावा
शब्दपानसनिमित्ता निष्पद्यन्ते ज्ञातः कार्याश्चयिण उच्यन्ते अबादिविषय
भोगनिमित्ता जायन्ते । निमित्तनेमित्तिष्ठप्रसंगेनेति यदुक्तमधोव्यते ।

धर्मेण गमनमूर्द्धं गमनमधस्ताश्चवत्यधर्मेण
ज्ञानेन चापवर्गो विपर्ययादिष्टते चमः । ४४ ।

धर्मेण गमनमूर्द्धं धर्मं निमित्तं कृत्वोऽमुपनयति ऊर्ध्वमित्यर्हो स्वानानि

गृधनो तथा । तात्प्राजापत्वं सौन्यमेन्दुं गान्धीं यात्रं राक्षसं पैशाच मिति तत् सूक्ष्मं शरीरं गच्छति पशुभूगपष्ठिसरीसृपस्यावरान्तेषुधर्मो निमित्तं । किंच ज्ञानेनचापवर्गस्थं पश्चविंशति तत्त्वानं तेन निमित्तेनापय गो भोक्षः ततः सूक्ष्मं शरीरं निवर्तते परमात्मा उच्यते । विष्वर्यादिष्टते वस्त्रं अज्ञानं निमित्तं सर्वेष नैमित्तिकः प्रांकृतो वैकारिको दाक्षिण्यिकस्थ वस्त्रं इति वक्ष्यति पुरस्तात्यदिदमुक्तं प्राकृतेन च वन्धेन तथा वैकारिकेण च । दक्षिणाभिसूतीयेन वज्रो नान्येन मुख्यते । तथाऽन्वदपि निमित्तं ।

वैराग्यात् प्रकृतिलयः संसारो भवति राजसाद्रागात्
एश्वर्योदविद्यातो विष्वर्यात् तद्विष्पर्यासः । ४५ ।

यथा कस्यचिद्दैराग्यमस्ति न तत्त्वानं तस्मादज्ञानपूर्वाद्वैराग्यात् प्रकृति लयो मृतोऽष्टासु प्रकृतिषु प्रधानबुद्ध्याहकारतन्मात्रेषु लीयते न भोक्षः ततो भूयोऽपि संसरति तथा योऽयं राजसो रागः यज्ञामि दक्षिणां ददामि येनामुपिमिस्तोकेऽत्र यद्दिव्यं मानुषं मुखमनुभवाम्येतस्मादात्रसाद्रागात् संसारो भवति । तथा एश्वर्योदविद्यात् एतदैश्वर्यमष्टगुणमसिमादियुक्तं तस्मादैश्वर्यनिमित्तादविद्यातो नैमित्तिको भवति वस्त्रादिषु स्थानेष्वैश्वर्येन विहन्यते । किंचात्यद्विष्पर्येयाद्विष्पर्यासः तस्याविद्यातस्यविष्पर्यासो विद्यातो भवत्यनैश्वर्योत् सर्वत्र विहन्यते । एष निमित्तैः सह नैमित्तिकः योऽशविधो व्याख्यातः स किमात्मक इत्याह ।

एष प्रत्ययसर्गो विपर्ययाशक्तिस्तु इसिद्याख्यः
गुण वैषम्यविमर्शात् तस्य च भेदात्मा पञ्चाशत् । ४६ ।

यथा एष गोडाविधो निमिहनैमित्तभेदो व्याख्यात एष प्रत्ययसर्गं उच्यते । प्रत्ययो चुहिरित्युक्ताऽध्यवसायो चुहिर्धर्ममो ज्ञानमित्यादि स च प्रत्यय सर्गश्चतुर्धा भिद्यते विपर्ययाशक्तिस्तु इसिद्याख्यभेदात् । तत्र संशयोऽ ज्ञानं । यथा फल्यचित् स्थाणुदर्शने स्थाणुरयं पुरुषो वेति संशयः । अत्र क्षियंथा । तमेवस्थाणुं सम्यग्हस्त्रा संशयं छेत्तुं न शक्नोतीत्यशक्तिः । एवं तृतीयस्तु छाल्याख्यो यथा । तमेवस्थाणुं ज्ञातुं संशयितुं वा नेत्रति किमनेना स्माकमित्येषा तुष्टिः । चतुर्थः सिद्याख्यो यथा । आनन्दितेन्द्रियः स्थाणु मारुद्धां वस्त्रिं पश्यति शकुनिं वा तस्य सिद्धिर्भवति स्थाणुरयमिति । एव मस्य चतुर्विधस्य प्रत्ययसर्गस्य गुणवैषम्यविमर्शं तस्यभेदात्मा पञ्चाशत् योऽथं सत्यरजस्तमोगुणानां वैषम्यो विमर्शः तेन तस्य प्रत्ययसर्गस्य पञ्चाशत्तेदा भवति तथा कापि सत्यमुक्तं भवति रजस्तमसी उदासीने कापि रजः ज्ञापि तम इति भेदाः कथ्यन्ते ।

पञ्च विपर्ययभेदा भवत्यशक्तिश्चकरणवैकल्यात्
ज्ञात्याविंशतिभेदात्मा इति नवधाऽप्यथा सिद्धिः । ४७ ।

पञ्च विपर्ययभेदास्तेवथा तमी मोही महामीहस्तामिथीऽन्यतामित्य इत्ये पां भेदानां नानात्मं वक्ष्यते ऽनन्तरमेवेति । अत्रक्लेस्त्राविंशति भेदा भवति करणवैकल्यात् तानपि वक्ष्यामस्तथा च तुष्टिनवधा ऊर्धश्रोतसि राजसानि ज्ञानानि । तथाश्विधा सिद्धिः सानिकानि ज्ञानानि तच्चौर्धश्रोतसि । एतत् क्रमेण वक्ष्यन्ते तच्चविपर्ययभेदा उच्यन्ते ।

भेदस्तमसोऽष्टविधो मोहस्य च दशविधो महामोहः
तामिस्त्रोऽष्टदशधा तथा भवत्यन्तामिस्त्रः । ४८ ।

तमसस्तावदशधा भेदः प्रलयोऽज्ञानादिभज्यते सोऽष्टासु प्रकृतिषु लीयते
प्रधानगुद्यहंकारपञ्चतन्मात्राष्टासु तत्र लीनमात्रान् भवते मुक्तोहमिति
तमो भेद एषोऽष्टविधस्य मोहस्य भेदोऽष्टविध एवेत्यर्थः । यत्ताष्टगुणमणि
माद्येष्वर्यं तत्र संगादिन्द्रादयो देवा न मोक्षं प्राप्तुवन्निति पुनश्चतत् द्युये संस
रत्येषोऽष्टविधो मोह इति । दशविधो महामोहः गच्छस्पर्शहृपरसगन्धा
देवानामेते पञ्चविषयाः सुखलदाखाः मानुषाणामयेते एव शश्वादयः पञ्च
विषया एवमेतेषु दशमु महामोह इति । तामिस्त्रोऽष्टदशधाऽष्टविधमिष्वर्यं
हृष्टानुश्रविका विषया दश एतेषामष्टादशगानां सम्पदमनुनन्दनिति विपर्दं ना
नुमोदन्त्येषोऽष्टादशविधो विकल्पस्तामिस्त्रो । यथा तामिस्त्रमहगुणमिष्वर्यं
हृष्टानुश्रविका दशविषयास्तामिस्त्रोऽष्टादशभेद एवं किंतु विषयस
म्यही सम्भोगकाले य एव विषयतेऽष्टगुणेश्वर्याणां भवते ततस्तस्य महादुः
खमुत्पद्यते सोऽन्यतामिस्त्र इति । एवं विषयर्थ्यमेदास्तमः प्रभृतयः पञ्च प्रत्येकं
भिद्यनाना विषहिभेदाः संवृत्ता इति । अशक्तिभेदाः कथ्यन्ते ।

एकादशेन्द्रियवधा सह बुद्धिवैरशक्तिरुद्दिष्टा
सप्तदशवधा बुद्धिर्विषयव्यात् तुष्टिसिद्धीनाम् । ४९ ।

भवत्यशक्तेष्व करणवैकल्यादशाविंशतिभेदा इत्युहिदं तत्त्वादशेन्द्रियवधाः
वाधिर्व्यमन्यताप्रमुक्तिरूपजिह्वाग्राणपाको मूकता कुशिनं सांज्यं गुदा
वर्षः क्लीव्यमुन्माद इति । सह बुद्धिवैरशक्तिरुद्दिष्टा ये बुद्धिविषयास्तेः सहाश
क्लीरष्टाविंशतिभेदा भवन्ति सप्तदशवधा बुद्धिः सप्तदशवधास्ते तुष्टिभेदसिद्धि
भेदवैषरीत्येन तुष्टिभेदा नव सिद्धिभेदा अष्टौ ये ते विषरीतेः सह एकादश

विषा एव नष्टाविंशतिविकल्पा अथक्रिरिति विषयं यात् सिद्धितुष्टीनामेव
भेदकमो द्रष्टव्यः । तत्र तु एर्नवधा कव्यते ।

आध्यात्मिकाच्छतसः प्रकृत्युपादानकालभाग्याख्याः
वाख्या विषयोपरमात् पञ्च नव तुष्टीयोऽभिमताः । ५७ ।

आध्यात्मिकाच्छतसः तुष्टीयोऽप्यात्मनि भवा आध्यात्मिका तात्र प्रकृत्युपादा-
नकालभाग्याख्याः । तत्र प्रकृत्याख्या यदा ऋचित् प्रकृतिं वेत्ति तस्या;
संगुणतिर्गुणतं च तेन तत्वं तत् कार्ये विज्ञायैव केवलं तुष्टस्त्वय नास्ति
मोक्ष एवा प्रकृत्याख्या । उपादानाख्या यदा ऋचिदविज्ञायैव तत्वान्युपादान-
यहयं कर्त्तोति चिदस्तकमग्नलुविविदिकार्यो नोक्ष इति तस्यापि नास्तेषा
उपादानाख्याः । तस्या कालाख्या कालेन मोक्षो भविष्यतीति किं तत्वा
भाग्येन्द्रीय कालाख्या तुष्टस्त्वय नास्ति मोक्ष इति । तस्या भाग्याख्या
भाग्येन्द्रीय मोक्षो भविष्यतीति भाग्याख्या । चतुर्वा तुष्टिरिति । वाचावि-
षयोपरमात् पञ्च । वाचाख्यतुष्टव्यः पञ्च विषयोपरमात् शक्त्यसमर्थपरस-
गच्छेभ्य उपरतोऽजन्मरथ्याद्यसंगहिंसादर्थनात् । वृद्धिनिमित्तं पाशुपाल्यवा-
णिज्यप्रतिष्ठहसेवाः कार्यो एतदर्थं दुःखमर्जितानां रक्षणे दुःखमुपभो-
गात् श्रीयत इति स्थदुःखः । तस्या विषयोपभोगसंगे कृते नास्तीन्द्रियाणा-
मुपश्चम इति संगटोपः । तस्या न अनुपहत्य भूतान्युपभोग इत्येषहिंसादोषः ।
एवमर्जनाटिदोषदर्थनात् पञ्चविषयोपरमात् पञ्च तुष्टव्यः । एवमाध्यात्मि-
कालाख्यभेदाच्च तुष्टस्त्वासां नामानि शक्त्यान्तरे प्रोक्तानि । आम्भः सलिल
मोक्षो वृद्धिः सुतमो पारं सुनेत्रं नारीकमनुत्तमांभसिकासिति । आसां तु ही-
नां विषयीताशङ्किभेदाद्युचित्वा भवन्ति । तद्यथा अनम्भोऽसलिलमनोष-
इत्यादिच्चपरीत्याद्युक्तिवदा इति । सिद्धिरुप्यते ।

उह; शब्दोऽध्ययनं दुःखविषयात्तास्त्रयः सुहन्तप्राप्तिः
दानं च सिद्धयोऽप्ती सिद्धेः पूर्वोऽकुशस्त्रिविधः । ५१ ।

उहो यथा कश्चित्तित्यमूहते किमिहसत्यं किं परं किं नेष्टेयसं किं कृतार्थः स्थामिति चिंतयतो ज्ञानमुत्पद्यते प्रधानाद्य एव पुम्प इत्यन्या बुद्धिरन्योऽहंकारोऽन्यानि तन्मात्राणीन्द्रियाणिपञ्चमहाभूतानीयेव तत्त्वज्ञानमुत्पद्यते येन मोक्षो भवति एषा उहाख्या प्रथमा सिद्धिः । तथा अन्दज्ञानात् प्रधानपुरुक्तवुद्याहंकारतन्मात्रेन्द्रियपञ्चमहाभूतंविषयं ज्ञानं भवति ततो मोक्ष इत्येषा शब्दाख्या सिद्धिः । अथायनावेदादिग्राम्लाथ्ययनात् वंचविंशतितत्वं ज्ञानं प्राप्त इत्येषा तृतीया सिद्धिः । दुःखविषयात्तत्त्वमात्प्राप्तिक शाधिभीतिक शाधिदेविक दुःखविषयात्ताय गुहं समुपगम्य तत उपदेशमोक्षं यात्येषा चतुर्थीं सिद्धिः । ईवेदुःखविषयेनात् चिधा फल्पनीया इति परं सिद्धयः । तत्वासुहन्तप्राप्तिर्यथा कश्चित्तात् सुहत् ज्ञानमपिगम्य मोक्षं गहति एषा सप्तमी सिद्धिः । दानं यथा कश्चित्तगवतां प्रत्याश्रयीप्रधिविदग्रुहिः कादीनां यासाद्वादनादीनां च दानेनीपकृत्य तेभ्यो ज्ञानमवाप्य मोक्षंयात्ये नाटमी सिद्धिः । ज्ञासामष्टानां सिद्धीनां ज्ञासानारे संज्ञाः कृतास्तारं सुनारं तारतारं प्रमोदं प्रमुदितं प्रमोदमानं रम्यकं भट्टाप्रमुदितमिति । ज्ञासां विपर्ययामुद्देवेवधा ये विपरीतास्त अशक्ती निदिप्ता यथाऽतारमसुनारम तारतारमित्यादिद्रष्टव्यमात्प्रक्तिभेदा अष्टाविंशतिरुक्तास्ते भहवुचित्वर्पिरकादेव निद्रियवधा इति । तत्र तुष्टिविषयया नव सिद्धीनां विपर्यया आष्टी एव भेते सप्तदण्डवुद्दिवधा एतेः सहेन्द्रियवधा अष्टाविंशतिरुक्तास्तेभेदाः वशात् कथिता इति विपर्ययाशक्तितुष्टिसिद्धीनामेवीहेती निर्देशशकृत इति । किं चात्यत् सिद्धेः पूर्वोऽकुशस्त्रिविधः सिद्धेः पूर्वा या विपर्ययाशक्तितुष्टयस्ता एव सिद्धेवरकुशस्त्रिदेवं चियिधो यथा हस्ती गृहीतांकुशेन वशो भवत्येव विपर्ययाशक्तितुष्टिभिर्गृहीतो लोकोऽज्ञानमाप्नोति तस्मादेताः परित्यज्य

सिद्धिः सेव्या स सिद्धिस्तत्त्वानमुत्पद्यते तन्मोक्ष इति । अथ यदुक्तं भावेऽधि
वासितं लिंगं तत्र भावा धर्मादयोऽष्टावुक्ता वुद्धिपरिणामा विपर्ययाश
क्तितुष्टिसिद्धिपरिणामाः स भावाख्यः प्रत्ययसर्गः लिंगाच्च तन्माचूसर्गश्चभू
देशभूतपर्यन्त उक्तस्तत्त्वेकेवसर्गेण पुरुषार्थसिद्धौ किमुभयविधसर्गेण्यत्त
स्त्राह ।

न विना भावेलिंगं न निवा लिंगेन भावनिर्वृत्तिः
लिंगाख्यो भावाख्यस्तस्माद्विविधः प्रवर्त्तते सर्गः । ५२ ।

भावेः प्रत्ययसर्गविना लिंगं न तन्माचसर्गो न पूर्वपूर्वसंस्कारादृष्टकारित
त्वादुत्तरोत्तरदेहलभस्य लिंगेन तन्माचसर्गेण च विना भावनिर्वृत्तिने द्वूल
मृक्षमदेहसाध्यताच्छर्मादेनादित्वाच्च सर्गस्य वीजांकुरावन्योन्याश्रयो न दो
षाय तत्त्वज्ञानीयायेष्टित्वेऽपि तत्त्वस्त्रीनां परस्परानपेष्टित्वाच्छमाद्वावाख्यो
लिंगाख्याद्विविधः प्रवर्त्तते सर्गं इति किंचान्यत् ।

चक्रविकल्पो देवस्त्रीव्ययोनश्च पञ्चधा भवति
मानुषर्थकविधः समासतो भौतिकः सर्गः । ५३ ।

तत्र देवमष्टप्रकारं प्राजापन्यं मौम्यमैन्द्रं गाम्यहं याक्षं राक्षसं पैशाच
भिति । पशुमृगपश्चिमरीमृपस्यावराणि भूतान्येव पञ्चविधस्त्रीरथः । मानुष
योनिरेकेन इति चतुर्दशभूतानि चिष्वपि लोकेषु गुणवयमन्ति तत्र फस्मिन्
किमपिक्तसुच्यते ।

जर्वे सत्त्विशालस्त्वोविशालश्च मूलतःसर्गः
मध्ये रजोविशालो ब्रह्मादिस्त्वपर्यन्तः । ५४ ।

जर्वमित्येषु देवस्थानेषु सत्त्विशालः सत्त्विशाल जर्वस्त्व
इति । तत्त्वापि रजस्त्वमसी स्तः । तस्मोविशालो मूलतः पश्वादिषुस्थाव
राजेषु सर्वःसर्गस्त्वमसादिक्षेन वाप्रस्त्वत्त्वापि सत्त्वरजसी स्तः । मध्ये भा
नुष्मे रज उक्तं तत्त्वापि सत्त्वत्वमसी विद्येते तस्माहुःखप्राया मनुष्माः ।
एवं ब्रह्मादिस्त्वपर्यन्तः ब्रह्मादिस्त्वावराज्ञ इत्यर्थः । एवमभीतिकः सर्गो
लिंगसर्गो भावसर्गो भूतसर्गो देवमानुष्मित्येष्योनय इत्येषः प्रधानकृतः
योडनसर्गः ।

तत्त्व जरामरणकृतं दुःखं प्राप्नोति चेतनः पुरुषः
लिंगस्थाविनिवृत्तेस्त्वस्माहुःखं खभावेन । ५५ ।

तचेति तेषु देवमानुष्मित्येष्योनिषु जराकृतं मरणकृतं चिव दुःखं चेतनः
चेतन्यवान् पुरुषः प्राप्नोति न प्रधानं न बुद्धिर्नाहंकारो न तन्माचाणीन्द्रि
याणिमहाभूतानि च । कियन्तकालं पुरुषो दुःखं प्राप्नोतीति तत्त्विविनक्षिः ।
लिंगस्थाविनिवृत्तेर्यत्त्वमहदादि लिंगशरीरिणायिष्य तत्त्व व्यक्तीभवति तत्त्वा
वच्चिवर्तते संसारणरीरमिति संदेशेण चिषु स्थानेषु पुरुषो जरामरणकृतं
दुःखं प्राप्नोति लिंगस्थाविनिवृत्तेः लिंगस्य विनिवृत्तिं यावत् । लिंगनि
वृत्ती मोक्षो मोक्षप्राप्ती नास्त्रिदुःखमिति । तत्पुनः केन निवर्तते चदा पंच
यिंशतितत्त्वानं स्यात् सत्त्वपुरुषान्यमाच्यातिलक्षणमिदं प्रधानमियं तुष्टि
रयमहंकार इमानि पंचतन्माचार्येकादशेन्द्रियाणि पंच महाभूतानि ये
भ्योन्यः पुरुषो विसहग्न इत्येवं ज्ञानात्मित्येष्यनिवृत्तिस्तो मोक्ष इति । प्रयृतेः
किं निनित्वमारम्भ इत्युच्यते ।

इत्येष प्रकृतिकृतो महदादिविशेषभूतपर्यन्तः
प्रतिपुरुषविमोक्षार्थं स्तार्थं इव परार्थं आरम्भः । ५६ ।

इत्येष परिसमाप्तो निर्देशं च प्रकृतिकृतो प्रकृतिकरणे प्रकृतिक्रियायां च आरम्भो महदादिविशेषभूतपर्यन्तः प्रकृतेर्वहान् महतोऽहंकारस्तस्मात् नामाग्नेयेकादशेन्द्रियाणि भन्नानेभ्यः पञ्चमहाभूतानीत्येषः प्रतिपुरुषविमोक्षार्थं पुरुषं प्रति देवमनुष्टिर्थंभावं गतानां विमोक्षार्थमारम्भः कर्त्तव्यं स्तार्थं इव परार्थमारम्भः यथा कश्चित् स्तार्थं त्यक्ता भिवकार्याणि करोति एवं प्रधानं । पुरुषोऽचप्रधानस्य न किञ्चित् प्रत्युपकारं करोति । स्तार्थं इव त च स्तार्थः परार्थं एवार्थः शक्तादिविषयोपलक्ष्यं गुणपुरुषान्नरोपल विषयं चिषु लोकेषु शक्तादिविषयैः पुरुषा योजयितव्या अन्तेच मोक्षेणेति प्रधानस्य प्रवृत्तिस्थापा चोक्तं । कुम्भवत् प्रधानं पुरुषार्थं कृता निवर्त्तत इति । अत्रोर्ध्वतेऽचेतनं प्रधानं चेतनः पुरुष इति मया चिषु लोकेषु शक्तादिभिर्विषयैः पुरुषो योज्योऽन्ते मोक्षः कर्त्तव्यं इति कर्त्तव्यं चेतनवत् प्रवृत्तिः । सत्यं किंवचेतनानानामपि प्रवृत्तिर्थमादित्याह ।

वासविवृद्धिनिमित्तं श्रीरस्य यथा प्रवृत्तिरदास्य
पुरुषविमोक्षनिमित्तं तथा प्रवृत्तिः प्रधानस्य । ५७ ।

यथा तृष्णोदकं गया भक्षितं श्रीरभावेन परिणम्य वासविवृद्धिं करोति पुष्टे च वस्ते निवर्त्तत एव पुरुषविमोक्षनिमित्तं प्रधानं । अद्यस्यप्रवृत्तिरिति । किंच ।

ज्ञानसुक्ष्मनिवृत्त्यर्थं यथा क्रियासु प्रवर्तते लोकः
पुरुषस्य विनीक्षार्थं प्रवर्तते तदद्यक्षं । ५८ ।

यथा लोक दृष्टिसुक्ष्मे सति तस्य निवृत्त्यर्थं क्रियासु प्रवर्तते गमनागमन
क्रियासु कृतकार्यो निवर्तते तथा पुरुषस्य विनीक्षार्थं शक्तादिविषयोपभो
गोपलभिलक्षणं गुणपुरुषात्मरोपलभिलक्षणं च विविष्टमपि पुरुषार्थं
कृत्वा प्रधानं निवर्तते । किंचान्यन् ।

राजस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात्
पुरुषस्य तथात्मानं प्रकाशय निवर्तते प्रकृतिः । ५९ ।

यथा नर्तकी शृङ्गारादिरसिरित्तिहासादिभावेष्व निवृत्तगीतवादिष्ववृत्तानि
राजस्य दर्शयित्वा कृतकार्यो नृत्यात्मियर्थं तथा प्रकृतेरपि पुरुषस्यात्मानं
प्रकाशय जुष्टाहंकारतन्मात्रेभिर्यमहाभूतभैरव निवर्तते । कथं को वा स्यात्मि
यर्थंको हेतुस्तदाह ।

नानाविधैरुपायैरुपकारित्यनुपकारिणः पुंसः
गुणवत्यगुणस्य सतस्तस्यार्थमपार्थकं चरति । ६० ।

नानाविधैरुपायैः प्रकृतिः पुरुषस्योपकारित्यनुपकारिणः पुंसः कथं देवमा
नुपतिर्थंभावेन सुखदुःखभोहात्मकमायेन शक्तादिविषयभावेन एवं नाना
विधैरुपायैरात्मानं प्रकाशयाहमन्या त्वमन्य द्रष्टि निवर्तते ज्ञातो निवृत्यस्य
तस्यार्थमपार्थं कुरुते चरति च यथा कवित् परोपकारीः सर्वस्योपकुरुते
नात्मनः प्रत्युपकारमीहंत एव प्रकृतिः पुरुषार्थं चरति करीत्वपार्थकं । पश्चात्
दुक्तमात्मानं प्रकाशय निवर्तते निवृत्वा च किं करोतीत्याह ।

प्रकृते: सुकुमारतरं न किंचिदस्तीति मे मतिर्भवति
या दृष्टास्मीति पुनर्न दर्शनमुर्मीति पुरुषस्य । ६१ ।

लोके प्रकृते: सुकुमारतरं न किंचिदस्तीत्येवं मे मतिर्भवति येत् परम्यं
एवं मतिस्त्वयन्नाः कस्मादहमनेन पुरुषेण दृष्टास्मीत्यस्य पुंसो पुनर्दर्शनं नो
पीति पुरुषस्यादर्शनमुपयातीत्यर्थः । तत्र सुकुमारतरं वर्णयति । ईश्वरं का
रणं ब्रुवते । अत्री जनुरनीशोयमात्मा नः सुखदुःखयोरीश्वरप्रेरितोगच्छेत् स्वर्गं
नरकमेव वा । अपरे स्वभावकारणिकां ब्रुवते । केन शुक्रीकृता हंसा भयूराः
केन चिचिताः । स्वभावेनवेति । अचसांख्याचार्या चाहुः निर्गुणलादीच
रस्य कथं सगुणतः प्रजा जायेन् कथं या पुरुषाच्चिर्गुणादेव तस्मात् प्रकृते
युज्यते तथा शुक्रेभ्यस्तनुभ्यः शुक्र एव पटी भवति कृष्णेभ्यः कृष्ण एवेति ।
एवं चिगुणात् प्रधानात् चयो लोकालिगुणाः समुप्यन्ना इति गम्यते न
निर्गुण ईश्वरः सगुणानां लोकानां तस्मादुत्पत्तिरयुक्तिः । अनेन पुरुषो च्चा
स्यात् । तथा केषांचित् कालः कारणमित्युक्तं च । कालः पञ्चालिभूतानि
कालः संहरते जगत् । कालः सुप्रेषु जागर्ति कालो हि दुरतिज्ञमः । च्यक्त
मध्यस्तपुरुषास्तयः पदार्थास्तेन कालीऽन्तभूतोऽस्ति स च्यक्तः सर्वकर्तृत्वात् का
लस्यापि प्रधानमेवकारणं स्वाभावोपचैवलीनः तस्मात् काली न कारणं ।
नापि स्वभाव इति । तस्मात् प्रकृतिरेव कारणं न प्रकृते: कारणान्तरम्
मूलीति । न पुनर्दृश्यनमुपयाति पुरुषस्य । अतः प्रकृते: सुकुमारतरं सुभो
ग्यतरं न किंचिदीश्वरादिकारणमस्तीति मे मतिर्भवति । तथा च श्वीके
रुद्धं । पुरुषो मुक्तः पुरुषः संसारीति चोदितेत्याह ।

तस्मात्तद्वध्यते नापि मुच्यते नापि संसरति कश्चित्
संसरति वध्यते नुच्यते च नानाश्रया प्रकृतिः । ६२ ।

तस्मात् कारणात् पुरुषो न वध्यते नापि मुच्यते नापि संसरति यस्मात्

ज्ञारणात् प्रकृतिरेव नानाथया देवमानुषतिर्यग्योन्याथया बुद्ध्यंहकारतन्मा
चेन्द्रियभूतस्वरूपेण वर्थते मुच्यते संसरति चेति । अथ मुक्त एव स्वभा-
वात् सप्त वृगतश्चकर्त्तं संसरत्यप्राप्नोपायार्थं संसरणमिति तेन पुरुषो वर्थते
पुरुषो मुच्यते संसरति अपदिष्टयते येन संसारित्वं न विद्यते सत्त्वपुरुषान्ना-
ज्ञानात् तत्वं पुरुषस्याभिष्वज्यते । तदभिष्वक्त्वा केवलः शुद्धो मुक्तः स्वरूप
प्रतिष्ठः पुरुष इति । अब अदि पुरुषस्य वर्णो नास्ति ततो मोक्षोऽपि नास्ति ।
अथोच्यते प्रकृतिरेवमानं वभाति मोक्षयति च यत्र सूक्ष्मशरीरं तन्मात्रकं
चिविधकरणोपेतं तत् चिविधेन वर्णेन वर्थते । उक्तं च । प्राकृतेन च वर्णेन
तथा वैकारिकेण च । दादिष्टेन तृतीयेन वर्णो नामेन मुच्यते । तत् सूक्ष्मं
शरीरं परमाधर्मं संयुक्तं । प्रकृतिश्च वर्थते प्रकृतिश्च मुच्यते संसरतीति कर्त्त-
तंदुच्यते ।

रुपैः सप्तभिरेववभात्यात्मानमात्मना प्रकृतिः
सैव च पुरुषार्थं प्रति विमोक्षयत्येकरूपेण । ६३ ।

रुपैः सप्तभिरेवैतानि सप्त प्रोक्ष्यन्ते पर्मो वैराग्यमेष्वर्यमध्यमीऽज्ञानमवै-
राग्यमनेष्वर्यमेतानि प्रकृतेः सप्तरूपाणि तेरात्मानं स्वं वभाति प्रकृतिरा-
त्मानं स्वमेव सैव प्रकृतिः पुरुषस्यार्थः पुरुषार्थः कर्त्तव्य इति विमोक्षयत्या-
त्मानमेकरूपेण ज्ञानेन । कर्त्तं तज्ज्ञानमुन्मद्यते ।

एवं तत्वाभ्यासात्मामिति न मे नाहमित्वपरिग्रेषं
श्विष्यत्यादिगुदं केवलमुन्मद्यते ज्ञानं । ६४ ।

स्वमुक्तेन क्रमेण पञ्चविंशतितत्वालोचनाभ्यासादियं प्रकृतिरयं पुरुष एता-
नि पञ्चतन्माचेन्द्रियमहाभूतानीति पुरुषस्य ज्ञानमुन्मद्यते नास्ति नाहमेव

मवानि न मे भल शरीरं भवतोऽहमन्यः शरीरमन्यकाहमिन्यपरिवेषमहं
काररहितमपहिंपविपव्यवाहिणुहं विपर्व्यवः संगयोऽविपव्यवादमंगवा
हिभुङ्कं केवलं तदेवनान्यदस्तीति मीषकारणमुत्पद्यतेऽभिव्यवते ज्ञानं पंच
विंशतितत्त्वज्ञानं पुरुषमेति । ज्ञाने पुरुषः किं करोति ।

तेन निवृत्प्रभवाभव्यवशात् सप्तपविनिवृत्तां
प्रकृतिं पश्यति पुरुषः प्रेषकवदवस्थितः मुखः । ६५ ।

तेन विशुद्धेन केवलज्ञानेन पुरुषः प्रकृतिं पश्यति प्रेषकवत् प्रेषकेण तुल्यम्
वस्थितः स्वस्थो यथा रंगप्रेषकोऽवस्थितो नहंकीं पश्यति स्वस्थः स्वस्थित
निष्पत्ति स्वस्थः स्वस्थानस्थितः । कथं भूतां प्रकृतिं निवृत्प्रभवां निवृत्त
वुद्धाहंकारकार्यानर्थवशात् सप्तपविनिवृत्तां निवृत्तितोभयपुरुषप्रयोजन
वशाद्यः सप्तभीष्मपंचमीदिभिरात्मानं वभाति तेष्यः सप्तभ्यो छपेभ्यो विनि
वृत्तिं प्रकृतिं पश्यति । किंच ।

हषा भयेन्दुपेष्टक एको हषाहमित्युपरमत्यन्या
सति संयोगेऽपि तयोः प्रयोजनं नालिं सर्गस्य । ६६ ।

रंगस्य इति यथा रंगस्य इत्येवमुपेष्टक एकः केवलः शुद्धः पुरुषलेनाहंटेति
कृता उपरता निवृत्ता एका एकैव प्रकृतिः विलोक्यस्यापि प्रधानकारणं
भूता न द्वितीया प्रकृतिरस्ति मूर्तिंवधे जातिभेदादेवं प्रकृतिपुरुषयो निवृत्ता
धपि आयकत्वात् संयोगोऽस्ति न तु संयोगात् कुतः सर्गो भवति । सति
संयोगेऽपि तयोः प्रकृतिपुरुषयोः सर्वगतत्वात् साद्यपि संयोगे प्रयोजनं ना
स्ति सर्गस्य सृष्टेष्वरितार्थत्वात् प्रकृतेऽर्द्धविप्रयोजनं ग्रास्यनिपयोपलब्धिर्गु

णपुरुषानारोपलभिष्य । उभयधार्यि चरितार्थतात् सर्गस्य नास्ति प्रयोजनं
यः पुनः सर्गं इति । यथा दानयहृष्णनिभित्त उत्तमर्णाधमर्हयोर्देव्यविशुद्धौ
सत्यपि संबोगे न क्षमित्यसम्बन्धो भवति । एवं प्रकृति पुरुषयीर्यि नास्ति
प्रयोजनमिति । यदि पुरुषस्योत्पन्ने ज्ञाने भीष्मो भवति ततो उत्तम कस्मात् भव
तीति । अत उच्यते ।

सम्यग्ज्ञानाधिगमाद्यमीदीनामकारणप्राप्ती ।

तिष्ठति संस्कारवशाच्चक्षमन्तर्भूतगतीरः । ६७ ।

यद्यपि चर्चविंशतितत्त्वानं सम्यक् ज्ञानं भवति तथाऽपि संस्कारवशाच्चृत
शरीरो योगी तिष्ठति कर्त्तव्यं चक्रधमवशक्तमेण तुल्यं यथा कुलालशर्क
धर्मयित्वा घटं फरोति मृत्युरां चक्रमारोय पुनः कृत्वा घटं पर्यामुचति
चक्रं भ्रमत्येव संख्यारवशादेवं सम्यग्ज्ञानाधिगमादुत्पग्यसम्यग्ज्ञानस्य धर्मी
दीनामकारणप्राप्ती एतानि सप्रहपाणि वन्धनभूतानि सम्यग्ज्ञानेन दग्धा
नि यथा नाग्निना दग्धानि वीजानि प्ररोहणसमर्थान्येवमेतानि धर्मी
दीनि वन्धनानि न समर्थानि । धर्मीदीनामकारणप्राप्ती संस्कारवशाच्चृत
शरीरस्तिष्ठति ज्ञानादर्तमानधर्मीधर्मस्थायः कस्माच्चभवति वर्तमानलदेव
द्युषान्तरे क्षयमर्थेति ज्ञानं त्वनांगतकर्मस दहति वर्तमानशरीरेण च यत्
करति तदपीति विविहितानुष्ठानफलेणादिति संस्कारक्षयाच्चरीरपातं भीष्मः ।
स किं विशिष्टो भवतीन्युच्यते ।

प्राप्ते शरीरभेदे चरितार्थतात् प्रधानविनियृत्वा ।

ऐकान्तिकमात्यन्तिकमुभयं कैवल्यमाप्नोति । ६८ ।

धर्मीधर्मजनितसंस्कारक्षयात् प्राप्ते शरीरभेदे चरितार्थतात् प्रधानस्यनि

दृष्टी एकान्तिकमवश्यमात्यन्तिकमनंतरहितं केवल्यं केवलभावान्मोद्ध उभय
मैकान्तिकात्यन्तिकमित्येवविशिष्टकेवल्यमाप्नोति ।

पुरुषार्थज्ञानमिदं गुरुं परमर्थिणा समाख्यातं
स्थित्युत्पत्तिप्रलयाद्विन्दन्ते यत्र भूतानां । ६९ ।

पुरुषार्थो मोक्षस्लदर्थं ज्ञानमिदं गुरुं रहस्यं परमर्थिणा श्रीकपिलर्थिणा
समाख्यातं सम्यगुकं यत्र ज्ञाने भूतानां वैकारिणां स्थित्युत्पत्तिप्रलया च च
स्वानाविर्भावतिरोभावाद्विन्दन्ते विचार्यन्ते येषां विचारात् संस्यक् यं च
विंशतितत्त्वविवेचनात्मिका सम्यग्यते संवित्तिरिति

सांख्यं कपिलमुनिना प्रोक्तं संसारविमुक्तिकारणं हि
यत्वेताः सप्ततिरार्था भाष्ये चाचर्गोडपादकृतं ।

एतत् यविवरमग्नं मुनिरामुरयेऽनुकम्पया 'प्रददी
आमुरिरपि पञ्चशिष्याय तेन च बहुधा कृतं तर्व । ७० ।
शिष्यपरम्परयागतनीष्वरकृत्येन चितदार्थीभिः
संक्षिप्तमार्थमतिना सम्यग्विज्ञाय सिद्धातं । ७१ ।
सप्तत्वा किल येऽथीस्तेऽर्थाः कृत्यस्यषट्टितत्त्वस्य
आख्यायिकाविरहिताः परवादविवरज्जिताद्वापि । ७२ ।

VARIATIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

THE text of the *Káriká* has been in the first instance derived from a copy in the handwriting of Mr. Colebrooke, which he had prepared for the press. I have collated this with Professor Lassen's edition and with a very good manuscript in my own possession. Besides these, the different commentaries include the text, and the *Sánkhyá Pravachana Bháshya* cites many verses of the *Káriká*. Altogether, therefore, the text may be considered as printed upon a collation of eight copies, which may be thus referred to: A. Mr. Colebrooke's transcript; B. my MS. copy; C. Professor Lassen's edition; D. the text in GAURAPÁDA's commentary; E. that in the *Sánkhyá Tatva Kaumudi*; F. that in the *Sánkhyá Chandriká*; G. that in the *Sánkhyá Kaumudi*; and H. the passages of it in the *Sánkhyá Pravachana Bháshya*. Of the *Sánkhyá Tatva Kaumudi* I had three copies, and two copies of the *Sánkhyá Chandriká*. I had but one copy of the *Bháshya* of GAURAPÁDA.

P. 1. 1. 1. तदभिधातके A. D. G. तदपधातके B. C. E. F.

P. 2. 1.14. हेतुः दुःख would be more correctly हेतुदुःखः Wilkins, p. 53. In noticing this deviation from rule, however, my chief object is to observe, that such deviations are frequent in the MSS., and that, although I have corrected some of them, I do not regard them in all cases as errors or inadvertencies: they seem in general to be intentional; and to be designed for the sake of greater perspicuity.

P. 3. 1.9. For विशुद्धि read विषुद्धि

P. 5. 1.17. For तस्मिन् read तस्मिन्

P. 5. 1.18. प्रतिजान्याससङ्गान्. As intimated in the translation (p. 21), these words are of questionable import, and possibly erroneous. The

VARIATIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

want of another copy renders their correction hazardous, but in all probability the first term should be प्रतिभा or प्रतिभान् ordinarily 'light' or 'shining,' but perhaps here said to denote वास 'abode, place;' or the construction may be प्रतिभा — अन्वाससदान् implying 'conformity, adaptation,' from अनु 'according to,' and आस 'to sit.'

P. 6. v. 6. प्रतीति—प्रसिद्धि D.

P. 8. v. 8. सहृष्ट—स्वरूप G. which Professor Lassen has followed. All the other copies concur in the first reading, which the sense of the verse, as explained by the scholiasts, requires.

P. 10. I. 11. For रूप read रूपं

P. 11. I. 4, 5, 7. Some blanks occur in this part of the MSS. of the *Bhāshya*, which have been conjecturally supplied; as, कृष्णतन्तु -- कृष्ण and प्रधानमेय -- वेकुं न या -- दविवेकि and तथा सामान्या -- प्रधनं How these have been supplied may be seen in the respective passages.

P. 11. I. 11. For पुरुष read पुरुषं

P. 12. I. 10. For अभिवा and अभिमवा read अभिभव

P. 13. I. 2. For सत्त्वमसो read सत्त्वतमसो

P. 13. v. 13. Professor Lassen changes उपष्टम्भक् to उपस्तम्भक् which he derives from एभ 'stabilire, firmare.' All the MSS., however, read the word with the cerebral, not the dental sibilant, and there is no doubt of their accuracy. The rule of Panini by which a radical ष is changed in inflexion to स, धात्वादेः षः सः not applying to this word, which is derived from स्तम्भु c. 5 and 9. This root is the subject of a special rule, by which it is provided that after a preposition containing the vowel इ or उ the radical स shall be changed to ष. Of course after ष, त is changed to ट, making उपस्तम्भ. The original rule is Panini, 8. 3. 67. स्तम्भेः । स्तम्भु । इत्येतस्य धात्वादेव यत्प्रस्तुम् ॥ इत्येतस्योपसर्गीस्तादिण उत्तरस्य मूर्दन्य आदेहः स्तम्भः । अभिष्टम्भोति परिष्टम्भाति; to which we may add उपस्तम्भाति, whence उपस्तम्भक्

P. 16. I. 14. चाद्यावद्येन has been substituted for the चादावद्येन of the MSS., which is evidently incorrect.

VARIATIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 16. l. 15. For मयमुपगम्यते read मभ्युपगम्यते

P. 16. v. 17. H. reads संहत for संघात. The sense is the same.

P. 16. l. 18. For माक्ष read मोक्ष

P. 17. l. 7. For अस्यात्मा read अस्त्यात्मा

P. 17. v. 18. For जनन—जन्म B. D. Either word is correct.

P. 19. v. 20. भवत्युदासीन B. D. omitting इति. The sense is unaffected, and the metre is preserved by reading the final syllable long.

P. 19. l. 8. The third word should be उदासीनो

P. 19. l. 19. For वचसो विश्वस्त read वचसोर्विश्वस्त

P. 20. l. 9. For अलिंगस्य read अलिंगस्याः

P. 21. l. 1. For यत्रोक्तं read यथोक्तं

P. 22. v. 24. The second line is read एन्द्रिय एकादशकल्पन्माचः पञ्चकश्चैव B. and एकादशकश्चगणस्तन्माचः पञ्चलक्षणोपेतः D. The sense is much the same, but the last is wrong as to metre. It is evident also from the comment that follows that it is a mistake, and that the final words should be पञ्चकश्चैव—पञ्चलक्षणोपेत being the explanation of पञ्चक

P. 23. v. 26. पायूपस्थानि B. पायूपस्थाः E. In the first line, रसनत्व गास्थानि is the reading of B. C. E. F. but D. confirms the text, not only by the same terms, रसनस्पर्शनकानि, but by explaining the term स्पर्शनक

P. 24. v. 27. बाह्यभेदात्म A. E. F. बाह्यभेदाच्च B. C. D. The difference involves a difference of interpretation, as noticed in the Comment (p. 99). The explanation of the *Bhāshya*, D, is so clearly incompatible with the reading बाह्यभेदात् that in the first instance I corrected it to बाह्यभेदाः as in the same page, l. 15, 18, which should be read, agreeably to the MSS., बाह्यभेदाच्च

P. 24. l. 23. For तत् कृत् read तत् कृता, and for चक्षुः ख read चक्षुः ख

P. 25. v. 28. रूपादिषु B. D. विहार C. D. The variations are immaterial.

P. 25. l. 12. For परिणतो मलोत्सर्गः read परिणतमलोत्सर्गः

P. 26. l. 6, 7. For वृत्तिन्द्रियस्य read वृत्तिरिन्द्रियस्य

VARIATIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 26. 1. 3, &c. स्यन्दनं ought perhaps to be स्पन्दनं. See Translation, p. 105.

P. 26. 1. 22. After ततोपस्थितां some such word as वस्त्रिं should be inserted, although it is not in the MS.; it occurs in the passage when repeated in p. 3६.

P. 27. 1. 8. For ३२ read ३१

P. 29. 1. 3 and 15. For शुहून्ति—गुहून्ति read गृहून्ति—गृहून्ति

P. 29. 1. 4. For प्रकाशायन्ति read प्रकाशयन्ति

P. 30. 1. 11. For प्राप्य इयं read प्राप्यमियं

P. 30. 1. 14. अवापात्, which is the reading of the copy, should probably be अवायात् 'after departure' or 'death.'

P. 30. 1. 21. For प्रतजो read प्रजो

P. 31. 1. 6. भृत्यस्य has been conjecturally supplied, the writing of the copy being very indistinct.

P. 31. 1. 16. The MS. has पुष्ट्युदर् which has no meaning, and has been therefore conjecturally changed to पृष्ठोदर्

P. 31. 1. 20. Instead of शरीरं कर्मवशात् it is possible that the phrase should be शरीरमधर्मवशात् 'from the influence of iniquity.'

P. 33. 1. 11. A passage has been here omitted: it should run, गुणपुरुषान्तरोपलविलक्षणश्च । शब्दाद्युपलविरसादिषु लोकेषु गन्धादिभोगा वास्त्रिः । गुणपुरुषान्तरोपलविर्मोक्ष इति. It has been given in the Translation, p. 137.

P. 33. 1. 18. For विदृषक read विदृषक

P. 36. v. 47. शक्तेश्च D. which is allowable.

P. 37. 1. 4. तन्माचादासु was read in the MSS. तन्माचाद्यासु which was evidently an error.

P. 37. 1. 18. For तत्त्वकादश read तत्त्वकादश

P. 38. 1. 1. The MS. has विपर्याच्छक्तितुष्टिनामेव which the sense shews to be erroneous.

P. 38. 1. 11. For इत्येष read इत्येषा

VARIATIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 38. v. 50. आध्यात्मिकाश्चतस्त् E. The difference is unimportant. F. has भागाख्या which is incorrect; विषयोपरमाश्च D; and D. F. read अभिहिता for अभिमता

P. 39. l. 9. After प्राय insert नोक्षं याति

P. 40. l. 9. For आश्रयो read आश्रयौ

P. 40. v. 53. The reading of this verse is materially varied in D, although the sense is substantially the same:

अष्टविकृप्तं देवं तैर्यग्योनं पंचधा भवति

मानुषं त्वेकविधं समासतोऽयं चिधा सर्गः ।

Professor Lassen has तैर्यग्योन्य, which is not warranted by any MS. and although perhaps a defensible, is an unusual form of the derivative. G. has तैर्यग्यौन

P. 42. v. 56. प्रकृतिकृतौ D; and the variation is advisedly, as appears by the comment.

P. 43. v. 59. आत्मानं प्रकाश्य—प्रविश्य D. But the term of our text is used in the following comment.

P. 43. v. 60. For चरति—कुरुते D.

P. 44. v. 61. प्रकृतिः सुकुमारतरं C; which is manifestly wrong.

P. 44. l. 6. Although suspecting some error in this citation, I had no means of correcting it. Before printing the translation, however, I met with the passage correctly given in the commentary of MADHUSUDANA GUPTA upon the *Bhagavad Gita*, and have rendered it accordingly in p. 172. It should be, अज्ञो जन्तुरनीशोऽयमात्मनः सुखदुःखयोः

P. 44. v. 62. तस्मान्बवध्यतेऽद्वा E; and अद्वा is explained स्फुटावधारणयोः. The particle is not inserted in any other copy. C. is singular in the order of the words, and transposing मुच्यते and बध्यते

P. 45. l. 5. Instead of अभिष्वज्यते read अभिव्यज्यते

P. 46. v. 66. A. B. E. F. G. agree in reading उपरमत्यन्या, although, as Professor Lassen justly objects, "metro refragatur." D. gives the correcter reading उपरतैका, explaining it उपरता निवृत्ता एका एकैव प्रकृतिः

VARIATIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

This copy also varies in the beginning of the hemistich: रंगस्य इत्युपेष्टक
एको दृष्टाहसित्युपरतेका

P. 47. 1. 1. For पुरुस्य read पुरुषस्य

Other variations than those specified above may no doubt be discovered in different manuscripts, and even in those which have been consulted; but they are in general palpable blunders of transcription, unworthy of the honour of being perpetuated in print.



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